



# Environmental Product Declaration

according to ISO 14025



**YTONG**  
Autoclaved Aerated Concrete

from Xella Baustoffe GmbH

Declaration number  
AUB-XEL-11005-E

ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT UMWELTVERTRÄGLICHES BAUPRODUKT E.V.  
[www.bau-umwelt.com](http://www.bau-umwelt.com)





**Summary**

**Environmental  
Product-Declaration**

**ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT  
UMWELTVERTRÄGLICHES  
BAUPRODUKT E.V.**

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**Program holder**

Xella Baustoffe GmbH  
Franz-Haniel-Platz 6-8  
47119 Duisburg  
Germany



**Declaration holder**

AUB-XEL-11005-E

**Declaration number**

**YTONG – Autoclaved Aerated Concrete**

This declaration is an Environmental Product Declaration according to ISO 14025 and describes the environmental performance of the above-mentioned building products. It is intended to promote the development of environmental and health compatible construction. All relevant environmental data are disclosed in this validated declaration.

This EPD is based on the product category rules 'PCR Autoclaved Aerated Concrete: 11-2004'.

**Declared  
building products**

This validated declaration authorises the holder to bear the official stamp of the AUB. It only applies to the above-mentioned products for three years from the date of issue. The declaration holder is liable for the information and evidence on which the declaration is based.

**Validity**

This **declaration** is complete and contains in detail:

- Product definition and physical data
- Information about raw materials and origin
- Specifications on manufacturing the product
- References for product processing
- Information on product in use, singular effects and end of life
- LCA results
- Evidence and verifications

**Content of the Declaration**

21. December 2005

**Date of Issue**

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Horst J. Bossenmayer (AUB Chairman)

**Signatures**

This declaration and the rules it is based on, have been verified by the Independent Advisory Board (SVA) according to ISO 14025.

**Verification of the  
Declaration**

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Hans-Wolf Reinhardt (Chairman of the SVA)

Dr. Eva Schmincke (Verifier appointed by the SVA)

**Signatures**



**Summary**

**Environmental Product-Declaration**

The products mentioned are non-reinforced building blocks in various formats made of autoclaved aerated concrete. AAC belongs to the porous steam-cured light-weight concrete group.

**Product Description**

Non-reinforced building blocks for brick-laid, monolithic, supporting and non-supporting walls. As intended, no direct contact with groundwater is possible, because aerated concrete is always coated and there is no direct contact with soil.

**Range of Application**

The **Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)** was carried out according to DIN ISO 14040 et sqq. Specific data from the company Xella from 2004 was used as a database, along with average data for the raw materials used, such as cement, quick lime, anhydrite or aluminium powder and paste. The LCA was carried out for the manufacturing phase of aerated concrete for gross density categories 400 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (P2 0.40) und 500 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (P4 0.50) taking into account all background information, like raw material exploitation and transports ("cradle to gate").

**Scope of the LCA**

Comparison with other products is only permissible in the context of comparable use within the building.

<b>YTONG – Autoclaved Aerated Concrete P2 0.40 und P4 0.50</b>			
Indicator	Unit per m <sup>3</sup>	<b>P2 0.40</b>	<b>P4 0.50</b>
Primary energy, non-renewable	[MJ]	<b>1427</b>	<b>1683</b>
Primary energy, renewable	[MJ]	<b>74</b>	<b>76</b>
Global Warming Potential (GWP 100)	[kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eqv.]	<b>179</b>	<b>217</b>
Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)	[kg R11-eqv.]	<b>10.0 * 10<sup>-6</sup></b>	<b>10.9 * 10<sup>-6</sup></b>
Acidification Potential (AP)	[kg SO <sub>2</sub> -eqv.]	<b>0.263</b>	<b>0.285</b>
Eutrophication Potential (EP)	[kg PO <sub>4</sub> -eqv.]	<b>0.044</b>	<b>0.049</b>
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)	[kg Ethene-eqv.]	<b>0.038</b>	<b>0.042</b>

**Results of the LCA**

Issued by: PE INTERNATIONAL GmbH, Leinfelden-Echterdingen



The following evidence and verifications are also described in the Environmental Product Declaration::

**Evidence and verifications**

- Radioactivity measurement of the radionuclides
- Leaching out properties According to class 1 of the Technical Instructions on Waste from Human Settlements



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## 0 Product Definition

**Product definition** The products mentioned are non-reinforced building blocks in various formats made of autoclaved aerated concrete. AAC belongs to the porous steam-cured light-weight concrete group.

