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Authorised and notified according to Article 29 of the Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011



# European Technical Assessment ETA-18/0883 of 2025/10/24

I General Part

**Technical Assessment Body issuing the ETA and designated according to Article 29 of the Regulation (EU) No 305/2011:** ETA-Danmark A/S

| | |
|---|---|
| **Trade name of the construction product:** | Rockpanel Premium A2 with visible fixing |
| **Product family to which the above construction product belongs:** | Prefabricated mineral wool boards with organic or inorganic finish and with specified fastening system |
| **Manufacturer:** | ROCKWOOL B.V<br>Industrieweg 15<br>NL-6045 JG Roermond<br>Tel. +31 475 353000 |
| **Manufacturing plant:** | ROCKWOOL B.V. / Rockpanel<br>Konstruktieweg 2<br>NL-6045 JD Roermond |
| **This European Technical Assessment contains:** | 14 pages including 4 annexes which form an integral part of the document |
| **This European Technical Assessment is issued in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, on the basis of:** | European Assessment Document (EAD)<br>no. 090001-00-0404 for Prefabricated compressed mineral wool boards with organic or inorganic finish and with specified fastening system |
| **This version replaces:** | The previous ETA with the same number issued on 2022-09-16 |

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# II SPECIFIC PART OF THE EUROPEAN TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

## 1 Technical description of product

**General**
Rockpanel Premium A2 is made from prefabricated compressed Rockwool panels with thermo-hardening synthetic binders. The boards are fastened to aluminium or steel subframes. Fastening to the aluminium or steel subframe is carried out with corrosion resistant rivets.

Mechanical fasteners, aluminium and steel profiles are specified by the ETA-holder.

The physical properties of the panels are indicated in Table 1.

**Table 1:**

| Property: | Value |
|---|---|
| Thickness, nominal | 11 mm |
| Length, max | 3050 mm |
| Width, max | 1250 mm |
| Density, nominal | 1250 kg/m$^3$ |
| Bending strength, length and width | $f_{05} \geq 25.5$ N/mm$^2$ |
| Modulus of elasticity | m(E) $\geq$ 4740 N/mm$^2$ |
| Thermal conductivity EN 10456 | 0.55 W/(m·K) |
| Cumulative dimensional change % | Length: 0.064<br>Width: 0.064 |
| Coefficient of thermal expansion, length and width | $\alpha = 9.7$ ($10^{-6}$ °K$^{-1}$) |
| Coefficient of moisture expansion 23°C/50% RH to 92% RH, length and width | 0.206 mm/m after 4 days |

**Finishes**
The finish is indicated in Table 2. The coating is provided in several colours and designs.

The Rockpanel Premium A2 includes the ProtectPlus finish i.e. the panels are surface treated on one side with water-borne primer and a water-borne coloured paint, which has been provided with an extra anti-graffiti clear coat on top of the colour paint.

**Table 2:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Rockpanel Premium A2: (water-borne polymer emulsion coating with anti-graffiti clear coat) | Clear coat or<br>Clear coat with wood texture “Woods” e.g.: Teak, Maple or stone texture "Stones" e.g.: Mineral Chalk, Basalt Anthracite or clear coat with metallic particles e.g. Metallics Aluminium, Brilliant Karbo, Chameleon |

**Colourfastness**
The colourfastness of the panels is indicated in Table 3.

**Table 3:**

| Property | Value (ISO 105 A02) |
|---|---|
| Colour fastness after 5000 hours artificial weathering (TR010 climate class S) | Rockpanel Premium A2: 4 or better |

**Subframes**
The panels are attached to the building by fixing to a subframe of aluminium or steel.

The minimum thickness of the vertical aluminium profiles is 1,5 mm. The aluminium is AW-6060, AW-6063, AW-6005A or equivalent according to EN 755-2. The $R_m/R_{p0,2}$ value is ≥ 170/140 for profile T6 and ≥ 195/150 for profile T66.

The minimum thickness of the vertical steel profiles is either 1.0 mm [a] (steel quality is S320GD +Z EN 10346 number 1.0250, or equivalent for cold forming), or 1.5 mm [a] (steel quality EN 10025-2:2004 S235JR number 1.0038).

