



natureplus e.V.

Guideline I 102

Vertically Perforated Bricks

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for the awardance of the eco-label

0 Introduction

The International Association for Sustainable Building and Living – natureplus e.V. – has set itself the goal, through the awardance of a quality label (eco-label), of promoting the use of those construction products which are especially suited to achieving the goal of economicsustainability. The three classic pillars of sustainability (the environment, social aspects and the economy) are reflected in natureplus's the three fundamental requirements: the environment, health and functional quality.

Every construction activity encroaches upon the natural environment and is connected with the consumption of limited resources. Our responsibility towards future generations requires us to undertake every effort to reduce these encroachments to the lowest level possible and to limit our use of resources to a necessary minimum. In view of the foreseeable exhaustion of the reserves of fossil fuels, for example, and the dangers to the earth's climate, such an approach is the only possible means to ensure sustainable and socially equitable development. For the building sector this means promoting the use and application of construction products which help to minimize the consumption of fossil fuels and limited resources. It is natureplus's intention to help promote the commercial success of those products which fulfil these demands.

Energy-saving building methods and the avoidance of uncontrolled ventilation facilitates the accumulation of volatile chemical compounds in the interior air that are emitted by building products and the inventory contained within the building. This presents a(n) (avoidable) danger to the health of the occupants. Also, the accretion of chemical contaminants (especially phthalates/plasticisers) from building products on house dust, the increasing use of biocides in everyday products and the dangers posed by mould growth due to negative product characteristics give rise for concern. An increasing proportion of the population are exhibiting reactions, such as allergies, to the negative health-related effects of these construction products. natureplus therefore evaluates the compatibility of construction products, especially in the usage phase, according to strict standards in order to actively promote those materials which pose no risk to health and are, in addition, conducive to a healthy room climate.

The natureplus®-Eco-label is an award for construction products which meet the highest standards of sustainability by exhibiting the best possible performance in terms of the environment, health and functionality. Scope of the assessment is the building material as raw material and as component. Only the best products in a particular product group are eligible for certification in order to act as an orientation for all building professionals and consumers towards the promotion of a culture of sustainable building. The natureplus®-Eco-label has anticipated the requirements of construction products of the European Construction Products Directive EU CPR 305/2011: In the future this regulation requires a declaration of performance with evidence of the sustainable use of natural resources and of compliance with requirements in terms of low impact, over their entire life cycle, on the environmental quality or on the climate, energy-efficiency and the hygiene, health and safety of people. The natureplus®-Eco-label already provides these proofs of performance in relation to the essential characteristics of construction products. This is gauged by natureplus according to criteria and requirements which, as a rule, far exceed the legal requirements and as a minimum comply in each case with the strictest recognised standards applicable.

The natureplus®-Eco-label is classified as a Type I environmental label as per ISO 14024, taking into consideration the EU Ecolabel Regulation and the EMAS regulation on environmental auditing, and is valid across the whole of Europe according to uniform criteria. The pre-requirements for a construction product to be certified with the natureplus®-Eco-label are its especially high performance characteristics in terms of the environment, health and sustainability. The main focuses are on the protection of limited resources by the minimisation of the use of petrochemical substances, sustainable raw material extraction/harvesting, resource-efficient production methods and the longevity of the products. Therefore, building products made from renewable raw materials, raw materials which are unlimited in their availability or from secondary raw materials will be favoured for certification.

I Application Areas

The following criteria contain the requirements for the awardance of the natureplus eco-label for vertically perforated bricks for walls. This awardance guideline is to be applied exclusively to the named product group.

2 Award Criteria

The prerequisite for a product to be awarded the natureplus® quality label in accordance with these guidelines is compliance with the following award guidelines:

- GL-5001 Chemicals Directive
- GL-5003 Nature Conservation when Exploiting Mineral Resources
- GL-5004 Transparency and Social Responsibility
- GL-5010 Low-emission building products
- GL-5020 Climate compatibility and energy efficiency

2.1 Functional Suitability

The manufacturer must provide documentary evidence of compliance with EN 771-1 or a comparable standard.

The manufacturer must demonstrate how an increased level of acoustic insulation (R_w = a minimum of 43 dB), for the exterior wall constructions that they have recommended, may be achieved.

If this can not be demonstrated, the manufacturer must indicate that the product is not suitable for applications in which increased acoustic insulation requirements are necessary.