**Range of application** Non-reinforced building blocks for brick-laid, monolithic, supporting and non-supporting walls. As intended, direct contact with ground water is avoided thanks to the constructional features.

**Product standard / approval** DIN 4165, DIN 4166, DIN EN 771 part 4; general approval by the building authorities of the German Institute for Structural Engineering (DIBt).

**Quality control** Supervision by the manufacturer and externally according to the above-mentioned standards / general approval by building authorities, QM system according to DIN EN 9001.

**Geometric data** Measurements according to DIN 4165, DIN 4166, DIN 4223, generally approval by the building authorities.

**Physical data**

Gross density:  $\rho = 0.3 - 0.8 \text{ kg/dm}^3$   
 Pressure resistance:  $\beta = 2.0 - 10.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$   
 Tensile strength:  $\beta = 0.24 - 1.2 \text{ N/mm}^2$   
 Bending tensile strength:  $\beta = 0.44 - 2.2 \text{ N/mm}^2$   
 E-Module:  $750 - 3250 \text{ N/mm}^2$   
 Steam-diffusion resistance figure  $\mu$  according to DIN 4108 T4: 5/10  
 Equilibrium moisture content at 23 °C, 80 % air humidity: < 4 M-%  
 Shrinkage according to DIN EN 680 < 0.2 mm/m

**Thermal insulation** Heat conductivity: according to DIN 12664,  $\lambda_R = 0.09 - 0.18 \text{ W/m}^* \text{ K}$

**Table 1: Specific data for various gross density categories**

YTONG – Autoclaved Aerated Concrete							
Strength Category	PPW 2		PPW 4			PPW 6	Dimension
Gross density category	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	-
Average compressive strength value	≥ 2.5		≥ 5.0			≥ 7.5	N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Calculation value of heat conductivity $\lambda_R$ according to approval	0.09	0.10	0.12 0.13	0.14	0.16	0.16/ 0.18	W/(mK)

**Sound-proofing** Sound-proofing  $R'_{w,R} = 26.1 \log m' - 8.4 \text{ [dB]}$  according to DIN 4109

**Fire protection** Depending on the formation of the wall, fire resistance categories up to F 180 according to DIN 4102 are attainable.



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## 1 Raw materials

<b>Raw materials prime products</b>	Sand	60 – 70 M-%
	Cement	15 – 30 M-%
	Quick lime	10 – 20 M-%
	Anhydride/plaster	2 – 5 M-%
	Aluminium	0.05 – 0.1 M-%

In addition, 50 – 75 M-% water is used (in relation to the solid substances).

### Auxiliary substances / additives

Mould oil

### Material explanation

**Sand:** the sand used is a natural raw material that contains natural minor components and traces of minerals, along with the main mineral Quartz (SiO<sub>2</sub>). It is a significant raw material for the hydrothermal reaction during steam-curing.

**Cement:** acc. to DIN EN 197-1; cement is used as a bonding agent and is mainly produced using limestone marl or a mixture of limestone and clay. The natural raw materials are burned and subsequently ground.

**Quick lime:** acc. to DIN EN 459; quick lime is used as a bonding agent and is produced by burning natural limestone.

**Anhydride / plaster:** acc. to DIN 1168; the sulphate carrier used is utilized to influence the solidification period of the AAC and either comes from natural deposits or is generated technically.