*[a] The minimum coating thickness (Z or ZA) is determined by the corrosion rate (amount of corrosion loss in thickness per year) which depends on the specific outdoor atmospheric environment. The International Zinc association can be consulted for more information. The coating designation (classification which determines the coating mass) shall be agreed between the contractor and the building owner. Alternatively, a hot dip galvanized coating according to EN ISO 1461 can be used.*

**Joints**
**Aluminium profiles**
The horizontal joints between the panels can be open.

**Fasteners**
The panels are mechanically fixed to a vertical aluminium or steel subframe. The mechanical fastening to an aluminium subframe is carried out with EN AW-5019 (AlMg5) rivets, head diameter 14 mm, body diameter 5 mm, head colour coated. The mechanical fastening to steel subframe is carried out with either EN 10088 (no 1.4578) rivets, head diameter 15 mm, body

diameter 5 mm, head colour coated, or EN 10088 (no 1.4567) rivets, head diameter 14 mm, body diameter 5 mm, head colour coated.
For correct fixing, a riveting tool with rivet spacer must be used, see Table 5 and Table 10 of the ETA.

The maximum fixing distances and hole diameter, appear from Table 11 and Table 12 of the ETA.

The installation method for the rivets with the use of fixed points and moving points appears from Annex 3, Table 11 and Figure 2 of the ETA.

Design value of the axial load appears from Annex 3, Table 10 and Table 12 of the ETA.

## 2 Specification of the intended use(s) in accordance with the applicable European Assessment Document (hereinafter EAD)

The boards are intended for external cladding and for fascias and soffits according to Figure 1. The cladding on vertical aluminium or steel subframe with mechanically fixed boards shall be carried out with ventilated cavities at the back.

The provisions made in this European Technical Assessment are based on an assumed intended working life of the kit of 50 years.

In addition, for aluminium support systems intended to be used for facades:
In some member states national climate conditions may reduce the service life of the aluminium support system to 35 years or more.

An additional assessment of the aluminium support system might be necessary to comply with Member State regulations or administrative provisions.

The indications given on the working life cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the producer or Assessment Body, but are to be regarded only as a means for choosing the right products in relation to the expected economically reasonable working life of the works.

# 3 Performance of the product and references to the methods used for its assessment

| Characteristic | Assessment of characteristic |
|---|---|
| **3.2 Safety in case of fire (BWR 2)** | |
| Reaction to fire | The aluminium profiles are classified as Euroclass A1<br>Classification of panel: See table 4 |
| **3.3 Hygiene, health and the environment (BWR 3)** | |
| Dangerous substances | The kit does not contain/release dangerous substances specified in TR 034, dated April 2013, except<br>Formaldehyde concentration 0.0105 mg/m$^3$, Formaldehyde class E1.<br><br>The used fibres are not potential carcinogenic<br>No biocides are used in the Rockpanel boards<br>No flame retardant is used in the boards<br>No cadmium is used in the boards. |
| Water vapour permeability | No performance assessed |
| Water permeability incl. joints for non-ventilated applications | No performance assessed |
| Drainability | No performance assessed |

### 3.4 Safety and accessibility in use (BWR 4)

In absence of national regulations, the design values $X_d$ may be calculated as indicated in the ETA (see Table 12). Below the safety factors are listed which have been used in the calculation of the design values.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pull-out resistance of fasteners | **Rivets aluminium or stainless steel**<br>Fastener specification according to Table 5.<br>Annex 3 Table 12 row *(15)* contains the characteristic pull-out strength. |
| Pull-through resistance of boards | **Rivets aluminium or stainless steel**<br>Fastener specification according to Table 5.<br>Characteristic pull-through for three different fixing locations.<br>Annex 3 Table 12 row *(7)* contains the design value of the pull-through resistance for the different fixing locations. |
| Wind load resistance | **Rivets aluminium or stainless steel**<br>Fastener specification according to Table 5<br>Annex 3 Table 12 row *(9)* contains the average wind load resistance (N/m²).<br>Kit failure due to failure of the boards, failure of the rivet head or pull-through of the rivet.<br>Maximum deformations in the wind load tests for M/E/C: 29/35/33 (span 600/600) and 43/45/40 for span 750/750. |
| Design value of axial loads<br>Design value $X_d$ obtained by dividing the characteristic value $X_k$ by a partial factor $\gamma_m$ : $X_d = X_k / \gamma_m$<br>The design value $X_d$ of a material property can be expressed in general terms as<br>$X_d = \eta * X_k / \gamma_m$<br>For Rockpanel $\gamma_m = 1.6$. The conversion factor $\eta = 0.8$ [aged bending strength divided by the $f_{05}$ (Table 1)]. As a result $\gamma_m = 2.0$ | **Rivets aluminium or stainless steel**<br>The design value of the axial load $X_d = X_k / \gamma_m$ for the combination rivet and 11 mm Premium A2 boards can be found in Annex 3 Table 12 row *(18)*.<br>The following material factors have been used: for the combination rivet and Premium A2: $\gamma_m = 2.0$<br>For the combination rivet-subframe $\gamma_M = 1.25$ |

