MASS BALANCE PRODUKT INFORMATION

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EGGER Decorative Chipboards BMB
Fritz EGGER GmbH & Co. OG Holzwerkstoffe

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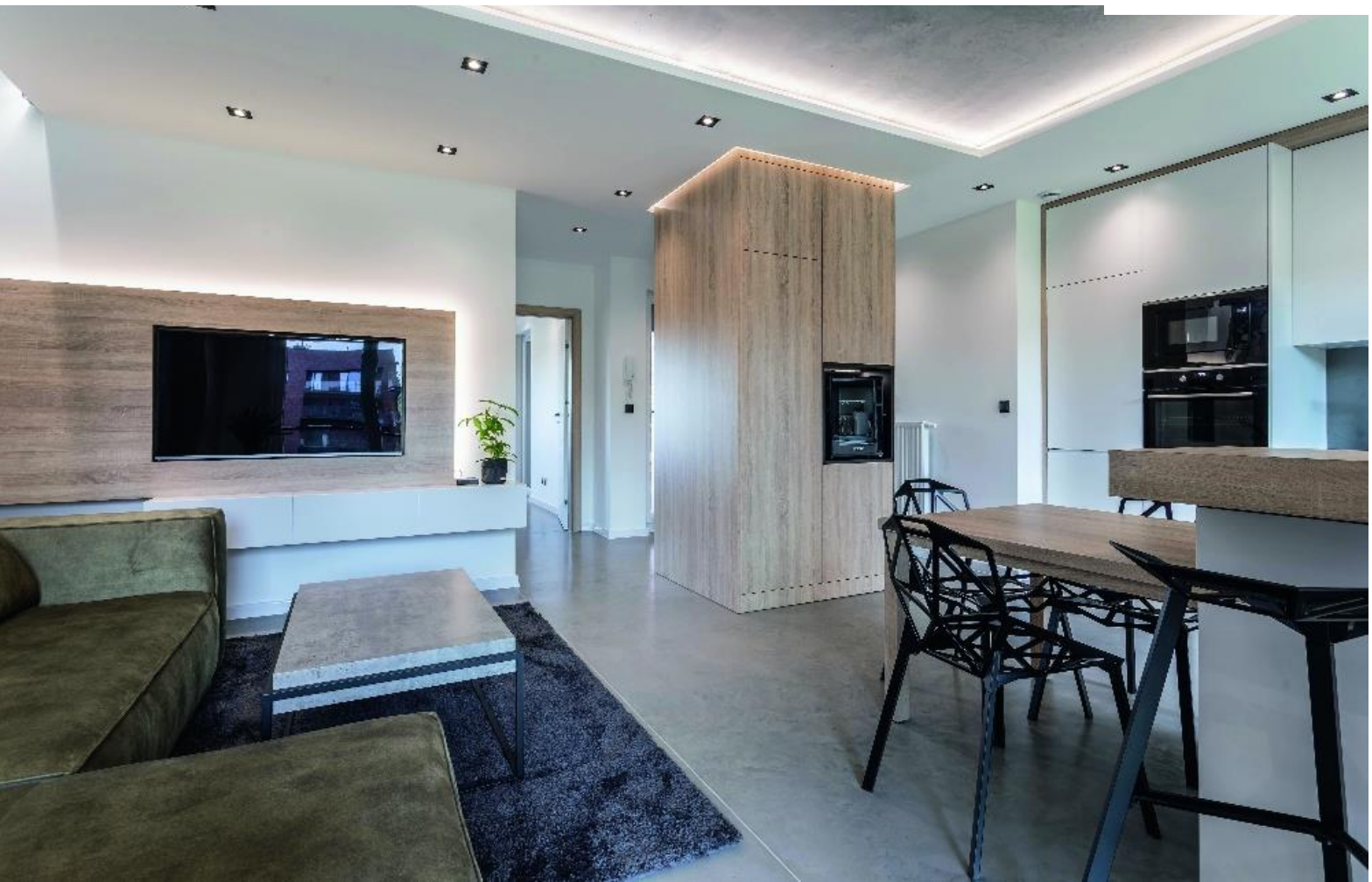

General Information

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This document is oriented towards the product category rules:
Wood-based panels, 10/07//2023
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

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EGGER Decorative Chipboards BMB

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Declared product / declared unit
1 m² EGGER Decorative Chipboards BMB (11.57 kg/m²) with a moisture content of 6 %

Scope:
This document refers to coated EGGER Decorative Chipboards, formerly marketed as “EGGER Eurodekor” produced at the site in Brilon, Germany. For the production of the particle boards, a certified biomass balanced (BMB) UF glue system was used. The biomass for the glue is balanced according the “mass balance model: credit method” of the ISO 22095.

