

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	██████████
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	████████████████████
Issue date	05.06.2024
Valid to	04.06.2029

██████ Fiber Cement Board

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1. General Information

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Programme holder

████████████████████
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██████████

Declaration number

████████████████████

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Fibre cement / Fibre concrete, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

05.06.2024

Valid to

04.06.2029

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██████████ Fiber Cement Board

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Declared product / declared unit

1 tonne of ██████ Fibre Cement Board

Scope:

This EPD declaration is based on the average of one metric tonne ██████ Fibre Cement Board manufactured by ██████████. These products are produced in the manufacturing plant located in ██████████ where the production data for 2022 was recorded. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) was conducted based on the cradle-to-grave with option approach (Modules A1-A3, A5, C1-C4 & D). The Declaration holder is liable for the details and documentation upon which the evaluation is based. The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR	
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011	
<input type="checkbox"/> internally	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> externally

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2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

This is an average EPD comprises the products listed below. These autoclaved composite materials are made from specially treated high-grade cellulose fibre, Portland cement, refined sand and water. The asbestos was analyzed with a third-party laboratory and was not found in the product.

The declared products include:

- [REDACTED]/Multipurpose/[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

All the declared products are produced at the same process flow with the same raw material composition with difference of formulation and geometrical output. For the placing on the market in the European Union/European Free Trade Association (EU/EFTA) (with the exception of Switzerland) the Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 (CPR) applies. The product needs a Declaration of Performance taking into consideration/ EN 12467: 2012 Fibre cement flat sheets - product specification and test methods/ and the CE- marking.

2.2 Application

For the application and use the respective national provisions apply.

[REDACTED] manufactures a wide range of Fibre Cement Boards which are extensively used in residential, institutional, commercial and industrial buildings, as: -

- Internal Lining and Wall Partitioning
- Ceiling
- Soffit and Eave Lining
- Substrate for flooring
- Fire and insulation application
- Decorative application
- Roofing
- Others

2.3 Technical Data

The technical data given by the Declaration of Performance according to EN 12467 apply.

[REDACTED] Fibre Cement Boards conform and certify to (a) MS1296:2010 for [REDACTED] and (b) EN12467:2004 for 7.5mm [REDACTED]

Product specification

[REDACTED] Fibre Cement Board (6mm thickness)

- Thermal conductivity (W/mK): 0.12
- Resistance of heat transmission, Ra (m²K / W): 0.19
- Dry density (kg/m³): 1400

Soundproof:

With a 6mm fibre cement sheet (1190mmx1190mm) installed in the opening between two adjacent but acoustically isolated reverberation rooms, 17-33dB sound transmission loss at

frequency from 1255000Hz. Airborne noise insulation is determined as STC30 (tested in accordance with ASTM E90-09).

The difference between the sound absorption of the room with and without the 6mm fibre cement sheet is determined to obtain the total sound loss by using the reverberation time values. Noise reduction coefficient is determined as NRC0.10 (ASTM E423-90a). Sound transmission loss ([REDACTED]): Estimated 25dB (6mm), 28dB (9mm).

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Gross density	1400	kg/m ³
Standard panel thickness	6	mm
Thermal conductivity	0.12	W/(mK)
Average Modulus of Rupture (saturated)	>10	N/mm ²
Average Modulus of Elasticity (Saturated)	4000 – 7000	N/mm ²
Moisture movement	0.06 to 0.08%	
Durability Classification	EN12467:2012	Category A
Strength classification	EN12467:2012	Class 2

2.4 Delivery status

[REDACTED] Fibre Cement Boards are manufactured in a range of thicknesses from 3.2mm to 25mm. The boards can be up to 3660mm in length and up to 1220mm wide.

