



EUROCER BUILDING

SEMINAR ON THE INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS IN PRODUCT CERTIFICATION FOR CONSTRUCTORS

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Presentation of a global certification scheme for
DOORS & WINDOWS and FACADES
Including environmental aspects

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Basic question

treatment of environmental aspects in façade construction



meaning for products used in façades



How can product certification add to an efficient approach



How to concretise certification schemes and procedures

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→ GLOBAL certification scheme
treating
PERFORMANCE
QUALITY
ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

→ applicable on all action stages
(dimensioning, product choice,
production, placement ...)

→ concerning all actors in the sector



Application field

materials	products components	action levels	Characteristics		
			performance	quality	environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ALU - Synthetic - Wood - steel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - doors and windows - curtain walls - external finishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raw materials - components - system (dimensioning) - guidance for manufacturing - final products - placing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stability - air and water tightness - fire - impact ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - durability - esthetics ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regulated substances - thermal performance - use of materials - environmental impact



Responsible actors

designer	-	design
system provider	-	design system
manufacturer	-	production
distributor	-	prospection
contractor	-	placement

Certification of

- products & systems
- design (choices and process)
- execution of works
- results (buildings or parts)



Products and systems

Type of label	Nature	Third party Certification
Type 1: ISO 14024	externally fixed criteria	necessary
Type 2: ISO 14021	self declared criteria	not foreseen but applicable
Type 3: ISO 14025	relevant product information*	evident

* To be judged within the real use environment



Role of product certification

Confirmation of validity and reliability of information

to be used by

- building actors: designer, contractor, downstream manufacturer
- distribution: market control...
- the market: clients



Major points of interest

Product

- regulated substances
- energy performance: - design properties
- global performance (system)
- functionality of systems for building climatic management
- economic use of materials – recycling (LCA)
- environmental impact

Production process

- efficiency (energy consumption)
- environmental impact (air, water, waste production)

Health, comfort in use

- thermal
- acoustic
- visual



How to organise

Means:

- Study (LCA)
- Documentation evaluation
- Tests (type testing)
- FPC
- Design control
- Building site control

→ documented certificates



Important problems

- lack of uniform criteria and standards
 - incomplete LCA modelling
 - already a lot of strategies and labels
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- need for a visible framework and support of interested parties
 - interaction between action levels and partners

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Possibilities for certification bodies

- use of standard schemes as executing body (type 1)
- development of specific schemes (type 3)
- common development of schemes (EBA) (type 3)
- individual concepts by clients relating to existing rules (type 2, 3)