This declaration refers to a virtual allocation approach, the declared product does not contain the declared biomass-content physically.

The LCA calculation included specific LCA data in accordance to ISO 14067:2018 provided by the glue manufacturer, who used an LCA tool verified by the TÜV Rheinland.

The owner of the document is liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU is not liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences. For specification of the calculation method see chapter “Mass balance approach (MBA)”

The Annex was created orienting towards the specifications of EN 15804+A2.

For the use of the verified annex please see https://ibu-epd.com/umgang-des-ibu-mit-massenbilanz-ansaetzen-bei-der-berechnung-einer-produkt-oekobilanz/.

Verification

The standard *EN 15804* serves as the core PCR
Independent verification of the Annex and data according to *ISO 14025:2011*
☐ internally ☒ externally

Matthias Klinlger
(Independent verifier)

Product

Product description/Product definition
EGGER Decorative Chipboards (formerly marketed as “EGGER Eurodekor”) are board-shaped wood-based materials according to
EN 312:2010-09, Particleboards - Specifications
And
EN 14322:2017-03, *Wood-based panels - Melamine faced boards for interior uses - Definition, requirements and classification*.
The decorative pattern of a decorative chipboard is achieved by means of printed decor paper. A corresponding texture can be applied to the surface during the pressing. According to the technical standards the board types are differentiated in

application according to two criteria: according to load-bearing and non-load-bearing elements and according to use in dry or moist areas (P1-P7). The EGGER Decorative Chipboards BMB using the biomass balanced glue system is only available in P2 quality: Board for interior fittings (including furniture) for use in dry conditions.

The average product considered has a thickness of 17.6 mm. This was calculated over the total quantities produced at the Brilon plant according to volume share. The quantities of all boards thicker than 8 mm were included. The production of boards 8 mm and thinner falls into the category of thin chipboard and is not declared in this study.

For the placing on the market of the product in the European Union/European Free Trade Association (EU/EFTA) (with the exception of Switzerland) Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 (CPR) applies. The product needs a declaration of performance taking into consideration *EN 13986:2004+A1:2015, Wood based panels for use in construction – Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking* and the CE-marking.
For the application and use the respective national provisions apply.

Application
EGGER Decorative Chipboards are mainly used in decorative interior design and in furniture construction. They are also used in residential and project furnishings.

Technical Data
The technical requirements for chipboard in the use class P2 produced by EGGER are specified in the standard EN 312:2010. Further definitions, requirements and classifications of decorative chipboards for interior use such as surface properties and dimensional tolerances are provided by the standard *EN 14322:2017-03*. Detailed information can be found in the technical data sheets.

Name	Value	Unit
Gross density [EN 323]	655	kg/m³
Grammage at thickness 17.6 mm	11.6	Kg/m²
E-module (longitudinal) [EN 310]	1200-3150	N/mm²
Tensile strength right-angled	±2.0	mm/m
Water vapour diffusion resistance factor [EN 12524]	50	µ-dry
Limit deviation density relative to mean value EN 324	±10	%
Thickness tolerance sanded boards EN 324	±0.3	mm
Length and width tolerance EN 324	±5	mm
Edge straightness tolerance EN 324	±1.5	mm
Perpendicularity tolerance EN 324	±2.0	mm

Performance data of the product in accordance with the declaration of performance with respect to its essential characteristics according to *EN 13986+A1:2015-04, Wood-based panels for use in construction – Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking* (not part of the CE marking).

