

# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804




Owner of the Declaration	<b>Uzin Utz AG</b>
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
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## UZIN NC 170 LevelStar levelling compound Uzin Utz AG

[www.bau-umwelt.com](http://www.bau-umwelt.com) / <https://epd-online.com>



## 1. General Information

<p><b>Uzin Utz AG</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Programme holder</b>          IBU - Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.          Panoramastr. 1          10178 Berlin          Germany</p> <hr/> <p><b>Declaration number</b>          EPD-UTZ-20130190-IBA1-EN</p> <hr/> <p><b>This Declaration is based on the Product Category Rules:</b>          Mineral factory-made mortar, 10-2012          (PCR tested and approved by the independent expert committee)</p> <hr/> <p><b>Issue date</b>          14.01.2014</p> <hr/> <p><b>Valid to</b>          13.01.2019</p> <hr/> <p></p> <hr/> <p>Prof. Dr.-Ing. Horst J. Bossenmayer          (President of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)</p> <hr/> <p></p> <hr/> <p>Dr. Burkhard Lehmann          (Managing Director IBU)</p>	<p><b>UZIN NC 170 LevelStar</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Owner of the Declaration</b>          Uzin Utz AG          Dieselstrasse 3          89079 Ulm</p> <hr/> <p><b>Declared product / Declared unit</b>          1 kg UZIN NC 170 LevelStar</p> <hr/> <p><b>Scope:</b>          This Environmental Product Declaration refers to "UZIN NC 170 LevelStar" mineral levelling compound. Data and calculation values refer to the Uzin Utz AG manufacturing plant in Ulm. This document is an Environmental Product Declaration translated from German into English. It is based on the original German version EPD-UTZ-20130190-IBA1-DE. The verifier does not have any influence on the quality of the translation. The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Verification</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">The CEN Norm EN 15804 serves as the core PCR</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Independent verification of the declaration according to ISO 14025</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> internally</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> externally</td> </tr> </table> <hr/> <p></p> <hr/> <p>Dr. Eva Schmincke          (Independent verifier appointed by SVA)</p>	The CEN Norm EN 15804 serves as the core PCR		Independent verification of the declaration according to ISO 14025		<input type="checkbox"/> internally	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> externally
The CEN Norm EN 15804 serves as the core PCR							
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## 2. Product

### 2.1 Product description

Mineral levelling and smoothing compounds such as UZIN NC 170 LevelStar are formulae comprising one or more mineral binding agents, aggregates and, where required, additives. Combined with water, they are used for smoothing, levelling and filling substrates in indoor applications. Levelling compounds are used for compensating irregularities and differences in height in the supporting substrate.

### 2.2 Application

UZIN NC 170 LevelStar is a self-levelling, cement-based levelling compound. It is distinguished by the formation of a very smooth surface. The product is suitable for use on hot water underfloor heating as well as for floors subject to heavy duty in residential, commercial and industrial areas. It is suitable for use with chair castors in accordance with DIN EN 12529 as of 1 mm compound thickness and with forklifts as of 3 mm compound thickness.

### 2.3 Technical Data

#### Bautechnische Daten

Name	Value	Unit
Compressive strength acc. to /EN 13813/	35	N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Flexural strength acc. to /EN 13813/	7	N/mm <sup>2</sup>

### 2.4 Placing on the market / Application rules

Directive No. 305/2011 of 9 March 2011 applies for placing on the market in the EU/EFTA. The products require a Declaration of Performance taking consideration of the harmonised DIN EN 13813 standard – Screed material and floor screeds – Properties and requirements.

Use is governed by national regulations. Mineral levelling compounds do not currently require a DIBt general technical approval (valid as at: 06/2013).

### 2.5 Delivery status

UZIN NC 170 LevelStar is available in 25-kg sacks.

### 2.6 Base materials / Ancillary materials

The product comprises 20-30% cement, 50-75% mineral aggregates (e.g. pulverised limestone, quartz sand), 5-10% gypsum and < 5% auxiliaries (e.g. super-plasticisers, redispersible dispersion powder).