| Characteristic | Assessment of characteristic |
|---|---|
| Characteristic shear strength rivet fixings Average value | 2194 N |
| Deformation shear | 4.4 mm |
| Impact resistance | See Table 6 and Annex 4 Table 13 for Use category |
| Wind load resistance | See Table 8 and 9, for the locations see Table 10 |
| Mechanical resistance | See section 1, Table 1 |

### 3.8 Aspects of durability

| | |
|---|---|
| Resistance to hygrothermal cycles | Pass |
| Dimensional stability | See Table 7 |
| Immersion in water without UV | Not relevant |
| Humidity and NaCl | Not relevant |
| Humidity and $SO_2$ | Not relevant |
| Resistance to Xenon Arc exposure | Pass |

**Reaction to fire**

**Table 4. Euroclass classification of construction with Rockpanel Premium A2**
The panels have been classified in accordance with EN 13501-1 with the following parameters

| Fixing method | Ventilated or non-ventilated | Vertical aluminium or steel profiles |
|---|---|---|
| Mechanically fixed | Ventilated with ≥ 20 mm cavity | A2-s1,d0 |

**Field or application**
Further to the limitations described in section 1 of the ETA, the following field of application applies.

**Euroclass classification**
The classification mentioned in Table 4 is valid for the following end use conditions.

Mounting:
- Mechanically fixed to a metal subframe.
- The panels are backed with min. 50 mm mineral wool insulation with density 30-70 kg/m$^3$ according to EN 13162 with a cavity between the panels and the insulation.

Substrates:
- Concrete walls, masonry walls.

Insulation:
- Ventilated constructions: The subframe is backed with min. 50 mm mineral wool insulation with density 30-70 kg/m$^3$ according to EN 13162 with a cavity of minimal 20 mm between the panels and the insulation.
- Results are also valid for all greater thickness of mineral wool insulation layer with the same density and the same or better reaction to fire classification.
- Results are also valid for the panels without insulation, if the substrate chosen according to EN 13238 is made of panel with Euroclass A1 or A2 (e.g. fibre-cement panels).

Subframe:
- Test results are only valid for a metal subframe.

Fixings:
- The results are also valid when using smaller mounting distances.
- The results are also valid for the same type of panel fixed by rivets made of the same material of screws and vice versa.

Cavity:
- Unfilled.
- The depth of the cavity is minimum 20 mm.
- Test results are also valid for other higher thicknesses of air space between the back of the board and the insulation behind the subframe.

Joints:
- Vertical joints are without a gasket backing and horizontal joints can be open or closed with an aluminium profile.
- The result from a test with an open horizontal joint is also valid for the same type of panel used in

applications with horizontal joints closed by steel or aluminium profiles.
- Maximum joint width 10 mm.

The classification is valid for the following product parameters:

Thickness
- Nominal 11 mm

Density
- Nominal 1250 kg/m$^3$

**Aspects related to the performance of the product**

All materials shall be manufactured by ROCKWOOL B.V. or by subcontractors under the responsibility of ROCKWOOL B.V.

The European Technical Assessment is issued for the product on the basis of agreed data/information, deposited with ETA-Danmark, which describes the product that has been assessed and judged. Changes to the product or production process, which could result in this deposited data/information being incorrect, should be notified to ETA-Danmark before the changes are introduced. ETA-Danmark will decide whether or not such changes affect the ETA and consequently the validity of the CE marking on the basis of the ETA and if so whether further assessment or alterations to the ETA, shall be necessary.