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

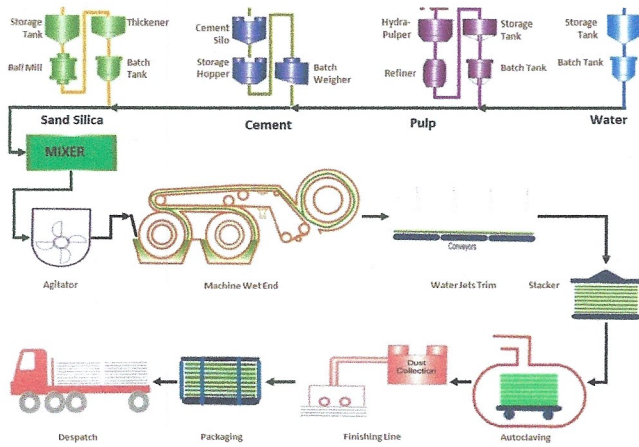
The base materials, auxiliary substances and additives for [REDACTED] Fibre Cement Boards are:

Name	Value	Unit
Base Material: Cement	30 – 40	% of dry mass
Base Material: Silica	50 – 60	% of dry mass
Base Material: Pulp / cellulose fibre	6 – 9	% of dry mass
Auxiliary Substances / Additives: Alumina / Alumina Tri-hydrate	0 – 5	% of dry mass
Auxiliary Substances / Additives: Silica Fume	0 – 5	% of dry mass
Auxiliary Substances / Additives: Red Pigment	0 – 1	% of dry mass

Products do not contain any substances that can be included in 'Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization' and raw materials used are not part of the EU REACH regulation.

2.6 Manufacture

Process flow of [REDACTED] Fibre Cement Board production:



Fibre Cement Boards are produced with the Hatschek process or wet process: The raw materials are mixed homogeneously and pumped to the tubs at a controlled rate so that tubs are filled and overflow. A uniform film is formed onto the sieves and the film will be picked up by felt which will then be transferred to a size roller to be rolled in layers for the manufacturing of a 'green sheet' (intermediate product formed during the production and yet to send to autoclave) according to the desired thicknesses. The speed of the felt is controlled in order to achieve consistent sheet thickness at a specified production rate.

Individual size roller determines the length of sheet being produced. If a patterned sheet is to be produced, a patterned sleeve will be placed on the size roller to create the desired patterns.

Once the desired thickness is achieved, it will then be separated and taken off from the size roller by a cut-off wire.

The green sheet will then be trimmed into size by a high-pressure water jet while the remaining scraps will return to the scrap agitator which will then be transferred back to the feed agitator for reuse in order to minimize generated waste.

The trimmed green sheets are stacked in tiers on steel base pallets.

The stacked green sheets will then be air-cured for a minimum 6-8 hours before curing in the autoclave for a total process duration of 10-12 hours.

The autoclaved sheets will undergo further cutting or trimming into the final dimension at sheet finishing with either a guillotine knife or a rotating saw. Sanding, edge recessing and slotting are also being done at sheet finishing.

Quality Management Systems in accordance to ISO 9001:2015 for design and manufacture of fibre cement products are complied with.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

The operation is in compliance with ISO 45001:2018 (Occupational health and safety management system).

Water: Water contamination was not reported during the production of Fibre Cement Boards. All the waste water is treated at a designated waste water treatment plant before discharging into the public sewerage, in accordance to the *Environmental Quality Act 1974 Act 127*.

Noise: Sound

protection analyses and close monitoring on exposure limits have been established in accordance to the *Factory and Machineries Act (Noise Exposure) Regulations 1989 Act 139*.

Waste:

All scraps and rejected Fibre Cement Boards are classified as solid waste under the Regulations and will be treated in landfill Act 672.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

Fibre Cement Boards are cut using a guillotine knife or circular saw with tungsten carbide, and a diamond saw blade. Dust generated from the processes is collected through the effective dust collecting system and filtered before release to the air in accordance to the *Factories and Machinery Act (Mineral Dust) Regulations 1989 Act 139*. Dust emission is below the Permissible Level under Regulation

2.9 Packaging

Fibre Cement Boards are packed horizontally on wooden pallets and packaged with polyethylene stretch film, PET strap and cardboard edge protector. The wooden pallets are reused internally.

2.10 Condition of use

Fibre Cement Boards have passed organic emissions tests under the *TUV Singapore* emission standards for formaldehyde, phenyl cyclohexene, phthalate, and total particles. Due to the stable crystalline calcium silicate hydrate phase after the autoclave process, the emission of volatile organic compound (VOC) detected are low and negligible for normal use in line with the designated purpose of the respective products.

2.11 Environment and health during use

Environmental

aspects: Hazards to water, soil and air cannot arise from fibre cement flat sheets based on current knowledge.

2.12 Reference service life

The reference service life is not relevant for consideration of the LCA. As construction products with many different applications, a reference service life for Fibre Cement Boards is not declared here.