The declared levelling compound is low-chromate in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) and allocated to GHS CODE ZP1 – products containing cement, low-chromate content. The product contains Portland cement and is classified as Xi irritant in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC.



## 2.7 Manufacture

All raw materials are weighed, mixed and filled into paper sacks in accordance with the formula.

Uzin Utz AG is certified to the Quality Management system in accordance with DIN EN ISO 9001.

## 2.8 Environment and health during manufacturing

Apart from the customary measures concerning hygiene and safety in the workplace, no particular protective measures need to be observed during production.

Uzin Utz AG is certified to the Environment Management system in accordance with DIN EN ISO 14001.

## 2.9 Product processing/Installation

Mineral levelling compounds are processed mechanically or manually. The dry mortar is removed from the individual containers and mixed with water while stirring vigorously. This process can be carried out using a suitable mixing and conveying pump in the case of larger volumes.

Cement displays an alkaline reaction to moisture which is why contact with eyes and skin should be avoided. The corresponding occupational safety measures such as gloves and dust masks should be taken (please refer to 2.17 for safety data sheet).

When the products are used as designated, there are no hazards for water, air or soil.

## 2.10 Packaging

Paper sack with polypropylene lining; paper sacks can be recycled when emptied and free from any residues (Interseroh). Reusable wooden pallets are taken back by the building trade and re-used.

## 2.11 Condition of use

No environmental impact is incurred by the product during use.

## 2.12 Environment and health during use

UZIN NC 170 LevelStar bears the familiar EMICODE EC 1R PLUS "very low emissions" and Blue Angel (RAL-UZ 113) emission markings.

The hardened levelling compound layer does not result in any emissions of relevance to indoor air in the case of products rated "very low emissions". With these two emission quality marks, UZIN NC 170 LevelStar offers maximum safety regarding emissions and contributes towards achieving a healthy ambient climate. Details on the individual criteria of the EMICODE and the Blue Angel are outlined in 7. "Requisite evidence".

## Building certification systems

**DGNB:** Criterion no. 6 "Risks for the local environment" is relevant for building products in the "Ecological Quality" group of primary criteria. UZIN NC 170 LevelStar complies with the best possible quality level 4. DGNB.

**LEED:** The IEQ 4.1 LEED criteria are of relevance for installation materials (indoor environmental quality). UZIN NC 170 LevelStar meets the limit value of 50 g/L VOC, thereby complying with the criteria outlined in

IEQ 4.1 (LEED). UZIN NC 170 LevelStar erfüllt die bestmögliche Qualitätsstufe 4. /DGNB/

**LEED:** Für Verlegewerkstoffe sind die LEED-Kriterien IEQ 4.1 relevant (indoor environmental quality). UZIN NC 170 LevelStar unterschreitet den Grenzwert von 50 g/L VOC und erfüllt damit die Kriterien von IEQ 4.1./LEED/

## 2.13 Reference service life

The service life of mineral levelling compounds can vary significantly. The service life is dependent on the service life of the upper layers of the substrate. From a technical aspect, a service life comparable to that of the building is possible.

## 2.14 Extraordinary effects

### Fire

UZIN NC 170 LevelStar has A1fl fire classification "No contribution to fire" in accordance with DIN EN 13501-1.

### Water

When exposed to water, no substances are washed out which could be hazardous to water.

### Mechanical destruction

Not of relevance

## 2.15 Re-use phase

On expiry of the use phase (e.g. owing to the top layer being changed), the levelling compound can be re-used in accordance with its original designated purpose. It may be necessary to remove old adhesive residue from the surface after removal of the top layer and/or grind it smooth.

## 2.16 Disposal

The EWC waste code in accordance with the European Waste Catalogue / Lists of Wastes Ordinance (AVV) for mineral filling and levelling compounds is 170107 (construction and demolition waste: mixtures of concrete, slates, tiles and ceramic without hazardous additives).

