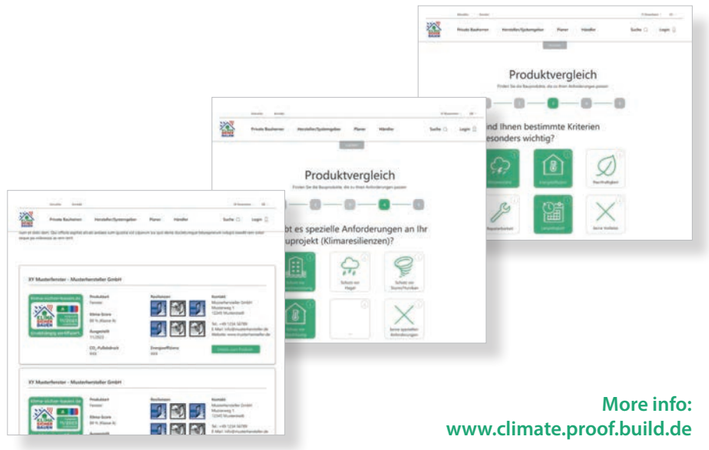
## Website „climate.proof.build.de“

The website, which is currently under construction, provides objective and easy-to-understand information on the assessment of „climate proofing“ as well as a **list** of certified building products. The function is based on consumer websites for **product comparison** (test reports, Idealo, etc.), which can be used to search specifically for products and product features.

Direct contact or a **request for quotation** is possible via a link to the manufacturer or dealer. A standard and **expert mode** takes into account the different information requirements of end users and construction experts.

The website therefore includes the following functions:

- Comprehensible **information** on the assessment criteria (climate resilience, sustainability, energy efficiency, $CO_2$ emissions, recycling and much more)
- **Product search** by product properties, quality, **climate score** or product ID
- **Manufacturer search** by region
- **Comparison** of different products
- Saving search results
- Simple **enquiry** to the manufacturer or dealer with automatic transfer of the search criteria




**More info:**
**www.climate.proof.build.de**



## Certification

ift Rosenheim has developed the QM 378 **certification programme** to make it easier for planners, builders, investors and construction companies to select sustainable products.

This simultaneously supports manufacturers and suppliers in assessing climate resilience, the **transformation** to sustainability and the circular economy, and the distribution of sustainable quality products.

Product-related assessment is currently possible for windows, exterior doors, sun protection, gates and door components, curtain walls and wallforming building materials (lightweight walls), window/door fittings, sealing systems and insulating materials for the construction industry.

Certification takes place according to the following procedure:

- Conclusion of a certification and surveillance contract
- Definition of the **scope of application** (allocation of the product)
- **Assessment of climate resilience** (Table 2) on the basis of test certificates from a notified test centre, an ift product passport or RAL evidence of suitability
- **Assessment of sustainability** on the basis of information on consumption rates, resource consumption, etc. (Table 1)
- Auditing
- Granting of **certificate + use of the EU certification mark** after positive assessment
- Annual re-audit and monitoring of brand utilisation

## Your Contact

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# climate.proof.build rating system

Climate adaptation and climate protection with climate-resilient, recyclable and sustainable building materials and components

## climate.proof.build

**Climate change** is here, and the consequences are climate extremes with heatwaves, heavy rain and storms that endanger people and buildings. It is therefore important to slow down climate change with efficiently produced and **sustainable building products**, but also to protect ourselves from climate extremes (resilience).

**„Climate-proof"** building products must therefore be efficient, sustainably produced, free from harmful substances, **resilient** to climate extremes and **recyclable**. However, transparent assessment systems for this do not yet exist.

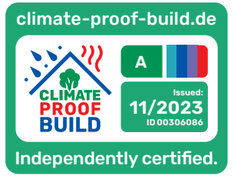
With the „climate.proof.build" initiative, ift Rosenheim has developed an **evaluation method** based on scientific rules

which includes criteria for the assessment of products, production and companies.

The result is the **label** „climate.proof.build" and a rating (A-E) with a „climate score". This enables **building owners**, investors, tendering bodies, construction companies and planners to make a simple and **objective product decision**.

