ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per *ISO 14025* and *EN 15804+A2*

Owner of the Declaration	Fundermax GmbH
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-FMX-20250225-IBA1-EN
Issue date	24.09.2025
Valid to	23.09.2030

Coreboard

Ranheim Paper & Board AS

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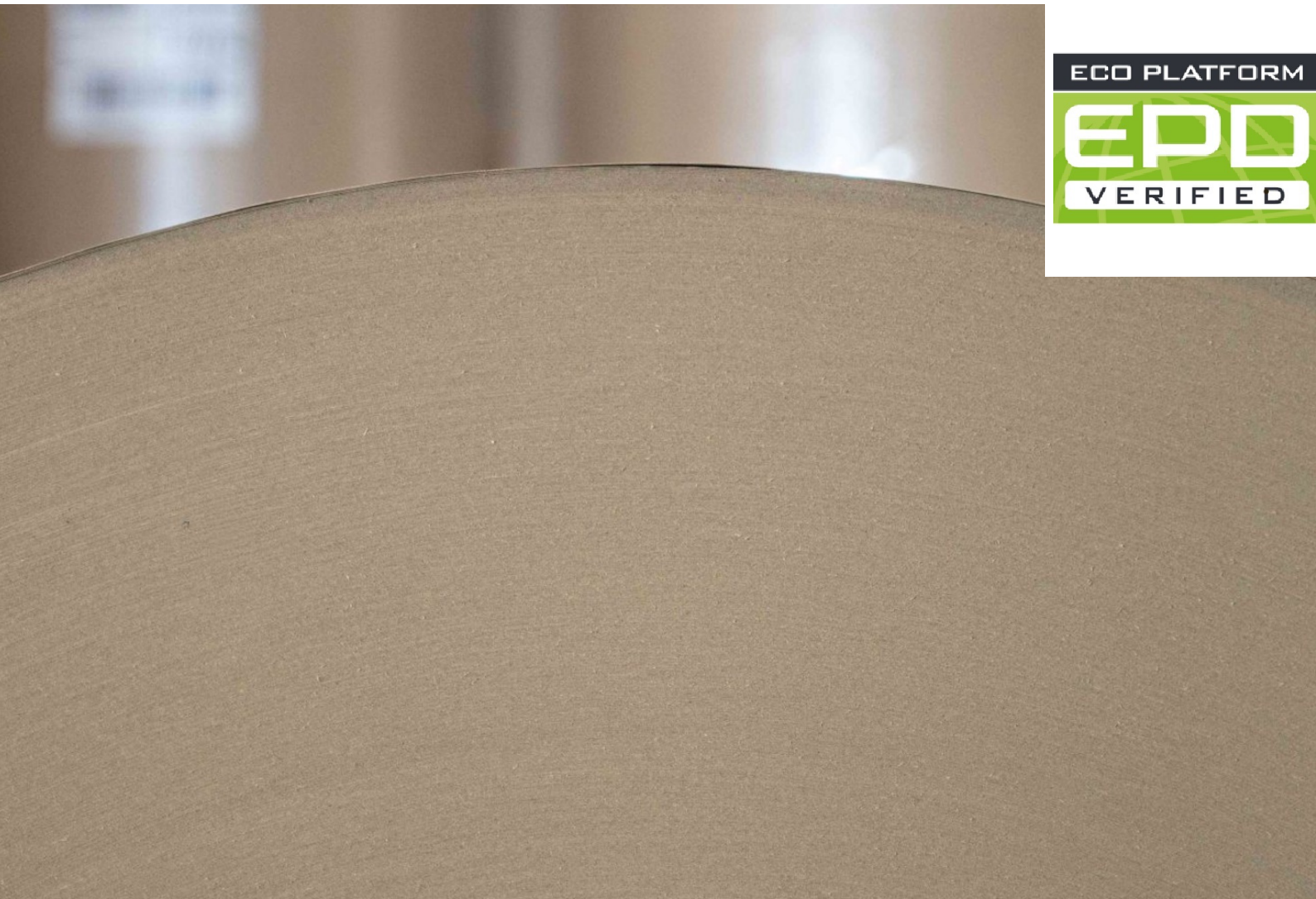