**Aluminium:** Aluminium powder or paste is used as a pore-forming agent. The metal aluminium reacts to the release of hydrogen gas in the alkaline milieu, which forms pores and escapes once the expanding process is concluded.

**Water:** The presence of water is the basis for the hydraulic reaction of the bonding agent. Moreover, water is necessary to produce a homogenous suspension.

**Mould oil:** mould oil is the release agent to separate the autoclaved aerated concrete mass from the mould. PAH is used – free mineral oils with addition of long-chain additives to increase viscosity. This prevents any run-off in the mould and enables economical use.

### Raw material extraction and origin

The sand is from the sand pits within immediate proximity of the AAC plant. Any other raw materials (apart from the slight amounts of aluminium powder or paste) come from a surrounding area of at most 200 kilometres from the plant.

### Availability of raw materials

Mineral building products such as autoclaved aerated concrete mainly consist of mineral raw materials. There is no shortage of resources.

## 2 Manufacturing the building product

### Manufacturing the building product

The ground quartz sand is mixed with chalk, cement and AAC recycling material that has been reduced to small pieces, water and aluminium powder or paste, in a mixer until it becomes a watery suspension. It is then poured into a casting mould. The water extinguishes the chalk if there is any heat development. The aluminium reacts in an alkaline milieu. In so doing, gaseous hydrogen is formed, which creates pores in the mass and escapes without leaving any residue. The pores usually have a diameter of 0.5 – 1.5 mm and are filled exclusively with air. After setting once, semisolid raw blocks are created, from which the autoclaved aerated cement building components are then cut with high precision.

The formation of the final qualities of the building component occurs during the



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subsequent steam-curing over 5 – 12 hours at approx. 190 °C with approx. 12 bar pressure, in steam pressure kettles, or *autoclaves* as they are known. From the substances used, calcium-silicate hydrate form, which correspond to the naturally-occurring mineral tobermorite. The reaction of the material is complete when removed from the autoclave. Therefore, the reaction does not take as long as the hardening of concrete. Once the hardening process is complete, the steam is used for other autoclave cycles. The condensation accumulating is used as process water. Thereby, energy is saved and harm to the environment due to hot exhaust steam and wastewater is avoided. AAC building blocks are then piled onto wooden palettes and shrink-wrapped in polyethylene wrap.

**Health protection production** The body of rules and regulations of the employers' mutual insurance association applies. No special measures need be taken for the protection of employees' health.

**Environmental protection production** The general legal foundations apply. No special measures need be taken for the protection of the environment.

### 3 Working with the building product

**Processing recommendations** AAC building blocks are worked with manually. With building components with a mass over 25 kg, lifting gear is necessary. Building blocks are broken up using band saws or by hand with carbide metal saws, as this only really generates coarse dust particles rather than fine dust. High-speed tools, such as abrasive cutting-off machines are not suited to working with AAC, as they release fine dust particles!

The AAC building blocks are cemented to each other or to other standardised building materials using thin-bed mortar according to DIN 1053, T.1; in special cases, normal or light mortar (11 kg mortar / m<sup>3</sup>) can also be used. The AAC building blocks can be plastered, coated or painted. Alternatively, it is possible to line with small-sized parts or to affix facing shell according to DIN 1053, T. 1.

To assess mortars and coatings, the corresponding AUB-declarations must be taken into account.

**Job safety / Environmental protection** The body of rules and regulations of the employers' mutual insurance association applies. The thin-bed mortars used when working with autoclaved aerated concrete are mineral mortars and hardly contain any organic substances, apart from methylcellulose.

No special measures need be taken for the protection of the environment when working with the building material.

When selecting any additional auxiliary materials necessary, make sure that the qualities do not negatively influence the environmental sustainability of the building products described.