Base materials/Ancillary materials
Preliminary products:
Raw chipboards with a thickness between 8 and 40 mm and an average density of 655 kg/m³ consist of (information in weight % per 1 m³ of production):
- approx. 84-86 % wood weight: Fresh wood from thinning measures and sawmill residues, mainly spruce and pine, are used for the production of chipboards. Up to 30 % of the raw material is covered by recycled wood, which is materially utilised.
- approx. 4-7 % water
- approx. 8-10 % biomass balanced UF glue (BMB) from renewable resources consisting of urea formaldehyde resin. The glue manufacturer confirms by a recognized third party certification system for sustainable raw materials and recycled materials that the required quantities of fossil raw materials for the biomass-balanced product are replaced with renewable raw materials in the chemical synthesis process.

Through polycondensation, the biomass balanced (BMB) aminoplastic glue hardens completely in the pressing process.

< 1 % PMDI additive (polymer diphenylmethane diisocyanate): MDI (diphenylmethane - diisocyanate), a polyurea precursor that is converted into PUR (polyurethane) and polyurea during board production is used.

For the coating:
- Decor papers: with a grammage of 60 -120 g/m²
- Melamine formaldehyde resin: amino-plastic resin for the impregnation of decor paper for lamination; the resin hardens inside the press into a hard and wear resistant surface.

All additives and the impregnating resin used for the coating are **not** covered by biomass balance (BMB) claim.

EGGER Decorative Chipboards BMB consist of:
87,8% biogenic resources (wood and cellulose)
8,4% biomass balanced (BMB) binder and
3,8% fossil-based resources.
These figures refer to the dry weight of the final product (without water content).

This product contains substances listed in the candidate list (date: 18.03.2024) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no.

This product contains other CMR substances in categories 1A or 1B which are not on the candidate list, exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no.

Biocide products were added to this construction product or it has been treated with biocide products (this then concerns a treated product as defined by the (EU) Ordinance on Biocide Products No. 528/2012): no.

Environment and health during use
Environmental protection: When the described products are used properly in accordance with the area of application, there is no risk of water, air or ground contamination according to the current state of knowledge.
Health aspects: According to the current state of knowledge, no health hazards or adverse effects are to

be expected from normal use of coated chipboard in accordance with its intended purpose. Natural wood constituents may be released in small quantities. With the exception of small amounts of formaldehyde that are not a hazard to health, no emissions of harmful substances are detectable.

Reference service life
The service life of EGGER Decorative Chipboards depends on the area of application in the specific project, taking into account the use class according to EN 1995-1-1, DIN 68800-2 and appropriate maintenance. Resistance in use is defined by the use class P2. For general fixtures/furnishing systems, the BBSR Table "Useful lives of components for life cycle analyses according to the BNB" gives a range of 10 to 40 years (KG 371-378). These useful lives are based on empirical values and are used to develop forecast scenarios for further LCAs. No binding statements (warranties, construction contracts, expert opinions, etc.) can be derived from the data.

LCA: Calculation rules

Declared Unit
This declaration on “Mass Balance Product Information” is based on a declared unit of 1 m³ EGGER Decorative Chipboard with an average raw density of 11.57 kg/m² and a delivery moisture of approximately 6 %.

Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m²
Thickness (average)	17.6	mm
Density	11.57	kg/m²
Moisture content at delivery	6	%

EGGER Decorative Chipboards are made at the Brilon (DE) plant. The surface weight of the product was calculated surface weighted. This is based on the averaging of raw chipboard, which was done according to dimensional weight. The average for the impregnation used for coating was based on annual production.

Available Masses
The biomass for the glue is balanced according the “mass balance model: credit method” of the ISO 22095. With that method a maximum amount of 500.0000 m³ per year can be produced at the production site in Brilon. Additional quantities can be ordered at the plants: Rambervillers (FR) 500.000 m³, Wörgl (AT) 80.000 m³, Caorso (IT) 500.000 m³ and Markt Bibart (DE) 400.000 m³. These products are not covered by this declaration.