## 2.17 Further information

Product and safety data sheet, EMICODE EC 1R PLUS certificate, Blue Angel certificate and further information available at [www.uzin.de](http://www.uzin.de).

## 3. LCA: Calculation rules

### 3.1 Declared Unit

This Declaration refers to 1 kg “UZIN NC 170 LevelStar” mineral levelling compound manufactured by UZIN UTZ AG at its plant in Ulm.

The consumption volume can be used for conversion to other units, e.g. 1 m<sup>2</sup>, facilitating comparison with other components of the flooring structure (e.g. screed, adhesive, coating).

#### Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	kg
Consumption per layer thickness	1.4	kg/m <sup>3</sup>

### 3.2 System boundary

Type of EPD: cradle to gate, with options

The LCA on which it is based addresses all of the product's life cycle stages. However, as no environmental impact is incurred in some stages (B1-7, C1, C3), they are not declared and the EPD is published as a cradle-to-gate EPD, with options according to EN 15804.

Module **A1** takes consideration of the production of raw materials and auxiliaries. **A2** comprises transport of the raw materials and auxiliaries to the plant. **A3** considers production in the plant and manufacture of the packaging. Module **A4** comprises transport of the product to the construction site. Apart from installation of the product in the building, incl. drying, the emissions and loads associated with disposal of the product are allocated to Module **A5**. Credits incurred by disposal of packaging are allocated to Module **D.C2** involves transport to the landfill site while **C4** concerns landfilling.

### 3.3 Estimates and assumptions

Mixing water was considered in A5 Installation in the building. Absorption of some of the water in the product causes a minimum increases in the product volume transported (C2) and disposed of (C4) at a later stage.

It was assumed that the product is landfilled as construction rubble after de-installation (C4).

Product packaging was modelled as thermal recycling in a waste incineration plant. The “DE: Thermal energy from natural gas” data set was used for the thermal energy credit; the “DE: Power mix” data set was applied for the electricity credit. Credits are allocated in Module D.

### 3.4 Cut-off criteria

The standard rules according to ISO 14044 were applied as cut-off criteria. These apply for the entire

product system as well as for individual process modules and take consideration of mass, energy and environmental relevance. All inputs were incorporated in the LCA which account for more than 1% of the total effects of an impact category. No more than 5% of the flows were ignored with regard to the cut-off criteria.

### 3.5 Background data

Plant-specific data from the operating data records was used for product manufacturing. In some cases, data sets provided by suppliers were relied on for the raw materials. Data sets from GaBi5 and Ecoinvent were used for all other life cycle phases. The LCA model was generated in GaBi5 software.

### 3.6 Data quality

The data quality can be regarded as being very good. Plant-specific data is from 2012. The remaining data originates from the data bases referred to above, the content of which is examined for topicality on a regular basis. Accordingly, the data used for the LCA is representative. The data sets are complete and correspond with the system boundaries and their cut-off criteria for inputs and outputs. The data quality therefore complies with the requirements of the PCR, Part A.

### 3.7 Period under review

Reference year 2012.

### 3.8 Allocation

Allocation relates to the assignment of input and output flows for a Life Cycle Assessment module to the product system tested (ISO 14040).  
Product manufacture: As various powder products such as levelling compounds and mortars are manufactured in the UZIN UTZ AG plant in Ulm, the input and output volumes recorded (e.g. electricity, water, waste) were calculated on a pro rata basis from the annual production of powder products for the declared unit of 1 kg UZIN NC 170 LevelStar.

### 3.9 Comparability

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

## 4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following technical information forms the basis for the declared modules or can be used for developing specific scenarios in the context of a building evaluation if modules are not declared (MND).