**Residual material/ Packaging** Any packaging, palettes or left over AAC accumulated on the building site must be collected. The polyethylene shrink-wrap is recyclable. Any PE sheets that have not been soiled (care must be taken that the collection is unmixed) and reusable wooden palettes (for a refund in the deposit system) are returned to the building material company and passed back to the AAC plant. The plant then passes them on to the sheet manufacturer to be recycled. AAC surpluses can also be returned to the manufacturing plant and used as raw material or disposed of on landfills.

### 4 Building product in use

**Constituents** As explained in point 2 "Manufacturing the building product", autoclaved aerated concrete mainly consists of tobermorite, a natural mineral. It also contains not reacted raw components, predominantly coarse quartz, if applicable carbonates. The pores are completely filled with air.



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**Environment - health effects** AAC does not emit any contaminants such as VOCs. The naturally ionising emission of AAC products is extremely low and harmless in terms of health.

**Long term durability** AAC does not change once it leaves the autoclaves. When used as intended, it is boundlessly stable.

## 5 Singular effects

**Fire** No toxic gases or vapours are released if there is a fire. The products referred to fulfil the requirements of building product category A1, “non-flammable” according to DIN 4102

**Water** When exposed to water (e.g. floods), AAC has a slight alkaline reaction. However, no substances are washed out which could be harmful to the water.

## 6 End of life phase

**Reuse and downuse** AAC outlasts the service life of the buildings it is used for. This means that when this type of building is dismantled, the materials can be used again with no concerns for their durability. The reuse of assembly components made from AAC has been and is still put into practice. Up till now, walled AAC building blocks have hardly ever been reused.

**Recycling and downcycling** Unmixed AAC surpluses can be returned to the AAC manufacturers and recycled. This has been done for decades for production residues. This material is either processed to granules or is added to AAC mixture as a substitute for sand.

**Disposal** The capacity of AAC to be landfilled acc. to class 1 of the Technical Instructions On Waste From Human Settlements is guaranteed.

## 7 Life cycle assessment

### 7.1 Production of YTONG – Autoclaved Aerated Concrete

**Declared unit** The declared unit is 1 m<sup>3</sup> YTONG – AAC non-reinforced from gross density class P2 0.40 (gross density 380 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) and P4 0.50 (485 kg/m<sup>3</sup>). YTONG – AAC gross density class 0.40 is the AAC most produced by Xella with a percentage of over 40 %, followed by gross density class 0.50 at 30 %.

**System boundaries** The system boundaries selected cover the production of YTONG – AAC from raw material extraction to the finished packaged product at the factory gate (cradle to gate).

**Cut-off criteria** All material flows that enter the system and are bigger than 1 % of their entire mass or contribute more than 1 % to the primary energy consumption, are taken into consideration on the input side.  
All material flows that exit the system and whose environmental impact makes up more than 1 % of the total impact in an impact category considered, are covered on the output page.

**Transports** All transportation of the raw and auxiliary materials used was considered in the assessment.



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**Period under consideration** The data for the production of the building materials analysed (YTONG – AAC) are based on the year 2004.

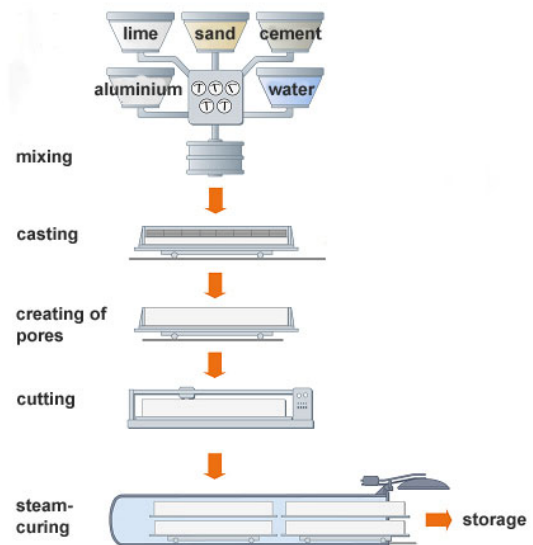
**Background data** The database GaBi 4 / GaBi 2003/ was used to calculate the energy generated and the transport. In detail, this covers:

- The compositions of all substances used (preliminary products),
- Expenditure for production (energy, waste, emissions),
- Preliminary products and energy supply,
- Transport and packaging of raw materials and preliminary products.

