

Buildings are a key sector in Europe

- Facts about buildings and construction industry
 - 42 % of our final energy consumption
 - > 50 % of all extracted materials most of them minerals
 - 33 % of waste

Energy Efficiency Environmental / sustainability issues

- EU 2020 strategy 3 main
 - Smart Growth focus on education, research
 - Sustainable Growth low carbon, resource efficiency
 - Inclusive Growth high-employment, delivering economic, social, territorial cohesion



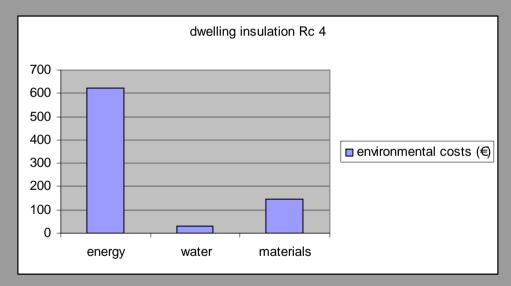
Contents

- Energy efficiency and environmental impact of buildings
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- The Rockwool contribution
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Energy consumption determines environmental impact

- 80% of the environmental impact of buildings related to energy use
- 20% related to the production, use and end-of-life of materials

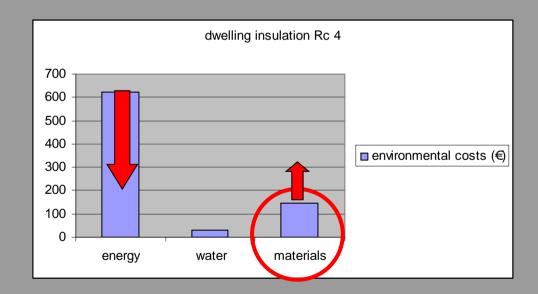


Source: Greencalc+ calculation, 2009 (NL)



What about materials when we reduce energy consumption?

- the relative contribution of materials will increase
- the absolute contribution may as well (e.g. more insulation, installations etc)





Example: environmental impacts passive house MET points raw materials emissions energy waste Nederland per m2 GO / jaar Materiaalverbruik materials Energiegebruik Waterverbruik energy use water use Source: LCA passive house De Kroeven Roosendaal (NL)



Source: EcoQuantum calculation, 2008 EATE AND PROTECT®

Energy efficiency as a first step towards sustainable buildings

- Optimal energy design is primary consideration
- In Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB) the focus will shift towards the performance of the integral building, including the materials



Sustainability

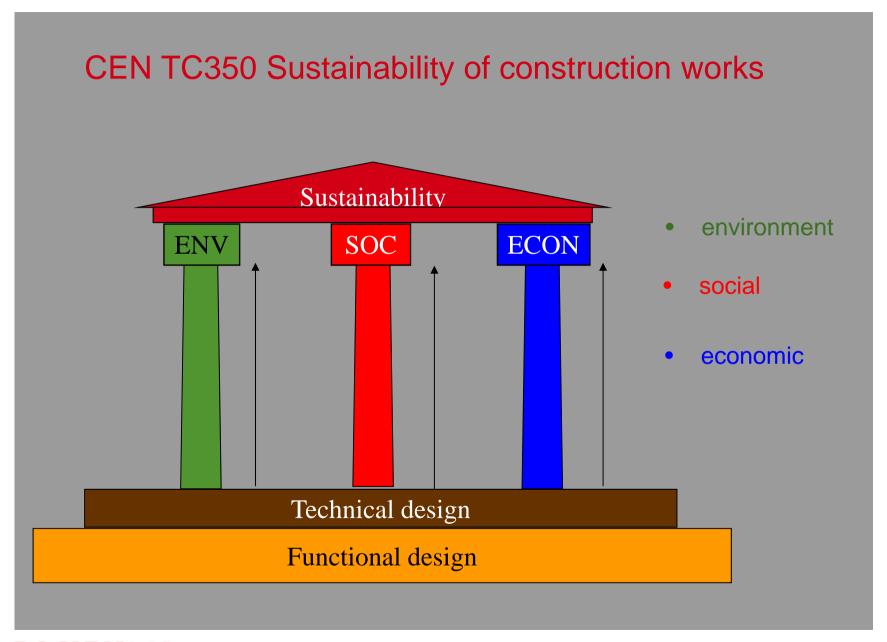
"Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Brundtland Commission of the UN on March 20, 1987

- Triple P approach:

 - People socialPlanet environmental
 - Prosperity economic

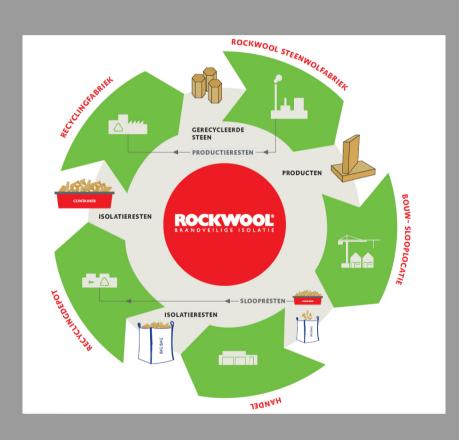






Life cycle approach: cradle to 'grave'