#### Transport to site (A4)

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel (diesel) approx.	35	l/100km
Transport distance	500	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)	85	%

5. LCA: Results

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

PRODUCT STAGE			CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARIES
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement <sup>1)</sup>	Refurbishment <sup>1)</sup>	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	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	X	MND	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: 1 kg UZIN NC 170 LevelStar

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	C2	C4	D
GWP	[kg CO <sub>2</sub> -Eq.]	3.38E-1	1.53E-2	3.44E-3	2.36E-2	1.11E-2	5.58E-4	4.75E-3	-6.14E-3
ODP	[kg CFC11-Eq.]	1.02E-8	8.17E-13	4.62E-10	1.27E-12	4.62E-13	3.00E-14	4.68E-12	-1.52E-11
AP	[kg SO <sub>2</sub> -Eq.]	6.68E-4	1.02E-4	5.32E-5	1.49E-4	2.23E-6	3.54E-6	2.89E-5	-7.54E-6
EP	[kg (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>3-</sup> -Eq.]	2.12E-4	2.44E-5	1.50E-5	3.71E-5	4.84E-7	8.78E-7	3.96E-6	-8.43E-7
POCP	[kg Ethen Eq.]	9.98E-5	-4.09E-5	5.30E-6	-6.42E-5	-2.20E-7	-1.52E-6	3.02E-6	-7.61E-7
ADPE	[kg Sb Eq.]	3.12E-7	6.97E-10	1.33E-8	1.08E-9	1.08E-9	2.55E-11	1.71E-9	-4.05E-10
ADPF	[MJ]	3.95E+0	2.11E-1	2.20E-1	3.24E-1	4.23E-3	7.68E-3	6.35E-2	-8.11E-2

Caption: GWP = Global warming potential; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential of land and water; EP = Eutrophication potential; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants; ADPE = Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources; ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources

RESULTS OF THE LCA - RESOURCE USE: 1 kg UZIN NC 170 LevelStar

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	C2	C4	D
PERE	[MJ]	1.82E-1	8.32E-3	2.38E-1	1.29E-2	2.69E-4	3.07E-4	4.92E-3	-7.38E-3
PERM	[MJ]	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
PERT	[MJ]	1.82E-1	8.32E-3	2.38E-1	1.29E-2	2.69E-4	3.07E-4	4.92E-3	-7.38E-3
PENRE	[MJ]	3.68E+0	2.12E-1	2.51E-1	3.26E-1	4.57E-3	7.71E-3	6.64E-2	-9.35E-2
PENRM	[MJ]	7.50E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
PENRT	[MJ]	4.43E+0	2.12E-1	2.51E-1	3.26E-1	4.57E-3	7.71E-3	6.64E-2	-9.35E-2
SM	[kg]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RSF	[MJ]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NRSF	[MJ]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FW	[m <sup>3</sup> ]	1.83E-1	7.77E-4	1.28E-2	1.21E-3	3.18E-4	2.85E-5	3.25E-3	-7.48E-3

Caption: PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non renewable primary energy excluding non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non renewable primary energy resources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

RESULTS OF THE LCA – OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES:

1 kg UZIN NC 170 LevelStar

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	C2	C4	D
HWD	[kg]	8.55E-6	0.00E+0	1.70E-6	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
NHWD	[kg]	6.00E-1	1.11E-3	8.37E-3	1.72E-3	5.92E-4	4.07E-5	3.50E-1	-1.68E-2
RWD	[kg]	4.55E-5	2.96E-7	4.24E-8	4.60E-7	1.39E-7	1.09E-8	1.18E-6	-5.08E-6
CRU	[kg]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MFR	[kg]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MER	[kg]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EEE	[MJ]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EET	[MJ]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Caption: HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed; CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EEE = Exported thermal energy

FW corresponds with total water input (blue water use).