## Advantages for builders

- Neutral + objective product comparison
- Understandable information on sustainability + climate resilience
- Compliant with EU taxonomy rules
- Independently monitored and certified product quality




## Advantages for manufacturers

- Avoiding liability risks and penalties for false statements on sustainability (greenwashing)
- High credibility + acceptance (EU certification mark)
- Evaluation on the basis of known standards and regulations
- Sales support
- Compliant with EU taxonomy rules
- Supporting the transformation to sustainability + circular economy
- Summary of various criteria in a rating system
- Fair competitive conditions
- Promotion of product development



## Table 1: Criteria for assessing sustainability + environment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **A** | | **Product evaluation**<br>Energy efficiency, use of materials, service life/repairability, recycling, etc. |
| A1 |  | **Product design**<br>Type and purpose of the product (consumption, basic needs such as food/housing/culture, investment for/against reducing environmental impacts) |
| A2 |  | **Product features**<br>Product quality and evaluation of technical properties in terms of energy efficiency, reduction of GHG potential ($CO_2$ footprint), durability and recycling |
| A3 |  | **Product emissions in the utilisation phase**<br>Proof of environmental impact (EPD), air pollutants (VOC) or toxic substances (REACH) |
| A4 |  | **Materials/Resources**<br>Proportion of materials and reduction of substances of concern (toxic substances/REACH) or increase in positive materials (renewable raw materials, recycling/reuse) |
| A5 |  | **Durability**<br>Maintenance, cleaning, disposal |
| A6 |  | **Repairability**<br>Dismantlability, availability of spare/wear parts, instructions, repair service, etc. |
| **B** | | **Evaluation of companies**<br>Management, production, purchasing, employees, etc |
| B1 |  | **Corporate philosophy and communication**<br>Description (internal/external) of sustainable behaviour with targets, measures and controlling as well as consideration of awards/certificates or memberships in associations/institutions |
| B2 |  | **Monitoring and control**<br>Sustainability as a decision-making criterion for purchasing materials, operating resources and evaluating business partners (stakeholders) |
| B3 |  | **Certification**<br>Existence of guidelines/certification/management systems for sustainable work/management |
| B4 |  | **Energy consumption**<br>Documentation + measures to reduce all energy consumption and increase the use of renewable energies (production, administration, distribution, travel, employees, etc.) |
| B5 |  | **Resources**<br>Documentation and measures to reduce all resources used (water, raw materials, packaging, operating materials, etc.) |
| B6 |  | **Emissions**<br>Documentation and measures to reduce all emissions (GHG, $CO_2$ footprint, compliance with/undercutting of legal limits) |



## Table 2: Criteria for assessing climate adaptation + climate resilience

### Flood / inundation

- Building products in the building envelope must be **flood-tight** up to a height of ≥ h = 30 cm to protect against flooding (in the event of heavy rainfall) (test in accordance with ift guideline FE-07/1). The requirement applies to at least one product in the product family (product range).
- Building products must also have increased resistance to driving rain in areas not directly at risk of flooding (from the 1st floor) (e.g. windows and French doors ≥ Class 7A in accordance with EN 12208, corresponds to **driving rain resistance** up to 300 Pa, direct weathering)



### Heat protection

- To protect interior spaces (where people are present) from overheating during heat waves (temperatures above 30 °C), transparent building elements must have **adaptable solar shading**. The total energy transmittance $g_{tot}$ must not exceed 0.20 (glazing incl. sun protection device) in accordance with DIN 4108-2 ($F_c$ method), EN ISO 52022-1 (simplified) or EN ISO 52022-3 (spectral)
- Materials and surfaces that are exposed to direct sunlight must be equipped with suitable coatings (reflective) to prevent structural damage due to **deformation** or **material damage** (e.g. plastic profiles ≤ 80 °C)
- Opening elements such as windows and doors must allow air exchange rates of at least 4 l/h in order to achieve night-time **cooling** during periods of heat. This is only possible to a limited extent in urban residential areas or basin locations (Stuttgart). Protective mechanisms to warn or close the opening elements during storms or rain are considered favourable.

### Storms, tornadoes and hurricanes

- To maintain the structural integrity of the building envelope (statics), ensure an airtight building envelope to minimise energy losses, ensure comfort (no draughts), the **resistance to wind load** must also withstand higher loads (strong wind events) (e.g. windows: ≥ Class B3 according to EN 12210. (Design wind load 1.2 kN/m², deflection l/200)
- To protect against „flying" objects during storms, construction elements in the building envelope should fulfil at least level 2 according to ISO/PWI 16316:2022 (**hurricane test**). Level 2 applies to buildings and other structures where a moderate risk to human life is to be expected in the event of strong winds, e.g. residential or commercial buildings, industrial buildings.

### Hail protection

- Building products in the building envelope should achieve at least class ≥ HW 2 according to VKF test regulations no. 00a (General Part A and VKF test regulations no. 00b General Part B.) (**hail test**) to avoid structural and visual damage.