



GLAVA® Akuduk Jupiter
Emission measurements for the Finnish
Classification of Building Materials



Requested by: GLAVA AS

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Order Lars Opsahl 8.10.2013, VTT-O-150281-13

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Assignment **GLAVA® Akuduk Jupiter**
Emission measurements for the Finnish Classification of Building Materials

Emission measurements of volatile organic compounds (VOC, TVOC), carcinogens, ammonia, and formaldehyde and sensory evaluation of the material were performed for test specimens conditioned for four weeks in standard conditions /1/.

Product

Product type	insulations
Product name	GLAVA® Akuduk Jupiter
Production date	8.10.2013
Sample received	28.10.2013
Packaging /transport	cardboard box / transport company
Test specimen preparation	cut pieces, cut edges and reverse side covered
Test period started, date	16.12.2013
Conditions during ageing	Temperature (23±1)°C, RH (50±5) %
Emission sampling, date	13.1.2014
Sensory evaluation, date	14.1.2014

Chamber technique

	Chamber volume	Air change/supply air rate	Temperature	RH	Test specimen area	Area specific air flow rate
Chemical emissions Sensory evaluation	1 m ³	0.5 h ⁻¹	(23±1) °C	(50±5) %	0.50 m ²	0.98 m ³ /(m ² h)

Emission sampling and analytical methods

	Method	Adsorbent/ absorbent	Sampling volume, L	Quantification/ Analysis method	Lowest detection limit
TVOC	RTESIS495 RTESIS995	Tenax TA 60/80 mesh	2.6-4.7	Quantification from FID- chromatogram as toluene equivalent. Column HP-PONA, 50 m x 0,2 mm x 0,5 µm	1 µg/m ³
Formaldehyde	RTESIS101 analysis: EN 717-1	Diluted sulphuric acid	250-253	Spectrophotometric analysis with acetylacetone method	0.005 mg/m ³
Ammonia	RTESIS295*	Diluted sulphuric acid	250-253	Ion selective electrode	0.005 mg/m ³
Sensory evaluation		Untrained panel of 15 members			

¹⁾ method is accredited

VOCs were adsorbed on Tenax TA adsorbent /2/. VOC samples were analysed with a gas chromatograph after thermal desorption /3/. The gas chromatograph is equipped with a flame ionisation detector (FID) and a mass selective detector (MSD). The total amount of VOCs (TVOC) was calculated from the total area of the FID-chromatogram between hexane and hexadecane using toluene response factor. Single VOCs were identified from the mass selective detector total ion chromatogram using Wiley 275 spectral library and quantified from the FID-chromatogram as toluene equivalents. Identifications are not confirmed with pure standards. The lowest detection limit of the measuring method for single VOCs is on the level of 1 µg/m³.

Formaldehyde and ammonia were absorbed in dilute sulphuric acid. Formaldehyde was analysed spectrophotometrically with acetylacetone method /4-5/. Ammonia was analysed potentiometrically with ammonia specific electrode /6/.

An untrained panel of 15 members performed the sensory evaluation of the product /1/. The panellists evaluated the acceptability of the chamber outlet air in scale clearly unacceptable ... just unacceptable (-1...-0.1) – just acceptable ... fully acceptable (+0.1...+1).

Results

Results are presented in Tables 1 - 3.

Table 1. Results of the emission measurements.

	Specific Emission Rate, SER				Sensory evaluation
	TVOC	Formaldehyde	Ammonia	Carcinogens	
	mg/(m ² h) ¹⁾	mg/(m ² h)	mg/(m ² h)	mg/(m ² h) ¹⁾	Acceptability
GLAVA® Akuduk Jupiter	< 0.010	0.033	0.062	< 0.005	+ 0.5
M1 classification criteria	< 0.2	< 0.05	< 0.03	< 0.005	> +0.1

1) As toluene equivalents

Table 2. The emissions of single VOCs between C₆-C₁₆ as toluene equivalent (Specific Emission Rate SER >0.002 mg/(m²h)).