## 6. LCA: Interpretation

### Total life cycle

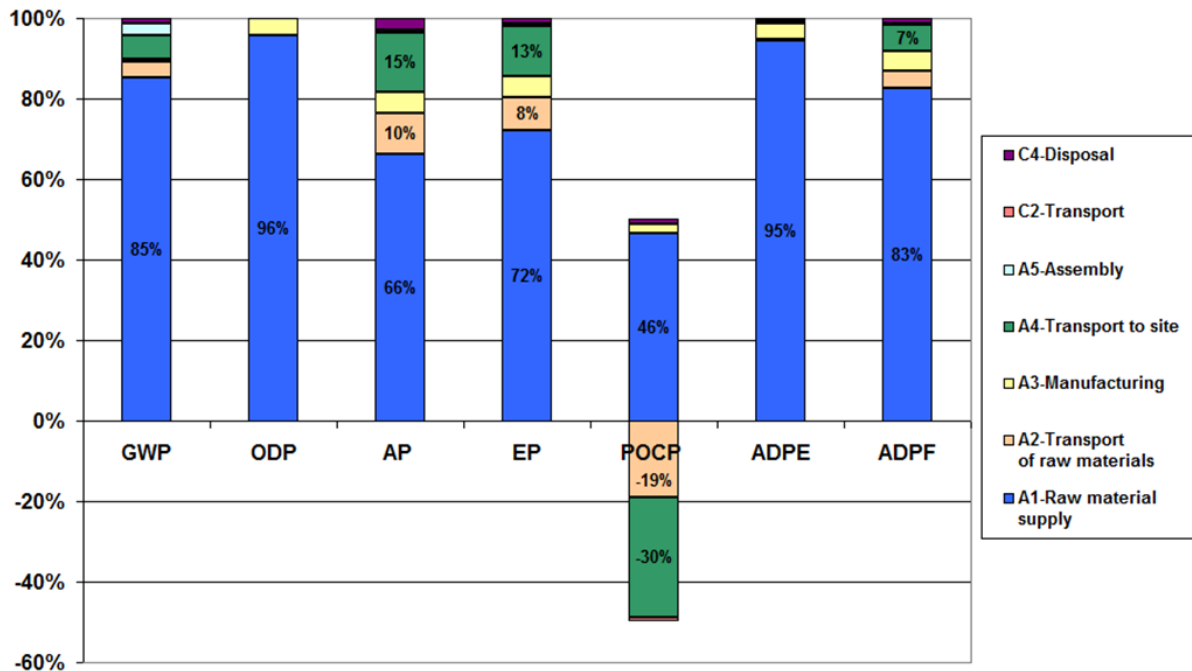


Fig. 1: Relative contributions by the life cycle phases to the environmental impact incurred by UZIN NC 170 LevelStar

Fig. 1 depicts the dominance analysis of the LCA results as a relative presentation. All of the declared life cycle phases (except Module D) were incorporated: the provision of raw materials has the greatest influence on all impact categories. The relatively high influence exerted by Module A1 is attributable to the synthetic powder based on crude oil which is manufactured in a range of complex synthesis steps as well as cement as firing the clinker is very energy-intensive. Module A3 comprising production of the

product as well as manufacturing of the packaging has a relatively minor influence on the environmental impacts. This is attributable to the fact that production in the plant involves basic mixing processes. Transport, installation in the building and landfilling also play a subordinate role in the levelling compound life cycle. The negative POCP values during transport are based on the development of nitrogen monoxide (NO) during fuel combustion. NO counteracts the formation of ground-level ozone.