Installation details and application details for the man on site are given by ROCKWOOL B.V. / Rockpanel in the manufacturer's application guide technical dossier which forms part of the documentary material for this ETA. On every pallet label and/or on the protective film of every board the website is printed which guides the end user to the most actual information.

The boards are in general mounted with a joint width of between 5 and 10 mm.

If junctions are to be sealed, only durable sealants should be used with a good adhesion on the edges of the boards and a good UV-stability. To prevent sticking to the subframe, a PE-film or tape can be used.

The boards for external cladding shall not be fixed over building or settlement joints. Where settlement joints are located in the building the same movements of the building and substructure shall be possible in the external cladding.

The holes for the rivet fixings are drilled into the panels not less than 20 mm from a vertical edge and 50 mm from a horizontal edge. For correct fixing, a riveting tool with rivet spacer must be used.

# 4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (hereinafter AVCP) system applied, with reference to its legal base

## 4.1 AVCP system

According to the decision 2003/640/EC of the European Commission as amended, the system(s) of assessment and verification of constancy of performance (see Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011) is 1, since there is a clearly identifiable stage in their production which results in an improvement of fire performance due to the limiting of organic material.

# 5 Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system, as provided for in the applicable EAD

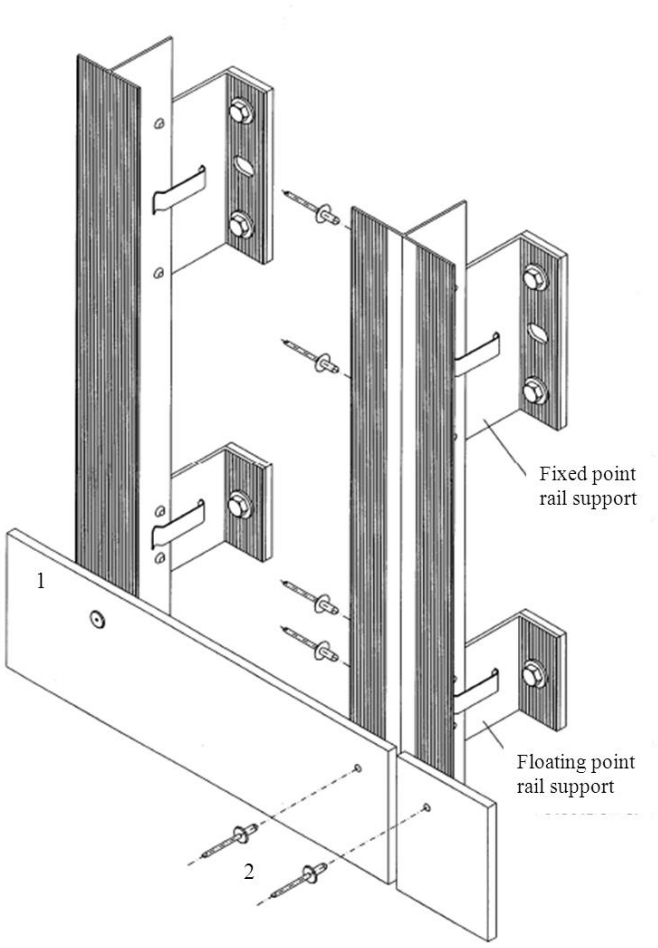
Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system are laid down in the control plan deposited at ETA-Danmark prior to CE marking

Issued in Copenhagen on 2025-10-24 by

Thomas Bruun
Managing Director, ETA-Danmark

**Annex 1**
**Pre-fabricated compressed mineral wool boards with organic or inorganic finish**

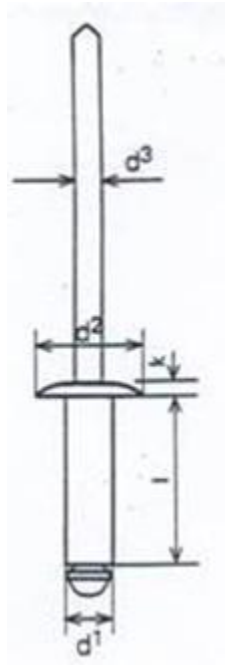
**Figure 1.** Ventilated intended use on vertical metal subframe