**Data quality** The data collection for the building materials analysed was carried out in the plants directly. The major part of the data for the prechain comes from industrial sources which were compiled under consistent boundaries in terms of time and methods. Emphasis was placed on obtaining a thorough collection of environmentally relevant material and energy flows. The data can therefore be considered to be of a very high quality.

**Allocation** Allocations (i.e. the classification of the environmental pollutants of a process on several products) were carried out according to mass for the by-products.

**Production process** The process steps taken into consideration in the life cycle inventory analysis are shown in figure 1:



**Figure 1: Flow Diagram of the production process of YTONG – AAC**  
 Source: YTONG/Xella, modified)

**7.2 Description of the balances and analyses**

**Life Cycle Inventory (LCI)** Table 2 shows the primary energy consumption (renewable and non-renewable) for the production of 1 m<sup>3</sup> YTONG – AAC for both gross density categories P2 and P4.

**Table 2: Primary Energy Consumption for the Production of 1 m<sup>3</sup> YTONG – AAC**

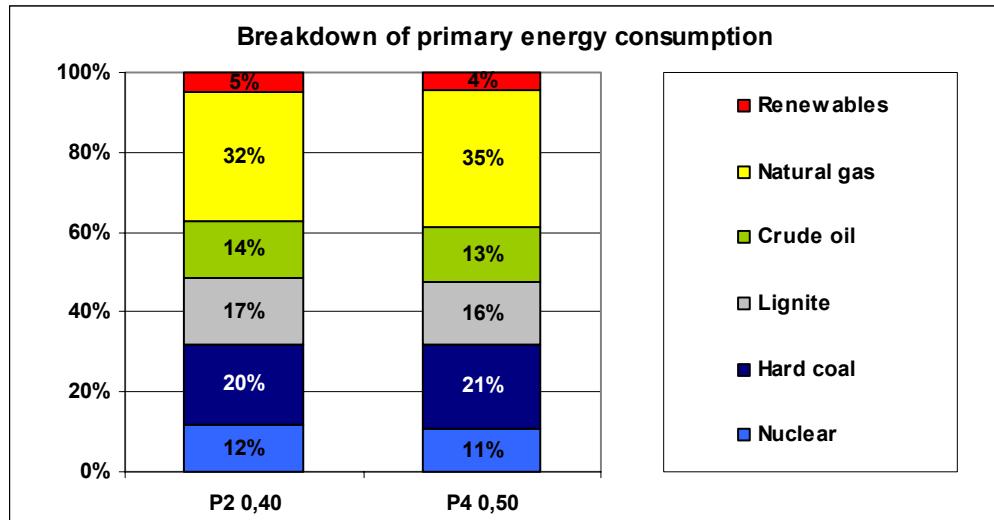
YTONG - AAC P2 0.40 und P4 0.50			
Indicator	Unit per m <sup>3</sup>	P2 0.40	P4 0.50
Primary energy, non-renewable	[MJ]	1427.0	1683.3
Primary energy, renewable	[MJ]	74.3	75.6

Closer examination of the energy required (figure 2) for the production of both gross density classes of YTONG – AAC reveals that natural gas is used as the major primary energy source, followed by coal, lignite, crude oil and uranium. The high proportion of natural gas in the primary energy consumption is due to the use of steam for steam-curing



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**Figure 1: Breakdown of the consumption of non-renewable and renewable primary energy from 1 m³ YTONG-AAC**

In addition, approx. 67 MJ/m³ AAC energy from secondary fuels (used oil, used tyres etc.) are used for P2 0.40 and approx. 63 MJ/m³ for P4 0.50.