Bricks and blocks which may be used for single-skin exterior walls (36.5 cm thickness and above) must exhibit a thermal conductivity (calculation value) according to EN 1745 of 0.14 W/(mK).

This requirement does not apply to products which are to be used for other purposes. Also, this requirement does not apply to bricks, for

which it can be proven, that they are only sold in regions in which the heating degree days in the heating period are below 2500 Kd/a.

2.2 Composition, Forbidden Substances, Substance Restrictions

At least 98% of the product based upon its state of moisture balance must be made from mineral and renewable raw materials. The following main components are permitted: Clay, loam, mineral sand/meals, water and pore-producing additives (foaming agents).

The use of any additional additive must be technically justified.

As a rule only additives from waste/recycling materials may be used as foaming agents. Proof of the origin and quality of the foaming agents must be provided. Foaming agents for masonry blocks, which are used in single-skin exterior walls, may also be produced from primary materials e.g. freshly foamed polystyrene, if the manufacturer can prove that the necessary technical requirements could not be met using secondary materials. A continuation of the period of this exemption ruling should be investigated at the next major test examination. The manufacturer must provide evidence of his efforts to find an alternative, which is comprised from renewable or recycled raw materials, to the polystyrene foaming agent.

The product is subject to laboratory analyses as laid down in section 3 and has to comply with the limit values stated therein.

2.3 RawMaterial Sourcing, Production of Preliminary Products, Production

A certificate of origin must be provided for all renewable raw materials. If mineral raw materials are used, the requirements of GL-5003 must be complied with. Evidence of compliance needs to be provided.

The production facility must meet the most modern standards relating to

- the efficiency of the kiln and
- the flue gas cleaning.

Atmospheric emissions of

- dust
- sulphur dioxides, nitrous oxides, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride
- benzene, phenol, styrene, formaldehyde
- volatile organic compounds (specified as the total level of carbons)

must comply with the limitation requirements of the technical code of practice for the prevention of air pollution (TA-Luft) or a comparable standard and/or the regulations for brick production facilities (BGBI. 720/1993, see Appendix).

Periodic internal and third-party controls, the throughput levels, the height of the chimney and the location of the facility must all be sufficient to ensure that no plant damage is caused by the effects of any fluoride emissions. If there remains any suspicion of plant damage then measurements on the surrounding vegetation are to be performed. As a guideline, in this case the limits of the Austrian forestry regulations for measurements on vegetation (indicator – fir tree) should be applied:

- 0.8% total fluoride in the first year of needle growth
- 1% total fluoride in the second and third years of needle growth.

2.4 Usage

The product must not exhibit any unpleasant or foreign smells or odours.

The emissions during use have to be in compliance with the limit values according to section 3.

2.5 Recycling/Disposal

The products must comply with the requirements for the disposal of construction waste in accordance with DepVO (Austria: BGBI 1996/164, Germany: DepV of 24.7.2002, BGBI. I S. 2807) or an equivalent standard.

2.6 Ecological Parameters

All products in this product group must be manufactured in such a way that the ecological parameters listed in RL 5020 are fulfilled.

2.7 Declaration

The product packaging should display a full declaration of the input materials listed, analogue to the EU-Cosmetic Regulations, according to the declining mass percentage. If it is not possible to display this information directly on the product packing, it should be provided

with the product in a technical datasheet or sales leaflet (in English or in the national language). If intermediate/preliminary products or formulations are used as input substances and the proportion present in the final product is >0.1 M-%, then all the substances used within these must also be taken into account for the declaration.

For naming the input materials as part of the declaration the following applies:

- More than 1 M-% - designation of the substance in question
- Less than 1 M-% - at least a functional designation (e.g. "moth proofing agent")

Furthermore, it is obligatory to provide the following information in a suitable form to the consumer or user (eg. online):

- Instructions for use and safety precautions
- Indications for storage and disposal
- Batch numbers
- City/town and country of production
- Indication of geographical origin of the key input material

When employing components with a potential for environmental hazard, the manufacturer has to suitably indicate measures to be taken to ensure environmental protection during removal and demolition (i.e. controlled deconstruction).

Additionally, the following product-specific information must be made available to the consumer or user.