Description of the influences on the ageing of the product when applied in accordance with the rules of technology.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

For

- **Fire Propagation Index:** range from 0,0-3,3, according to *BS 476-6:1989*.

- **Surface spread of flame test:** Class 1 surface spread of fame (actual result 0mm at 1.5m), according to *BS 476-7:1997*.

Fire protection

Name	Value
Building material class	A2
Burning droplets	d0
Smoke gas development	s1

Water

No substances are washed out from [redacted] fibre cement board products which could be hazardous to water.

Mechanical destruction

Irrelevant

2.14 Re-use phase

Products are not designed for re-use, recycling, and recovery (energy or otherwise), as they may impact the quality and render unfit for their intended use.

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

All products show similar recipes with some differences in the dosage of pre-products for certain products. Declared unit to the [redacted] Fibre Cement Boards which are manufactured with the mixing of cement, silica sand, pulp, alumina, silica fume and red oxide and dried under pressure and temperature in the autoclave machine.

Construction materials' purpose, fixing and installation guides are being observed and no health impairment is known due to the basic materials employed and their behaviour according to current knowledge.

Further information on the products can be referred to the 'Product Specifications' from [redacted]

The average metric tonne of fibre cement products is calculated based on the annual production data. The declared unit of this study is 1 metric tonne of [redacted] Fibre Cement Boards with an average bulk density of 1400 kg/m³.

Foreground data describing the on-site production are integrated into the LCA FE Software model in the study. The LCI is assessed based on annual production data. Background data are taken from the LCA FE Database.

Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	t
Gross density	1400	kg/m ³
Conversion factor to 1 kg	0.000714286	-

For IBU core EPDs (where clause 3.6 is part of the EPD): for average EPDs, an estimate of the robustness of the LCA values must be made, e.g. concerning the variability of the production process, geographical representativeness and the influence of background data and preliminary products compared to the environmental impacts caused by the actual production.

3.2 System boundary

Type of EPD: Cradle to gate with options.

The following life cycle stages were included: A1-A3, A5, C1, C2, C3, C4 and D.

Manufacture of preliminary products (cement, sand, pulp, alumina, silica fume and red pigment) and transportation of raw materials and preliminary products to the plant have been considered. Manufacturing process in the plant including energy, manufacture of auxiliaries, disposal of residual materials incurred and consideration of any emissions incurred.

Manufacture of packaging materials has also been considered.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

2.15 Disposal

According to [redacted] remains of [redacted] fibre cement board waste products from construction sites or from demolition can be disposed of as solid waste. Waste code '17 01 01 (Concrete)' in line with the *European Waste Catalogue EWC*.

2.16 Further information

Further information on the products can be obtained from our website [redacted]

No other estimations or assumptions were made regarding the specifications outlined in this section (Chapter 3).

3.4 Cut-off criteria

All operating data, i.e. all of the starting materials used, internal fuel consumption and electricity consumption, all direct production waste as well as all emission measurements available were taken into consideration in the analysis. Accordingly, material flows with a share of less than 1 % were also considered in this study. It can be assumed that the total of all neglected processes does not exceed 5 % in the effective categories. Machinery, plants and infrastructure required in the manufacturing process are not taken into consideration.

3.5 Background data

Secondary data from the *LCA FE Database* (Formerly GaBi) were used to model the background system in the LCA model. The consistent data items contained in the *LCA FE database* are documented in the online *Sphera* documentation centre. The basic data in the *LCA FE database* was applied for energy, transportation, and consumables. The LCA was primarily developed based on the [redacted] database. Average data from the other regions were incorporated where the [redacted] database is not available.

3.6 Data quality

All background data records related to the [redacted] operation were provided by [redacted] as well as the *LCA FE database*.
Technological: All primary and secondary data are modelled to be specific to the technologies or technology mixes under study. Where technology-specific data are unavailable, proxy data are used. The overall technological representativeness is considered to be good.

Geographical: All primary and secondary data are collected specific to the country / region under study. Where country/region-specific data are unavailable, proxy data are used. The overall geographical representativeness is considered to be good.

Temporal: All primary data are collected for a representative year. All secondary data come from the *Sphera LCA FE Databases* and are representative of the years 2020-2025. As the study for the product systems is based on the reference year 2022, temporal representativeness is good.

3.7 Period under review

The LCA study was developed based on the operation activities from January to December of 2022.