Most of the material resources used are necessary to produce the ingredients: limestone (225 kg/m³ AAC for P2; 273 kg/m³ for P4), sand / gravel (233 kg/m³ AAC for P2; 304 kg/m³ for P4), plaster / anhydride (21 kg/m³ AAC for P2; 19.5 kg/m³ for P4), clay (4.6 kg/m³ AAC for P2; 4.4 kg/m³ for P4) and bauxite (2.6 kg/m³ AAC for P2 and P4)

The analysis of the waste accumulated for the production of 1 m³ YTONG – AAC in both gross density classes is presented separately for the 3 fractions overburden and tailings, domestic-type commercial waste, and hazardous waste (table 3).

**Table 3: Waste accumulated during the production of 1 m³ YTONG - AAC**

YTONG - AAC P2 0.40 und P4 0.50		
Indicator	P2 0,40	P4 0,50
Overburden / tailings [kg/m³]	315.4	367.30
Domestic-type commercial waste [kg/m³]	2.78	2.78
Hazardous waste [kg/m³]	0.45	0.51

Overburden and tailings mainly occur due to coal and lignite extraction which are generally used for the production of the bonding agents (cement and chalk).

**Impact assessment**

The following figure shows the comparative contributions of the supply of raw materials, production, transport and packaging for one m³ YTONG – AAC P2 0.40 and P4 0.50 for the impact categories Global Warming Potential (GWP), Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP), Acidification Potential (AP), Eutrophication Potential (EP), Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP).

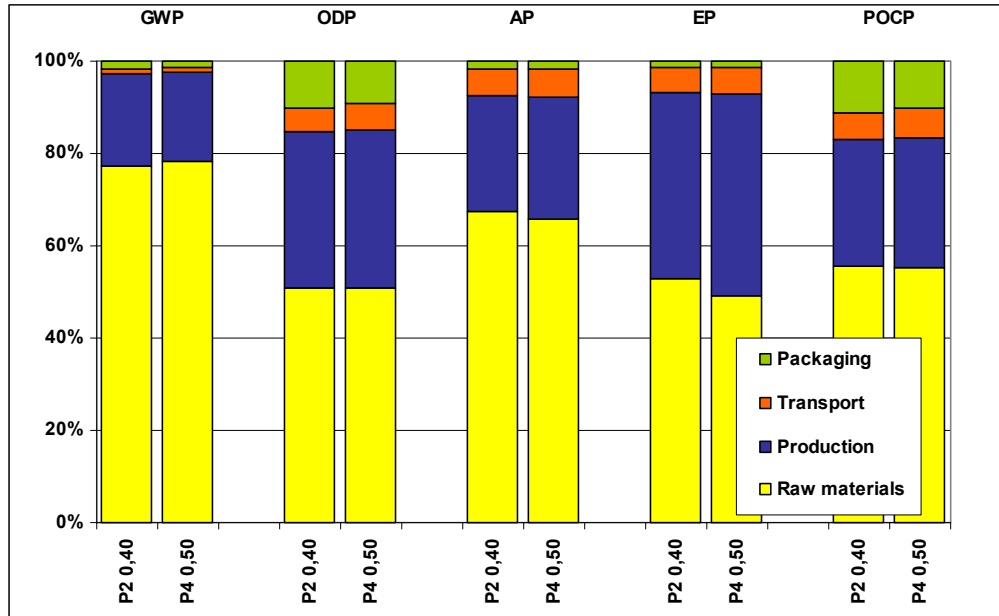
In all environmental impacts, the highest contributions by far can be apportioned to the extraction and/or production of raw materials, at least 45 % each. The second



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highest, but with a significantly lower proportion in all impact categories, is the production of autoclaved aerated concrete (including electricity and thermal energy). Packaging and transportation of the raw materials are of secondary importance.