System boundary
The LCA of the average EGGER Decorative Chipboard includes a cradle-to-gate consideration of the occurring environmental impact with the modules C1-C4 and module D (A1-A3, +C, +D). The following life cycle phases are taken into account in the analysis:

Module A1– A3 | Production stage
The production stage includes the upstream impact of the raw material supply (logs, scrap wood, sawdust, glue system, auxiliary materials, etc.) as well as the associated transports to the production site in Brilon. Within the plant boundaries, the log yard, wet chip preparation, drying, gluing, spreading, pressing, the sanding line up to the warehouse and shipping are taken into account.
The Decorative Chipboards are finished by applying an impregnation in the short-cycle presses and then packaged. Thermal and electrical energy, compressed air and water are provided by central suppliers at the Brilon site. The majority of the electrical energy used is obtained from the German power grid. Both internal wood waste and scrap wood sourced externally are used in the in-house biomass power plant. The system boundary for the scrap wood used in the production is set after sorting and chopping. It is assumed that the end of the waste status has been reached. The system boundary for secondary raw materials according to *EN 15804* applies.

Module C1 | Deconstruction and demolition
Manual dismantling was assumed for the Decorative Chipboard. The associated efforts are negligible, which means that no environmental impact from the dismantling of the products is declared.

Module C2 | Transport to waste treatment
Module C2 includes transport to waste treatment. For this purpose, transport by lorry over a distance of 50 km is used as a representative scenario.

Module C3 | Waste processing
Chopping after product disassembly is considered in module C3. The wood products and with them the material-inherent properties leave the product system as secondary fuel in module C3.

Module C4 | Disposal
The scenario used declares the energy recovery of the wood products, which means that no environmental impact from the waste treatment of the products in C4 are to be expected.

Module D | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary
The energy utilisation of the product at the end of its life cycle is described in Module D, including energetic substitution potentials as a European average

Allocation
The present life cycle assessment contains a raw material (glue) with biomass allocation. The material is certified according to Redcert[2]. According to the supplier, the production of the glue is no multi output process, therefore no further allocations are applied.

Other applied allocation approaches do not deviate from the referring IBU-EPD of the conventional products.

Mass balance approach (MBA)
The biomass for the glue is balanced according the “mass balance model: credit method” of the ISO 22095 and certified by Redcert[2]. With that method a maximum amount of 500.0000 m³ per year can be produced at the production site in Brilon. Additional quantities can be ordered at the plants: Rambervillers (FR) 500.000 m³, Wörgl (AT) 80.000 m³, Caorso (IT)

500.000 m³ and Markt Bibart (DE) 400.000 m³. These products are not covered by this declaration.

Additional Information
Number of the EPD acc. To EN15804+A2 for this product: EPD-EGG-20200251-IBC1-EN
Download link: https://epd-online.com/EmbeddedEpdList/Download?id=14659

Comparability
Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of Annex data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account.

The GaBi database 2020, SP40 background database was used to calculate the LCA.

LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties
Information on biogenic carbon
The biogenic carbon content quantifies the amount of biogenic carbon in the declared building product.

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content (in the product **including mass-balance**)	5.2	kg/m²
Stored carbon dioxide (in the product **including mass-balance**)	18.1	kg/m²
Biogenic carbon content (in the packaging)	0.2	kg/m²

The allocation of bio-based feedstock for the production of the BMB-glue is based on a virtual mass-balance approach. It is therefore not guaranteed that biogenic carbon is physically bound in the BMB products.

The carbon stored in the packaging was taken into account as "CO2-neutral". Thus the storage effect of the carbon bound in the packaging is not included in the calculation but is considered as emitted immediately.

Installation in the building (A5)
The end-of-life of product packaging is not declared in module A5.

Name	Value	Unit
Packaging (PET)	0,0004	kg/dekl. Unit
Packaging (wood)	18.1	kg/dekl. Unit
Packaging (Kraftliner)	0.2	kg/dekl. Unit

End of life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
For energy recovery [balance moisture 12%]	12.2	kg/m²

Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials (D), relevant scenario information

Name	Value	Unit
Net flow in module D [balance moisture 12%]	11.5	kg/m²
Moisture during thermal reuse	12	%
Processing rate	100	%
Efficiency of the system	61	%

The product reaches the end of the waste status after it is removed from the building, transported for preparation, and the chopping of the product. For the end of life of EGGER Eurodekor coated chipboard, energy recovery as secondary fuel is assumed. Energetic utilisation takes place in a biomass power plant. System-specific figures correspond to a European average scenario (EU28), given that the sales market of EGGER Eurodekor coated chipboard is focussed on Europe. The scenario foresees a processing rate of the coated chipboard after removal from the building of 100%. This assumption must be adapted accordingly after using the results in the context of the building. A balance moisture of 12% must be assumed at the product's end of life. This value may fluctuate significantly depending on the storage of the product prior to energetic utilisation.