- Details of warranty and warranty period
- Details of compatible renders and mortars

2.8 Processing and Installation

The manufacturer must recommend a natureplus-certified mortar to be used for applying the product. If such a mortar is not available, at least one low-emission mortar based on mineral compounds is to be recommended. This mortar must not contain more than a maximum of 5 M-% organic components and a maximum of 0.1 M-% volatile organic compounds. This is subject to testing based on the full declaration of all input materials, supplemented with information supplied by the manufacturer of the mortar. The following additives are prohibited:

- Glycol ethers and -esters
- APEO's (Alkyl phenol ethoxylate)
- Formaldehyde separators/dispersers
- Halogen organic compounds

2.9 Packaging

The packaging used must be recyclable. The manufacturer must belong to a recycling system, if one exists for the corresponding material.

Paper and cardboard packaging must be made from recycled paper. Alternatively, paper from sources as per GL-5002 is also permitted.

Plastic packaging must be made from polyolefins. PET, polystyrene or polycarbonates are allowed exceptionally in reasonable cases.

PVC packaging is generally not permitted.

Packaging must not contain biocides.

The natureplus certification mark has to be printed on the packaging after it has been awarded.

3 Laboratory Tests

The products are subject to laboratory analyses to test for harmful substances and undesirable ancillary ingredients. A representative sample is collected during the production audit. If the sample collection cannot be conducted by a natureplus examiner, an independent person designated by natureplus can collect the sample. For products with different sizes but the same composition, a single sample is sufficient.

3.1 Volatile Organic Compounds VOC / TVOC

To check the emission of VOC and to determine the TVOC and TSVOC, an emission chamber test is carried out with the product. Measurements are usually performed after 3 and 28 days. If a low VOC emission is to be expected, a termination measurement can also be carried out after 7 days. The test-chamber examination is performed according to the current version of natureplus guideline 5010. The product must comply with the limit values specified in guideline 5010.

3.2 Element Analyses

The product is subject to an element analysis to determine the content of harmful elements and to check for undesirable contaminations. The measurements have to be in compliance with the limit values. The analysis is performed according to the current version of the test method TM-02 metals.

Element	Limit value [mg/kg]
Arsenic (As)	≤ 20
Cadmium (Cd)	≤ 1
Chromium (Cr)	≤ 100
Copper (Cu)	≤ 100
Mercury (Hg)	≤ 0,5
Molybdenum (Mo)	≤ 5
Nickel (Ni)	≤ 100
Lead (Pb)	≤ 20
Antimon (Sb)	≤ 5

In case the limit values are exceeded, an element analysis will be performed for the clay and loam raw materials. If the metal/metalloid concentrations recorded can be linked to the raw materials, an additional eluate analysis of the product will be conducted. The requirements of the elemental analysis are deemed to be met if the measurements are in compliance with the eluate limit values as

listed below. If the metal/metalloid concentrations can not be attributed to the raw materials, additional research is necessary to elucidate the causes of the element contents.

Element	Limit value [mg/l]
Arsenic (As)	$\leq 0,05$
Cadmium (Cd)	$\leq 0,004$
Chromium (Cr)	$\leq 0,05$
Copper (Cu)	$\leq 0,2$
Mercury (Hg)	$\leq 0,001$
Molybdenum (Mo)	$\leq 0,2$
Nickel (Ni)	$\leq 0,04$
Lead (Pb)	$\leq 0,05$
Antimon (Sb)	$\leq 0,006$

3.3 Other Analyses

Chromium VI

Test parameters	Limit values	Unit	Method
Chromium VI (Cr VI)	≤ 2	mg/kg	TRGS 613

4 Appendix

Test methods

TM-01 VOC : Volatile Organic Compounds VOC/TVOC, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and TSVOC: DIN EN ISO 16000 series expanded by the natureplus implementation rules.

TM-02 Metals: ICP-MS measurements according to DIN EN ISO 17294-2, supplemented with the natureplus implementation rules and a sample preparation adjusted to the issue analysed.

TM-03 Halo: Halogenic organic compounds after combustion, determined by microcoulometry according to the natureplus implementation rules "AOX/EOX".

TM-04 Odour: natureplus implementation rules "odour intensity", 6-degree grading scale 24h after loading the test chamber

TM-05 Pesticides: DFG S 19 extended by natureplus implementing regulations

TM-08 Foreign fibres and foreign substances: scanning electron microscopy SEM

TM-09 Monomeric isocyanates: 24h after test chamber loading