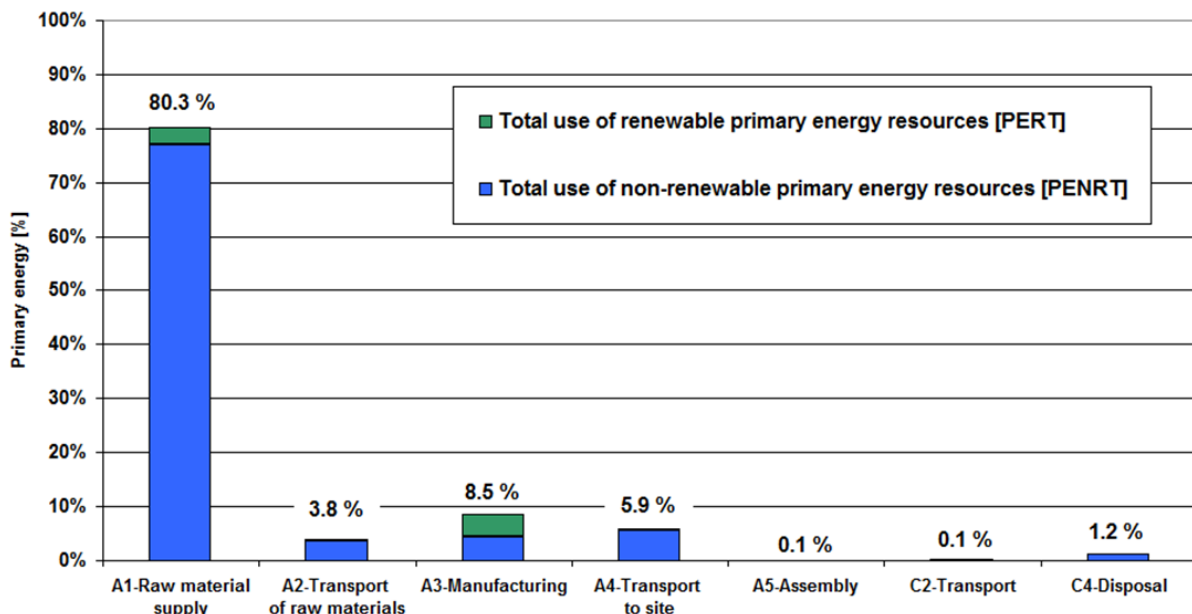


Fig. 2: Percentage share of primary energy demand in the individual life cycle phases of UZIN NC 170 LevelStar

Fig. 2 depicts the primary energy demand (PED) across all life cycle phases. The PED indicates a similar result to the impact categories. The provision of

raw materials in A1 has the greatest influence on the life cycle. Primary energy consumption of renewable resources is relatively low with the exception of A3.

## Module A3 – Product manufacturing incl. packaging

Product manufacturing including the production of

packaging are balanced in Module A3. These facts are depicted in the following graphic:

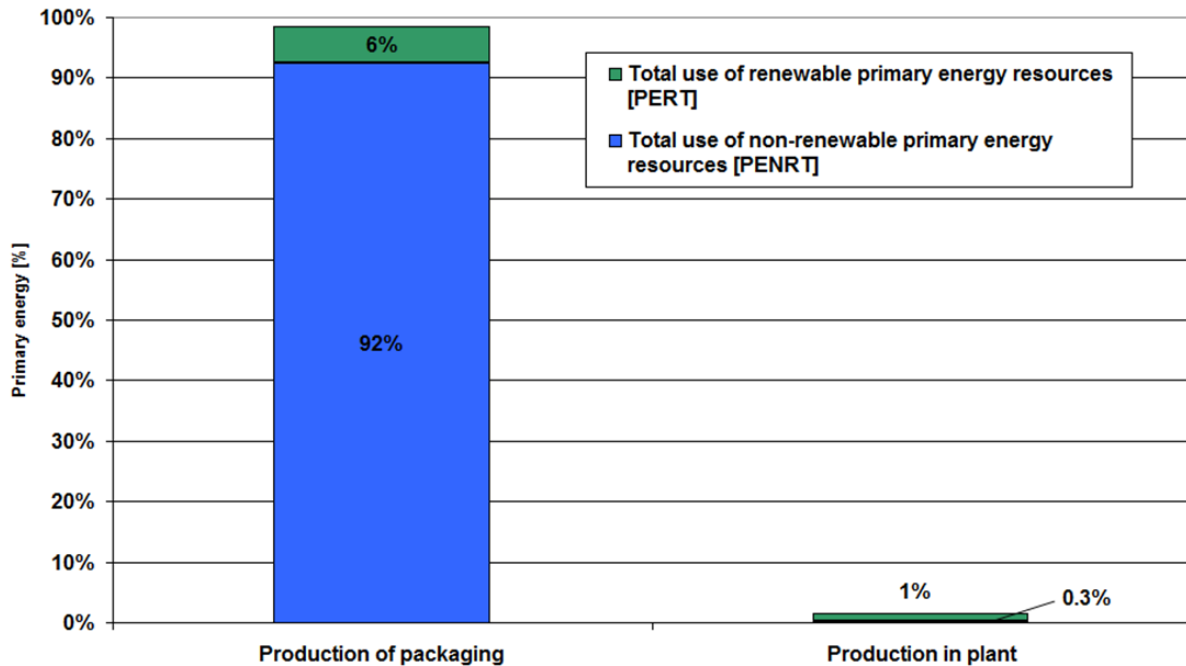


Fig. 3: Primary energy demand in A3

Fig. 3 indicates how the manufacture of packaging accounts for a very high share of Module A3 in relation to production of the mineral levelling compound. During production in the plant, the environmental impacts are primarily determined by electricity consumption.

Energy demand in the plant is primarily covered by electricity from renewable resources. Consideration of the impact categories also indicates that the influence of packaging is dominant (no illustration).

## Module D

Module D is outside the life cycle according to the PCR for mineral mortar. The credits and loads for recycling the packaging are indicated in Module D.

## 7. Requisite evidence

### VOC emissions into indoor air

#### TVOC limit values EMICODE

**Test institute:** Eurofins Product Testing A/S, 8464 Galten, Denmark

**Measuring process:** GEV test method for determining the emissions of volatile organic compounds from building products according to DIN EN ISO 16000-11 in a test chamber

Testing for CMR substances and TVOC/TSVOC after 3 and 28 days

**Date of test report:** Eurofins test report dated May 2007

**Result:** The product complies with the requirements according to the GEV test method for “EMICODE EC 1R PLUS – very low emissions” classification.

Test criteria	EC1 PLUS	EC1	EC2
Limit value TVOC (C6-C16) [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ] after 3 and 28 days	$\leq 750 / 60$	$\leq 1,000 / 100$	$\leq 3,000 / 300$
Limit value TSVOC (C16-C22) [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ] after 28 days	$\leq 40$	$\leq 50$	$\leq 100$
CMR substances [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ] after 3 and 28 days	$\leq 10^* / \leq 1^{**}$	$\leq 10^* / \leq 1^{**}$	$\leq 10^* / \leq 1^{**}$
Total formaldehyde and acetaldehyde [ppb] after 3 days	$\leq 50$	$\leq 50$	$\leq 50$
Total VOC without NIK [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ] after 28 days	$\leq 40$	--	--
R-value	$\leq 1$	--	--
* Total CMR after 3 days ** per substance after 28 days			

## TVOC limit values to RAL-UZ 113 (Blue Angel) and AgBB scheme

Test criteria	AgBB	RAL-UZ 113	UZIN NC 170 LS
Limit value TVOC (C6-C16) [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ] after 3 and 28 days	$\leq 10,000$ / 1,000	$\leq 1000$ / 100	Complies with RAL-UZ 113
Limit value TSVOC (C16-C22) [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ] after 28 days	$\leq 100$	$\leq 50$	Complies with RAL-UZ 113
CMR substances [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ] after 3 and 28 days	$\leq 10^*$ / $\leq 1^{**}$	$\leq 10^*$ / $\leq 1^{**}$	Complies with RAL-UZ 113
Total formaldehyde and acetaldehyde [ppb] after 3 days	No requirements	$\leq 50$	Complies with RAL-UZ 113
* Total CMR after 3 days			
** per substance after 28 days			

**Test institute:** Eurofins Product Testing A/S, 8464 Galten, Denmark

**Measuring process:** Determining the emissions of volatile organic compounds from building products in accordance with the basis for allocation of the "Low-emission floor covering adhesives and other installation materials, RAL-UZ 113 (May 2009)" environmental label.