3.8 Geographic Representativeness

Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product's lifespan: [redacted]

3.9 Allocation

No allocation was applied in the life cycle assessment for the foreground data of the examined products.

3.10 Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created

according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account. The main LCA database used in the study is the *Sphera MLC* and *Sphera LCA FE CUP 2023.2*.

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

The biogenic carbon content quantifies the amount of biogenic carbon in a construction product leaving the factory gate, and it shall be separately declared for the product and for any accompanying packaging.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	29.49	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.17	kg C

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

Installation into the building (A5)

The installation (Screws, adhesives etc. along with electricity consumption) phase could not be modelled due to data unavailability. In module A5 the incineration of the packaging

materials has been considered. The thermal and energy credit with [redacted] dataset has been considered.

Name	Value	Unit
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In case a **reference service life** according to applicable ISO standards is declared then the assumptions and in-use conditions underlying the determined RSL shall be declared. In addition, it shall be stated that the RSL applies to the reference conditions only.

The same holds for a service life declared by the manufacturer. Corresponding information related to in-use conditions needs not be provided if a service life taken from the list of service life by *BNB* is declared.

End of life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type waste type	1000	kg
Landfilling	1000	kg

100% landfill has been considered in the end-of-life of the product.

5. LCA: Results

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

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

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 tonne Fiber Cement Boards with Average Bulk density 1400 kg/cum

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	6.44E+02	1.98E+00	4.63E-01	3.88E+00	0	1.14E+02	-1.22E+00
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	7.43E+02	1.41E+00	4.63E-01	3.3E+00	0	1.48E+01	-1.22E+00
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	-1E+02	5.77E-01	1.3E-04	5.35E-01	0	9.92E+01	-2.26E-04
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	3.73E-01	4.79E-06	1.21E-04	5.07E-02	0	4.67E-02	-2.16E-04
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	5.23E-10	1.52E-13	3.46E-13	8.73E-14	0	3.82E-11	-6.05E-13
AP	mol H ⁺ eq	2.95E+00	2.96E-04	2.1E-03	4.56E-03	0	1.07E-01	-4.17E-03
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	1.53E-03	4.12E-08	1.82E-07	3.2E-06	0	3.03E-05	-3.2E-07
EP-marine	kg N eq	1.11E+00	9.02E-05	6.41E-04	1.49E-03	0	2.75E-02	-1.36E-03
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	1.2E+01	1.37E-03	7.01E-03	1.84E-02	0	3.03E-01	-1.49E-02
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	3.07E+00	2.47E-04	1.74E-03	3.89E-03	0	8.31E-02	-3.73E-03
ADPE	kg Sb eq	1.99E-05	1.41E-09	7.37E-09	8.43E-07	0	6.94E-07	-1.29E-08
ADPF	MJ	7.34E+03	3.87E-01	5.21E+00	5.1E+01	0	2E+02	-1.57E+01
WDP	m ³ world eq deprived	1.03E+01	2.04E-01	3.48E-03	1.35E-02	0	1.65E+00	-6.25E-03

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; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 tonne Fiber Cement Boards with Average Bulk density 1400 kg/cum

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	1.48E+03	7.48E+00	5.78E-01	3.27E+00	0	1.24E+03	-1.01E+00
PERM	MJ	1.21E+03	-7.38E+00	0	0	0	-1.21E+03	0
PERT	MJ	2.69E+03	9.64E-02	5.78E-01	3.27E+00	0	3.26E+01	-1.01E+00
PENRE	MJ	7.32E+03	2.37E+01	5.21E+00	5.1E+01	0	2E+02	-1.58E+01
PENRM	MJ	2.33E+01	-2.33E+01	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	7.34E+03	3.88E-01	5.21E+00	5.1E+01	0	2E+02	-1.58E+01
SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m ³	4.72E+00	4.8E-03	1.22E-03	5.56E-03	0	5.05E-02	-2.13E-03

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+A2: 1 tonne Fiber Cement Boards with Average Bulk density 1400 kg/cum

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	1.64E-05	1.02E-11	1.61E-10	1.05E-10	0	4.36E-09	-7.14E-10
NHWD	kg	2.3E+02	2.4E-02	1.28E-03	2.01E-03	0	1E+03	-3.28E-03
RWD	kg	4.3E-02	2.21E-05	6.62E-07	4.84E-06	0	2.28E-03	-1.49E-06
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	9.65E-01	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	3.47E+00	0	0	0	0	0