- whole life cycle is considered
- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodology to calculate the environmental impact indicators (ISO 14040-14044)
- Life cycle approach to establish social and economic impact indicators

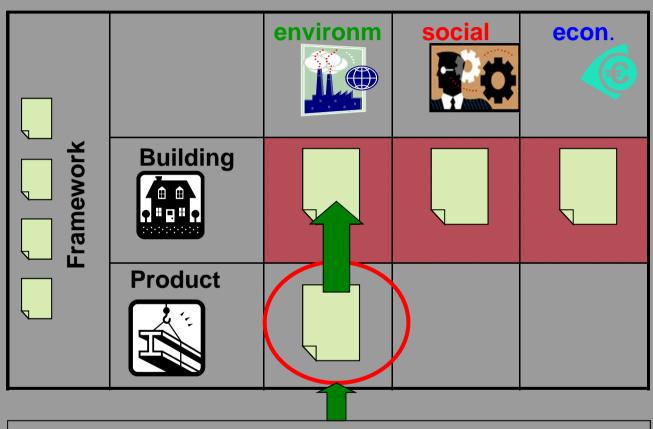




CEN TC350: modular approach life cycle construction work Material streams Use of building Before use After use Construction **Product stage** Use stage **End of Life stage Process stage** Use: installed product Maintenance Repair Loads Replacement and Refurbishment benefits **Operational Energy Use** B6.1 Operational Energy Use - heating of Raw material supply Recycling / re-use On site processes B6.2 Operational Energy Use - cooling recycling Deconstruction Manufacturing B6.3 Operational Energy Use - ventilation Transport Transport Disposal B6.4 Operational Energy Use - hot water B6.5 Operational Energy Use - lighting B6.6 Operational Energy Use - building automation and control **A**4 A5 **Operational Water Use**



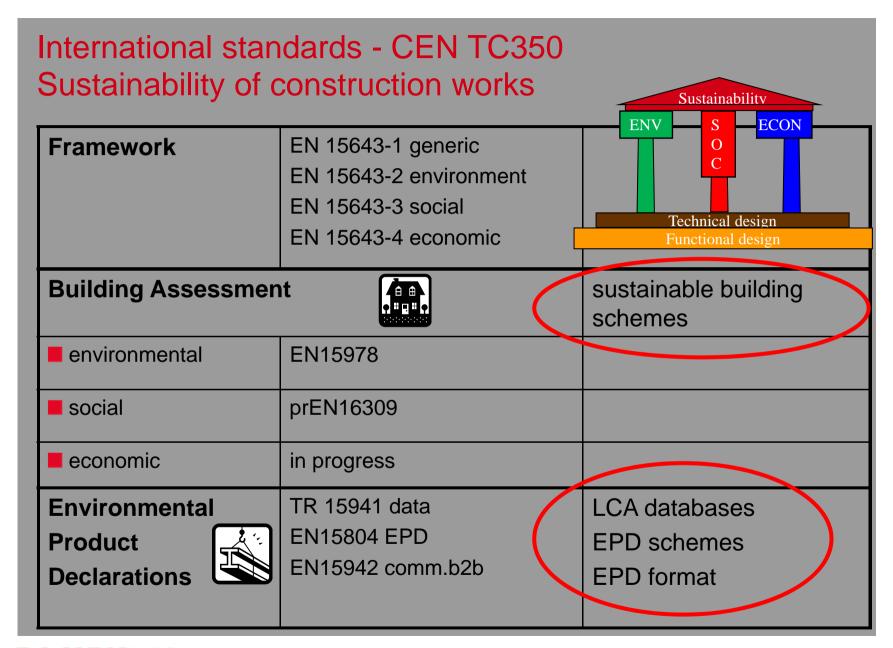
CEN TC350 standards Assessment of sustainability of construction works