RT, min	Compound	CAS	SER, mg/(m ² h)
			GLAVA® Akuduk Jupiter
-	-	-	-
	TVOC		< 0,010

Table 3. The emissions of single VOCs outside the frame C₆-C₁₆ as toluene equivalent (Specific Emission Rate SER >0.005 mg/(m²h)).

RT, min	Compound	CAS	SER, mg/(m ² h)
			GLAVA® Akuduk Jupiter
-	-	-	-

Measurement uncertainty	TVOC/VOC emission factor	±25 %
	Formaldehyde emission factor	±25 %
	Ammonia emission factor	±25 %

References

1. Protocol for Chemical and Sensory Testing of Building Materials 15.12.2004.
2. In-house method RTEISIS495, modified from standard EN ISO 16000-9.
3. In-house method RTEISIS995, modified from standard EN ISO 16000-6.
4. EN 717-1. Wood based panels - Determination of formaldehyde release - Part 1: Formaldehyde emission by the chamber method October 2004.
5. In-house method RTEISIS101. Determination of formaldehyde using spectrometric acetylacetone-method.
6. In-house method RTEISIS295. Determination of ammonium concentration in indoor air.

Espoo, 31.1.2014



Hanna Kajander
Expert

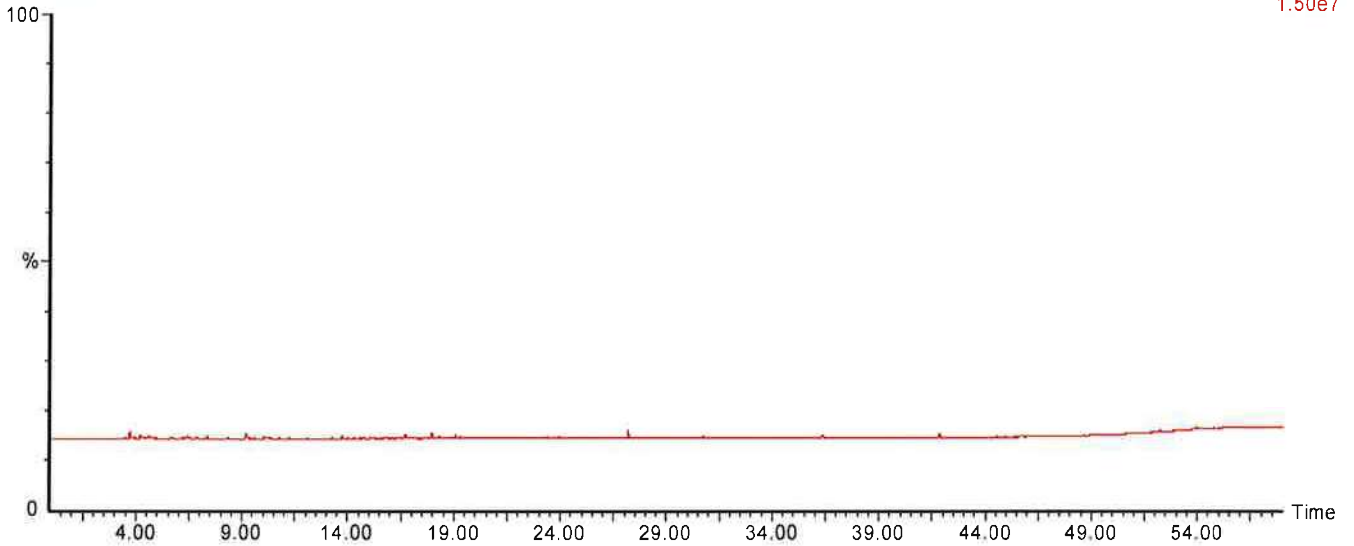
Appendices	Appendix 1: VOC sample FID-chromatogram
	Individual results of the sensory evaluation

Distribution	Customer	Original
	Archive	Original

**GLAVA® Akuduk Jupiter
VOC sample FID-chromatogram**

150114_gla30619

A: FID
1.50e7



Individual results of the sensory evaluation