LCA: Results

The following table contains the LCA results for a declared unit of 1 m³ average EGGER Decorative Chipboard with a raw density of 11.57 kg/m² (approximately 6 % moisture).

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; ND = MODULE OR INDICATOR NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

PRODUCT STAGE			CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARIES
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	**A2**	**A3**	**A4**	**A5**	**B1**	**B2**	**B3**	**B4**	**B5**	**B6**	**B7**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**
X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	MNR	MNR	MNR	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m² EGGER Decorative Chipboards BMB

Indicator	Core Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	Global warming potential - total	[kg CO_2-Eq.]	-1,48E+01	0,00E+00	3,68E-02	1,90E+01	0,00E+00	-9,25E+00
GWP-fossil	Global warming potential - fossil fuels	[kg CO_2-Eq.]	3,79E+00	0,00E+00	3,66E-02	9,85E-02	0,00E+00	-9,21E+00
GWP-biogenic	Global warming potential - biogenic	[kg CO_2-Eq.]	-1,86E+01	0,00E+00	-6,11E-05	1,89E+01	0,00E+00	-2,51E-02
GWP-luluc	GWP from land use and land use change	[kg CO_2-Eq.]	5,62E-03	0,00E+00	2,95E-04	1,43E-04	0,00E+00	-8,13E-03
ODP	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	[kg CFC11-Eq.]	1,77E-11	0,00E+00	6,68E-18	2,17E-15	0,00E+00	-1,22E-13
AP	Acidification potential of land and water	[kg SO_2-Eq.]	1,53E-02	0,00E+00	1,24E-04	2,17E-04	0,00E+00	6,70E-03
AP	Acidification potential, accumulated exceedance	[mol H^+-Eq.]	1,26E-05	0,00E+00	1,11E-07	2,63E-07	0,00E+00	-1,49E-05
EP	Eutrophication potential	[kg $(PO_4)^{3-}$-Eq.]	5,22E-03	0,00E+00	5,58E-05	4,83E-05	0,00E+00	1,70E-03
EP-freshwater	Eutrophication, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment	[kg P-Eq.]	5,08E-02	0,00E+00	6,23E-04	5,07E-04	0,00E+00	2,02E-02
EP-marine	Eutrophication, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment	[kg N-Eq.]	1,28E-02	0,00E+00	1,10E-04	1,32E-04	0,00E+00	7,17E-03
EP-terrestrial	Eutrophication, accumulated exceedance	[mol N-Eq.]	2,71E-06	0,00E+00	2,94E-09	2,85E-08	0,00E+00	-1,83E-06
POCP	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants	[kg ethene-Eq.]	5,61E+01	0,00E+00	4,86E-01	1,73E+00	0,00E+00	-1,72E+02
POCP	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants	[kg NMVOC-Eq.]	1,85E-01	0,00E+00	3,55E-04	2,15E-02	0,00E+00	-5,63E-01
ADPE	Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources	[kg Sb-Eq.]	-1,48E+01	0,00E+00	3,68E-02	1,82E+01	0,00E+00	-9,25E+00
ADPF	Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources	[MJ]	3,79E+00	0,00E+00	3,66E-02	9,85E-02	0,00E+00	-9,21E+00
WDP	Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption (WDP)	[m³ world-Eq deprived]	-1,86E+01	0,00E+00	-6,11E-05	1,81E+01	0,00E+00	-2,51E-02

Caption	GWP = Global warming potential; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential of land and water; EP = Eutrophication potential; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants; ADPE = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m² EGGER Decorative Chipboards BMB