1. Compressed mineral wool boards with organic or inorganic finish
2. Rivet fixing

## Annex 2
## Fastener specification

### Table 5 – Fastener specification for metal subframes

| Rivet aluminium or stainless steel | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | | SFS<br>Aluminium | SFS<br>Stainless steel A4<br>[a] | MBE<br>Aluminium | MBE<br>Stainless steel A4<br>[b] |
| | Code | AP14-50210-S | SSO-D15-50180 [d] | FN-Al5-5x21 K14 | FN-A4-5x18 K15 |
| | Body | Aluminium EN AW-5019 (AlMg5) in accordance with EN 755-2 | Stainless steel material number 1.4578 in accordance with EN 10088 | Aluminium EN AW-5019 (AlMg5) in accordance with EN 755-2 | Stainless steel material number 1.4578 in accordance with EN 10088 |
| | Mandrel | Stainless steel material number 1.4541 in accordance with EN 10088 | Stainless steel material number 1.4541 in accordance with EN 10088 | Stainless steel material number 1.4541 in accordance with EN 10088 | Stainless steel material number 1.4541 in accordance with EN 10088 |
| | Pull-out strength | $F_{mean,n}$ = 2038 | $F_{mean,n}$ = 1428 | $F_{mean,n}$ = 2038 | $F_{mean,n}$ = 1428 |
| | | s = 95 | s = 54 | s = 95 | s = 54 |
| | | $F_{u,5}$ = 1882 | $F_{u,5}$ = 1339 | $F_{u,5}$ = 1882 | $F_{u,5}$ = 1339 |
| | $d^1$ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | $d^2$ | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| | $d^3$ | 2.7 | 3.25 | 2.7 | 3.25 |
| | l | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 |
| | k | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| | Profile | Aluminium<br>t ≥ 1.5 mm | Steel<br>t ≥ 1.0 mm | Aluminium<br>t ≥ 1.5 mm | Steel<br>t ≥ 1.0 mm |

[a]: The minimum thickness of the vertical steel profiles is 1.0 mm. The steel quality is S320GD + Z EN 10346 number 1.0250 (or equivalent for cold forming). For minimum coating thickness see [c]

[b]: The minimum thickness of the vertical steel profiles is 1.5 mm. The steel quality is EN 10025-2:2004 S235JR number 1.0038. For minimum coating thickness see [c].

[c]: The minimum coating thickness (Z or ZA) is assessed by the corrosion rate (amount of corrosion loss in thickness per year) which depends on the specific outdoor atmospheric environment. The International Zinc association can be consulted for more information. The coating designation (classification which determines the coating mass) shall be agreed between the contractor and the building owner. Alternatively a hot dip galvanized coating according to EN ISO 1461 can be used.

[d]: In the event of an application onto steel > 2 mm, the same rivet should be applied with a higher clamping thickness i.e. SSO-D15-50220 with a length of 22 mm.

[e]: In the event of an application onto steel > 2 mm, the same rivet should be applied with a higher clamping thickness i.e. FN-A4-5x22 K15 with a length of 22 mm.

**Annex 3**
**Performance**

**Impact resistance**

| **Table 6.** Use category and shatter properties of Rockpanel Premium A2 with rivet fixing | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Body | Category IV | Category III | Category II | Category I |
| Hard body 1 Joule | pass | - | - | - |
| Hard body 3 Joule | - | pass | pass | pass |
| Hard body 10 Joule | - | - | pass | pass |
| Soft body 10 Joule | pass | pass | - | - |
| Soft body 60 Joule | - | - | fail | fail |

**Dimensional stability**

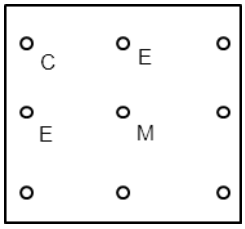
| **Table 7.** Deformation Rockpanel Premium A2 in accordance with EN 438-2 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Premium A2, 11 mm | |
| Characteristic | Length of the board | Width of the board |
| Deformation | 0.061% | 0.066% |
| Dry heat 23°C / 50% to 23°C / 0% (mm/m) | -0.240 | -0.290 |
| Coefficient of thermal expansion ($10^{-6}$ °$K^{-1}$) | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| Coefficient of moisture expansion 42% change RH (mm/m) 50% to 92% RH after 4 days | 0.204 | 0.207 |