EET	MJ	0	6.22E+00	0	0	0	0	0
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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

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 tonne Fiber Cement Boards with Average Bulk density 1400 kg/cum

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	4.77E-05	1.65E-09	1.73E-08	3.08E-08	0	1.31E-06	-3.43E-08
IR	kBq U235 eq	7.16E+00	3.55E-03	8.36E-05	4.76E-04	0	2.64E-01	-2.06E-04
ETP-fw	CTUe	4.56E+03	1.54E-01	4.21E-01	9.7E+00	0	1.08E+02	-8.12E-01
HTP-c	CTUh	1.36E-07	1.39E-11	5.49E-11	2.01E-10	0	1.68E-08	-1.85E-10
HTP-nc	CTUh	6.34E-06	2.33E-10	7.25E-10	6.13E-09	0	1.77E-06	-1.44E-09
SQP	SQP	1.51E+04	1.18E-01	3.83E-01	3.97E+01	0	4.86E+01	-6.71E-01

PM = Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions; IR = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235; ETP-fw = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems; HTP-c = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (cancerogenic); HTP-nc = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (not cancerogenic); SQP = Potential soil quality index

Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator "Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235". This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low-dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure or radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators "abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources", "abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources", "water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption", "potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems", "potential comparative toxic unit for humans – cancerogenic", "Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic", "potential soil quality index". The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high as there is limited experience with the indicator.

6. LCA: Interpretation

In terms of environmental impacts, due to the energy- and resources-intensity of the raw material production processes, the cement production was recorded to be the major contributor to the environmental indicators for the production of 1 tonne Fiber Cement Board.

This study revealed that the manufacturing activities within the Plant had an equivalent environmental impact profile as compared to the raw material production process.

In overall, the production (Module A1-A3) of 1 tonne of Fiber Cement Board contributed 743.41 kg CO₂eq of GWP (Global warming potential, fossil) in which the Module A1 contributes 55.69% and Module A3 (36.48%) followed by

Module A2 (7.83%).

The total cradle to gate (Module A1-A3) AP is 2.95 kg H⁺eq. in which major contribution is coming from Module A3 (40.33%) followed by Module A2 (30.57%) and Module A1 (29.10%).

The total cradle to gate (Module A1-A3) ADPE-element is 1.99 E-05 kg Sb-eq in which major contribution is coming from Module A1 (76.49%) followed by Module A3 (16.73%).

The total cradle to gate (Module A1-A3) ADPE-fossil is 7340.17 MJ in which the significant contribution is coming from Module A1 (45.91%) and Module A3 (44.14%) followed by Module A2 (9.95%).

7. Requisite evidence

7.1 Radioactivity

Measurement of the nuclide content in Bq/kg for Ra-226, Th-232, K-40. In Germany, there are currently no statutory limit values specified for assessing the radioactivity of building materials. Assessment can be performed on the basis of:

- EU Commission "Radiation Protection 112" document
 - OENORM 5200-Nordic Countries' Recommendation 2000.
- Testing on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) using SW 846 6010 and 7473 methods were conducted for Fiber Cement Board (represented by and) where the results are demonstrated in the table below.

Name	Value	Unit
Arsenic (As)	< 0.018	mg/L
Barium (Ba)	≤ 0.16	mg/L
Cadmium (Cd)	≤ 0.0013	mg/L
Chromium (Cr)	≤ 0.017	mg/L
Mercury (Hg)	≤ 0.002	mg/L
Plumbum (Pb)	≤ 0.02	mg/L
Selenium (Se)	≤ 0.02	mg/L
Silver (Ag)	< 0.01	mg/L

The 'ASTM D5116-06: Standard Guide for small scale environmental chamber determinations of organic emissions from indoor materials/products' testing conducted by TUV Singapore certified that Fiber Cement Board is:

Leaching Test

VOC emissions

Name	Value	Unit
Total VOC emission rate	0.17	mg/cum/hour
Formaldehyde emission	<0.02	per cum/hour
Phenyl cyclohexene emission rate	Not detected*	per cum/hour
Phthalate emission	0.003	per m ³
Total particle emission	<0.02	per m ³

* Detection level: 0.002 mg per m³

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Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical / Chemical Methods



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