Indicator	Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	Renewable primary energy as energy carrier	[MJ]	9,98E+01	0,00E+00	2,81E-02	1,94E+02	0,00E+00	-4,33E+01
PERM	Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization	[MJ]	1,97E+02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,93E+02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PERT	Total use of renewable primary energy resources	[MJ]	2,96E+02	0,00E+00	2,81E-02	7,67E-01	0,00E+00	-4,33E+01
PENRE	Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier	[MJ]	5,44E+01	0,00E+00	4,88E-01	3,51E+00	0,00E+00	-1,72E+02
PENRM	Non-renewable primary energy as material utilization	[MJ]	1,78E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,78E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PENRT	Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	[MJ]	5,62E+01	0,00E+00	4,88E-01	1,73E+00	0,00E+00	-1,72E+02
SM	Use of secondary material	[kg]	4,75E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
RSF	Use of renewable secondary fuels	[MJ]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,83E+02
NRSF	Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	[MJ]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,68E+00
FW	Use of net fresh water	[m³]	1,79E-02	0,00E+00	3,27E-05	8,87E-04	0,00E+00	-3,50E-02

Caption	PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2:

1 m² EGGER Decorative Chipboards BMB

Indicator	Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	Hazardous waste disposed	[kg]	2,66E-06	0,00E+00	2,25E-08	7,16E-10	0,00E+00	-5,82E-08
NHWD	Non-hazardous waste disposed	[kg]	8,82E-02	0,00E+00	7,73E-05	1,23E-03	0,00E+00	6,29E-03
RWD	Radioactive waste disposed	[kg]	1,64E-03	0,00E+00	8,99E-07	2,63E-04	0,00E+00	-1,48E-02
CRU	Components for re-use	[kg]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
MFR	Materials for recycling	[kg]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
MER	Materials for energy recovery	[kg]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,22E+01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
EEE	Exported electrical energy	[MJ]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
EET	Exported thermal energy	[MJ]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

Caption	HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed; CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EET = Exported thermal energy

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 m² EGGER Decorative Chipboards BMB

Indicator	Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions	[Disease Incidence]	1,45E-07	0,00E+00	6,99E-10	1,82E-09	0,00E+00	-3,62E-08
IRP	Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235	[kBq U235-Eq.]	1,62E-01	0,00E+00	1,33E-04	4,31E-02	0,00E+00	-2,43E+00
ETP-fw	Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems	[CTUe]	2,09E+01	0,00E+00	3,63E-01	7,41E-01	0,00E+00	-4,21E+01
HTP-c	Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - cancerogenic	[CTUh]	3,74E-09	0,00E+00	7,51E-12	2,05E-11	0,00E+00	-1,67E-10
HTP-nc	Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic	[CTUh]	3,76E-08	0,00E+00	4,33E-10	7,54E-10	0,00E+00	4,87E-08
SQP	Potential soil quality index	[-]	4,88E+02	0,00E+00	1,70E-01	5,51E-01	0,00E+00	-3,16E+01

Caption	PM = Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions; IR = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235; ETP-fw = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems; HTP-c = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (cancerogenic); HTP-nc = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (not cancerogenic); SQP = Potential soil quality index

Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator “Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235”.
This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators “abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources”, “abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources”, “water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption”, “potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems”, “potential comparative toxic unit for humans – cancerogenic”, “Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic”, “potential soil quality index”.
The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.

Disclaimer 3 – Mass Balance Approach in the sense of a virtual allocation is not allowed within EN15804+A2. The underlying calculation is oriented on the EN15804 but uses allocation methods described in the chapter “Mass balance approach (MBA)”. IBU cannot guarantee that this document will be accepted as evidence by third parties.

References

Standards

DIN 68800-2
DIN 68800-2:2012-02, Wood preservation - Part 2: Preventive constructional measures in buildings.

EN 310
DIN EN 310:1993, Wood-based panels - Determination of modulus of elasticity in bending and of bending strength.

EN 312
DIN EN 312:2010-12, Particleboards - Specifications.

EN 323
DIN EN 323:2005, Wood-based panels - Determination of density.

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