**Figure 2: Comparative contributions of individual categories to the environmental impacts of 1 m³ of YTONG – AAC P2 0.40 und P4 0.50**

The absolute contributions of the production of 1 m³ YTONG – AAC P2 0.40 and P4 0.50 to the individual environmental impacts are shown in Table 4:

**Table 4: Absolute contributions of the production of YTONG – AAC P2 0.40 and P4 0.50 to the individual environmental impacts per cubic metre**

YTONG - AAC P2 0.40 and P4 0.50			
Impact Category	Unit	P2 0,40	P4 0,50
Global Warming Potential	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eqv.	178.7	217.1
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg R11-eqv.	9.99 * 10 <sup>-6</sup>	10.9 * 10 <sup>-6</sup>
Acidification Potential	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -eqv.	0.263	0.285
Eutrophication Potential	kg Phosphate-eqv.	0.044	0.049
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)	kg Ethene-eqv.	0.038	0.042

The production of the bonding agents cement and chalk make by far the largest contribution to all impact categories. Together, they contribute over 70 % to the global warming potential and over 50 % to the acidification potential for both gross density classes. With both gross density classes, the production contributes to the eutrophication potential in particular with approx. 25 %. Electricity and thermal energy with at least 15 % each have an influence on the individual impact categories which is by no means negligible. Additional materials or transport and packaging are of secondary importance.



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## 8 Evidence

A manufacturer declaration exists, according to which the composition of the basic materials, the production process and the product features of the Xella-building components referred to, have not changed since the evidence named in the following was issued. The evidence is therefore completely valid.

### Radioactivity

All mineral substances contain slight levels of naturally radioactive materials, e.g. certain isotopes of radium and of thorium. Ionising radiation can cause an increase in the natural pollution in unventilated buildings when in naturally occurring substances. In particular with the radioactive inert gas radon. In terms of “healthy living”, the potential inhalation of radioactive inert gases should be limited to a harmless level. This means that the level of radium-226 and thorium-232 (or thorium-228) cannot exceed a total of 260 Bq/kg (7nCi/kg) and 130 Bq/kg (3.5nCi/kg) each. Should the standard values be exceeded, it is necessary to assess the radon-exhalation rates, whereby the following values cannot be exceeded: Radon-222 < 5.5 Bq/m<sup>2</sup>h Radon-220 (Thoron) < 1.850 Bq/m<sup>2</sup>h. As the results of the following analysis show, the natural radiation of the products referred to is extremely low and not harmful to health.

**Test point:** BfS, Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz, D-38201 Salzgitter.

**Result:**  ${}^{\circ}\text{Ra}_{226} + {}^{\circ}\text{Th}_{232} \leq 40 \text{ Bq/kg}$ . The standard values < 260 Bq/kg for the total of the radionuclides and < 130 Bq/kg for every individual radionuclide are included. As the measured level of radionuclides lies far below the standard value, the assessment of the exhalation rates of radon is not necessary.

### Leaching

The leaching out of autoclaved aerated concrete is significant for the assessment of its post-use environmental impact once landfilled.

**Test point:** Prüfamt für bituminöse Baustoffe und Kunststoffe der Technischen Universität München.

**Result:** all criteria for the landfilling according to class 1 of the Technical Instructions on Waste from Human Settlements are fulfilled.

## 9 PCR document and verification

This declaration is based on the Product Category Rules - Autoclaved Aerated Concrete.

Review of the PCR-Documents by the Committee of Experts. Chairman of the Committee of Experts: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Hans-Wolf Reinhardt (University of Stuttgart, IWB)
Independent verification of the declaration according to ISO 14025: <input type="checkbox"/> internal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> external
Validation of the declaration: Dr. Eva Schminke

## 10 References

/GaBi 2003/                      GaBi 4: Software und Datenbank zur Ganzheitlichen Bilanzierung. IKP, Universität Stuttgart und PE INTERNATIONAL GmbH, Leinfelden-Echterdingen, 2003.

/ISO 14025/                      ISO DIS 14025: Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures, 2005.

/ISO 14040/                      DIN EN ISO 14040: Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Principles and framework; 1997.



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