**Wind load resistance**

| **Table 8.** | Test results average failure load panel fixing N/$m^2$<br>Positions according to Table 10 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | M | E | C |
| Rivets | 4266 | 3641 | 4047 |

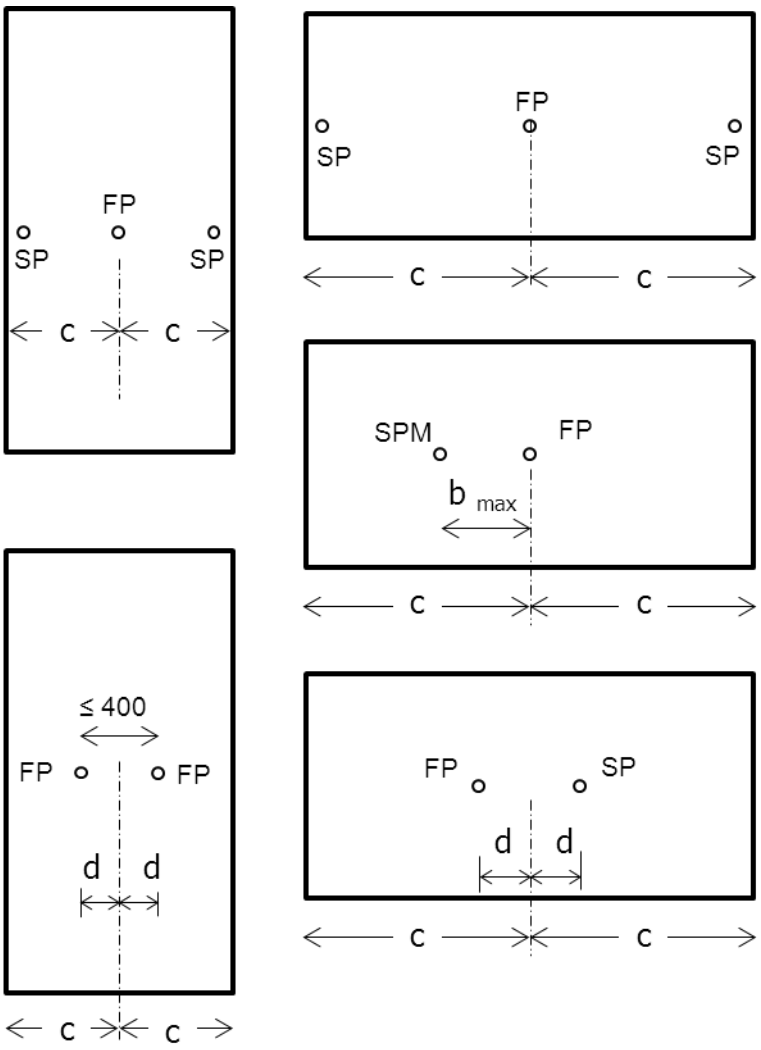
| **Table 9.** | Test results average strength panel fixing N<br>Positions according to Table 10 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | M | E | C |
| Rivets | 2750 | 1348 | 679 |

**Fixing positions**

| **Table 10.** Fixing positions M / E / C used in this document | |
|---|---|
|  | M: fixing in intermediate position<br>E: edge fixing<br>C: corner fixing<br>See figure 2 for examples of possible installation methods for rivet fixing<br><br>Remark: rivet fixing only with a riveting tool with rivet spacer |

**Annex 3**
continued

**Figure 2.** Examples of possible installation methods with the use of fixed points and slotted points for rivet fixing



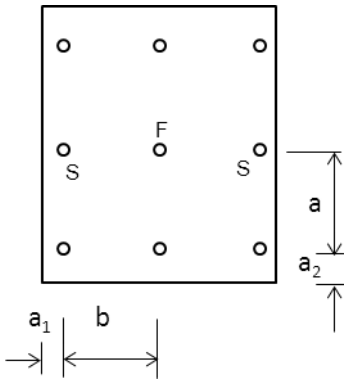

FP – fixed point
SP – slotted point
MP – moving point
All the other fixing points are 'moving points'
$b_{max}$: see Table 12

FP:
Fixed point may be realized by the use of a metal (aluminium or stainless steel) sleeve in a hole with the diameter of a moving point.

