

Life Cycle Assessment: Results

The following supplementary LCA results are to be read alongside the complete ROCKWOOL® Technical Insulation Environmental Product Declaration (Declaration Number: EPD-RWI-20180153-CBB1-EN) available at: <https://epd-online.com/PublishedEpd/Detail/10790>

ROCKWOOL® stone wool product: ProRox SL930

The results are for: 1 m² of product, with a thickness of 100,000 mm.

Thermal resistance as stated in product data sheet.

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, ND= Not Declared)

Product stage			Construction installation 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	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	x	x	x	x	x

Environmental impact

Parameter	Unit	A1-3	A4	A5	B1	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global warming	kg CO ₂ eqv	7,06E+00	1,18E+00	2,52E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,26E-02	0,00E+00	9,40E-02	-2,1E-01
The global warming potential of a gas refers to the total contribution to global warming resulting from the emission of one unit of that gas relative to one unit of the reference gas, carbon dioxide, which is assigned a value of 1.										
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 eqv	2,1E-08	3,9E-13	4,3E-10	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,5E-15	0,0E+00	9,5E-14	-3,8E-13
Destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer which shields the earth from ultraviolet radiation harmful to life. This destruction of ozone is caused by the breakdown of certain chlorine and/or bromine containing compounds (chlorofluorocarbons or halons), which break down when they reach the stratosphere and then catalytically destroy ozone molecules.										
Acidification	kg SO ₂ eqv	4,2E-02	1,1E-03	9,3E-04	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,2E-05	0,0E+00	5,6E-04	-7,9E-04
Acid depositions have negative impacts on natural ecosystems and the man-made environment incl. buildings. The main sources for emissions of acidifying substances are agriculture and fossil fuel combustion used for electricity production, heating and transport.										
Eutrophication	kg PO ₄ ³⁻ eqv	4,4E-03	2,2E-04	1,0E-04	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,6E-06	0,0E+00	7,6E-05	-5,1E-05
Excessive enrichment of waters and continental surfaces with nutrients, and the associated adverse biological effects.										
Photochemical ozone creation	kg Ethene eqv	2,6E-03	5,1E-06	5,8E-05	6,2E-10	0,0E+00	-2,8E-07	0,0E+00	4,4E-05	-1,1E-04
Chemical reactions brought about by the light energy of the sun. The reaction of nitrogen oxides with hydrocarbons in the presence of sunlight to form ozone is an example of a photochemical reaction.										
Depletion abiotic resources -elements	kg Sb eqv	2,8E-06	9,4E-08	8,1E-08	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,8E-09	0,0E+00	3,4E-08	-2,8E-08
Depletion abiotic resources -- fuels	MJ	7,3E+01	1,6E+01	2,2E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,1E-01	0,0E+00	1,2E+00	-6,5E+00
Consumption of non-renewable resources, thereby lowering their availability for future generations.										

Resource use

Parameter	Unit	A1-3	A4	A5	B1	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier	MJ	1,4E+01	8,1E-01	1,4E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,6E-02	0,0E+00	1,5E-01	-1,9E-01
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization	MJ	1,2E+00	0,0E+00	-1,1E-03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	1,5E+01	8,1E-01	1,4E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,6E-02	0,0E+00	1,5E-01	-1,9E-01
Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier	MJ	6,4E+01	1,6E+01	8,4E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,1E-01	0,0E+00	1,3E+00	-7,0E+00
Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	1,3E+01	0,0E+00	-2,9E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	MJ	7,7E+01	1,6E+01	5,5E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,1E-01	0,0E+00	1,3E+00	-7,0E+00
Use of secondary materials	kg	3,3E-01	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	1,7E-01
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00	0,0E+00
Net use of fresh water	m ³	4,4E-02	1,5E-03	3,2E-04	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,9E-05	0,0E+00	2,4E-04	-3,2E-03

Waste categories

Parameter	Unit	A1-3	A4	A5	B1	C1	C2	C2	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	2,9E-06	8,5E-07	8,2E-10	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,6E-08	0,0E+00	2,0E-08	-7,4E-10
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	6,4E-01	1,2E-03	2,7E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,4E-05	0,0E+00	5,8E+00	-7,0E-03
Radioactive waste disposed*	kg	1,1E-03	2,2E-05	5,3E-05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,2E-07	0,0E+00	1,7E-05	-4,8E-06

* There is never radioactive waste from a ROCKWOOL plant (A3), but there might be small amounts associated with the secondary LCI datasets used for the upstream chain (A1 & A2), which are taken into account here.

Output flows

Parameter	Unit	A1-3	A4	A5	B1	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Component for re-use	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
Materials for recycling	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,14E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,62E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	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
Exported electrical energy	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,87E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported thermal energy	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,78E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