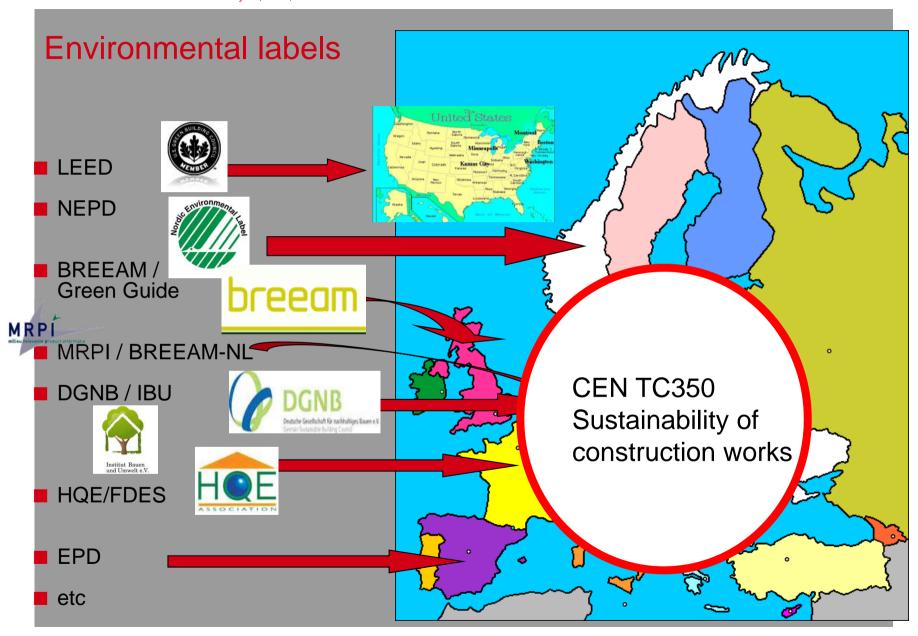
CEN TC350 standard

Environmental Product Declarations are input for the environmental assessment of buildings











European policies

- Milestones EU "Resource efficient Europe" by 2020
 - Life-cycle approach applied for all new and renovated buildings
 - Existing building stock "resource efficient" refurbished at a rate of 2 % per year
 - 70 % of construction and demolition waste recycled
- Construction Products Directive (2013)
- CEN TC350 (still) voluntary

Basic Works Requirements

- Mechanical resistance and stability
- 2. Safety in case of fire
- 3. Hygiene, health and the environment (*life cycle*)
- 4. Safety in use
- 5. Protection against noise
- 6. Energy economy and heat retention
- 7. Sustainability use of natural resources



The Rockwool contribution (1)

Improving energy efficiency of buildings

- Improved thermal performance by
 - ability to fit less risks thermal leakages / gaps
 - dimensional stability
- Durable
 - no performance degradation over time
 - moisture resistant
- Knowledge and services on energy design







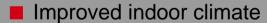


The Rockwool contribution (2)

Improving functionality of buildings

- Fire protection
 - stone wool is classified Euroclass A1: non combustible
 - non combustible, no droplets, no smoke no toxic gases
- Acoustic comfort
 - open structure stone wool → good sound absorbtion
 - products for walls and ceilings





- damp open material
- Finnish indoor climate level M1indoor products
- no dangerous substances
- no 'substances of very high concern'
- no flame retardants



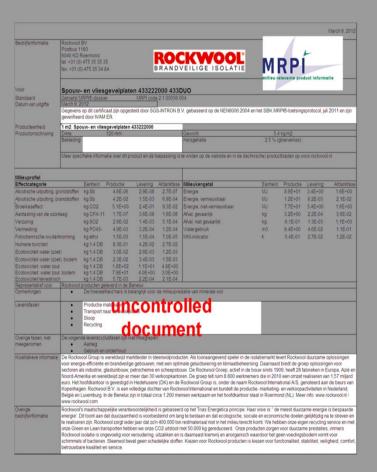






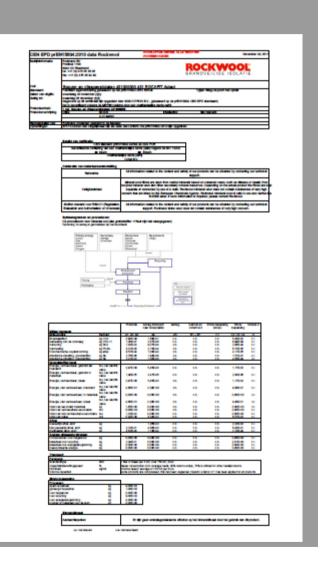
The Rockwool contribution (3)

Environmental Product Declarations









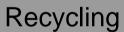


The Rockwool contribution (4)

Resources

- Natural stone from abundant resources
- Recycled materials
- Secondary materials

International Geology Review, The human impact on natural rock reserves using basalt, anorthosite, and carbonates as raw materials in insulation products, Tais W. Dahla; Anders U. Clausenb; Peter B. Hansenb, a Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA b Rockwool International, Hedehusene, Denmark 30 October 2009



■ Stone wool is fully recyclable



diabase



cokes



recycled stone wool briquettes







The Rockwool contribution (5)

Environmental, social and economic information

www.rockwool.com



Sustainable buildings - conclusions

A sound building design

- 1. optimal energy design
- 2. fulfilling technical and functional requirements no risks

Sound products and companies

- 3. sound and transparant sustainability profile of the product
 - EPDs according to European standards
 - resource efficiency and recycling as key issues
- 4. responsible companies