**Date of test report:** Eurofins test report dated July 2009

**Result:** The product complies with the requirements in accordance with the basis for allocating the Low-emission installation materials and other installation materials, RAL-UZ 113 environmental label.

### AgBB scheme

The requirements on emission performance according to AgBB are automatically regarded as satisfied for products availing of EMICODE EC 1 PLUS classification or an emission test to RAL-UZ 113 (Blue Angel for installation materials) (please refer to the PCR).



## 8. References

### Institut Bauen und Umwelt

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

### General principles

for the EPD range of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU), 2013-04  
[www.bau-umwelt.de](http://www.bau-umwelt.de)

### PCR Part A

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Königswinter (pub.):  
Product Category Rules for Construction Products from the range of Environmental Product Declarations of Institut Bauen und Umwelt (IBU), Part A: Calculation Rules for the Life Cycle Assessment and Requirements on the Background Report. April 2013  
[www.bau-umwelt.de](http://www.bau-umwelt.de)

### ISO 14025

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

### EN 15804

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

**1907/2006 (REACH) – EU Directive:** Directive (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and Council of 18 December 2006 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation of Chemicals (REACH) for establishing a European Chemicals Agency

**1999/45/EC:** Guideline 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 31 May 1999 on the approximation of the laws and, regulations and administrative provisions of the member states for classifying, packaging and marking hazardous preparations

**AgBB:** German Committee for Health-Related Evaluation of Construction Products Health-related evaluation of emissions by volatile organic compounds (VOC and SVOC) from construction products; valid as at June 2012  
[www.umweltbundesamt.de/produkte/bauprodukte/agbb.htm](http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/produkte/bauprodukte/agbb.htm)

**AVV:** Ordinance on the List of Wastes dated 10 December 2001 (BGBl. I, p. 3379), last amended by

Article 5, section 22 of the law dated 24 February 2012 (BGBl. I, p. 212)

**Blue Angel:** RAL and Federal Environment Agency environmental label. RAL-UZ 113 – allocation basis for installation materials: [www.blauer-engel.de](http://www.blauer-engel.de)

**DIN EN 12529:** Castors and wheels – Castors for furniture – Castors for swivel chairs – Requirements; German version EN 12529:1998

**DIN EN 13501-1,** Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests; German version EN 13501-1:2007 + A1:2009

**DIN EN 13813:** Screed material and floor screeds – Screed materials – Properties and requirements; German version EN 13813:2002; issue date: 2003-01

**DIN EN ISO 14001:** 2009-11, Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use (ISO 14001:2004 + Cor. 1:2009); German and English versions EN ISO 14001:2004 + AC: 2009

**DIN EN ISO 9001:** Quality management systems – Requirements (ISO 9001:2008); trilingual version EN ISO 9001:2008

**DGNB:** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen e.V., Stuttgart, Building certification system, [www.dgnb.de](http://www.dgnb.de)

**Ecoinvent:** Swiss Centre of Life Cycle Inventories; LCA data base URL: [www.ecoinvent.org](http://www.ecoinvent.org)

**EMICODE:** GEV (Gemeinschaft Emissionskontrollierte Verlegewerkstoffe, Klebstoffe und Bauprodukte e.V. Düsseldorf), URL: [www.emicode.de](http://www.emicode.de) (valid as at December 2012)

**GaBi software:** GaBi 5: Software and data base for comprehensive analysis. LBP, University of Stuttgart and PE International, 2011

**GISCODE: GISBAU:** Hazardous substances information system of the professional association for the building trade: [www.gisbau.de](http://www.gisbau.de)

**LEED:** Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, Washington DC, USA, building certification system, <http://www.usgbc.org/leed>

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