SP:
Slotted points may be realized by the use of a metal (aluminium or stainless steel) side sleeve in a hole with the diameter of a moving point. Maximum distance between slide sleeve and fixed point amounts 600 mm.

SPM:
Slotted point with the use of a slide sleeve (see also SP)

**Table 11.** Hole diameters for rivet fixing [mm]




| | Rivet |
|---|---|
| F – Fixed point | 5.1 |
| S – Slotted holes | 5.1 x 8.0 |
| Moving points – all the other positions | 8.0 |

**Annex 3**
continued

| **Table 12.** Characteristic axial load $X_k$ and design value of the axial load $X_d = \eta * X_k / \gamma_m$ for the combination rivet and Premium A2 boards [a] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Board thickness | | 11 mm | | | *(1)* |
| Location of the fixing in the board | | M-middle | E-edge | C-corner | *(2)* |
| Pull-through N | | | | | *(3)* |
| | Characteristic pull-through | 1228 | 788 | 797 | *(4)* |
| | Material factor Rockpanel $\gamma_m$ | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | *(5)* |
| | Conversion factor $\eta$ | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | *(6)* |
| | Design value $X_d$ of the pull-through N | **614** | **394** | **398** | *(7)* |
| Wind suction | | | | | *(8)* |
| | Average wind load in N/m$^2$ | 4266 | 3641 | 4047 | *(9)* |
| | Average strength N | 2750 | 1348 | 679 | *(10)* |
| | Material factor Rockpanel $\gamma_m$ | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | *(11)* |
| | Conversion factor $\eta$ | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | *(12)* |
| | Design value $X_d$ of the pull-through N | **1375** | **674** | **340** | *(13)* |
| Pull-out strength (lower value of rivet/subframe combination) | | | | | *(14)* |
| | Pull-out $F_{u,5}$ N | ≥ 1300 | ≥ 1300 | ≥ 1300 | *(15)* |
| | Material factor aluminium $\gamma_M$ | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | *(16)* |
| | Design value $X_d$ of the pull-out N | 1040 | 1040 | 1040 | *(17)* |
| Design value of the axial load $X_d = \eta * X_k / \gamma_m$ For the combination rivet and 11 mm boards N | | **614** | **394** | **340** | *(18)* |
| | Board span b | | ≤ 750 | | *(19)* |
| | Fixing distance a | | ≤ 750 | | *(20)* |

[a] For correct fixing, a riveting tool with rivet spacer must be used.

## Annex 4

**Impact resistance**

| **Table 13.** Impact resistance: definition of use categories | |
|---|---|
| Use category | Description |
| I | A zone readily accessible at ground level to the public and vulnerable to hard body impacts but not subjected to abnormally rough use. (e.g.: Façade bases in buildings sited in public locations, such as squares, schoolyards or parks. Cleaning gondolas may be used on the façade). |
| II | A zone liable to impacts from thrown or kicked objects, but in public locations where the height of the kit will limit the size of the impact; or at lower levels where access to the building is primarily to those with some incentive to exercise care (e.g.: Façade bases in buildings not sited in public locations (e.g. squares, schoolyards, parks) or upper façade levels in buildings sited in public locations that occasionally can be hit by a thrown object (e.g. ball, stone, etc.). Cleaning gondolas may be used on the façade). |
| III | A zone not likely to be damaged by normal impacts caused by people or by thrown or kicked objects (e.g.: Upper façade levels in buildings (not including base) not sited in public locations, that occasionally can be hit by a thrown object (e.g. ball, stone, etc.). Cleaning gondolas should not be used on the façade). |
| IV | A zone out of reach from ground level (e.g.: High façade levels that cannot be hit by a thrown object. Cleaning gondolas should not be used on the façade). |

The hard body impact with steel ball represents the action from heavy, non-deformable objects, which accidentally hit the kit