1. General Information

Ranheim Paper & Board AS

Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

Declaration number

EPD-FMX-20250225-IBA1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Wood-based panels, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

24.09.2025

Valid to

23.09.2030

Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters
(Chairman of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Florian Pronold
(Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Coreboard

Owner of the declaration

Fundermax GmbH
Klagenfurter Straße 87-89
9300 St. Veit/Glan
Austria

Declared product / declared unit

1 ton of Coreboard paper (grammage 250-550 g/m²)

Scope:

This EPD is based on a declared unit of 1 ton of Coreboard paper (grammage 250-550 g/m²) manufactured at the Ranheim Paper & Board papermill in Ranheim, Norway.

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

Verification

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

Matthias Schulz,
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

Coreboard is a paper quality manufactured from 100 % recycled fibers. *Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 (CPR)* applies to the placing of the product on the market in the European Union/European Free trade Association (EU/EFTA) (with the exception of Switzerland). The product requires a declaration of performance taking into account *EN 13986:2004+A1:2015, Wood-based panels for use in construction. Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking* and the CE marking.

The use of the product is subject to the respective national regulations at the place of use, in Germany, for example the building regulations of the states, and the technical provisions based on these regulations.

2.2 Application

Coreboard is used in the production of industrial core for production of rolls of paper, textiles, aluminium etc.

2.3 Technical Data

The data in the declaration of performance apply to the performance values of the product.

Structural values

Typical range of values for Coreboard 250-550 g/m^2

Name	Value	Unit
Density ISO 534	610-750	kg/m³
Burst strength ISO 2758	400-1000	kPa
Scott Bond LR ISO 16260	200-700	J/m2

Performance data of the product with respect to its characteristics in accordance with the relevant technical provision (no CE-marking).

2.4 Delivery status

The Coreboard is delivered as stacks of narrow-width rolls on pallets with plastic wrapping, with a diameter and width according to customer specifications.

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

Coreboard between 250-550 g/m² consists of (in mass %):

- Recycled cellulose fibers from old corrugated containers approx. 93-94 %
- Water, approx. 6-7 %
- Functional chemicals approx. 0.4 %

Coreboard comply with the regulations according to *REACH* Article 3 (3).

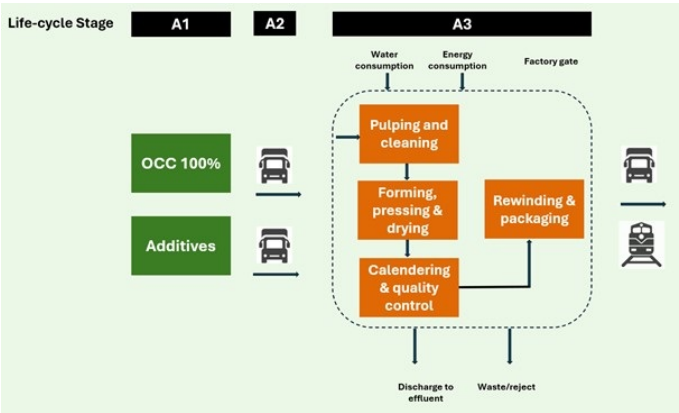
1) The product/article/at least one sub-article contains substances from the *ECHA* list of substances of very high concern (SVHC) that are eligible for authorization (date 25.06.2025) above 0.1 % by mass: no.

2) The product/article/at least one sub-article contains other carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic (CMR) substances of category 1A or 1B that are not on the candidate list, above 0.1 % by mass in at least one sub-article: no.

3) Biocidal products have been added to this construction product or it has been treated with biocidal products (it is therefore a treated article within the meaning of the *Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012)*: no.

2.6 Manufacture

a) Recycled paper collection and sorting.
The process is initiated by a collection of recycled paper, whereby Old Corrugated Containers (OCC) is sorted out from the other paper fractions. The OCC is converted to bales and delivered to Ranheim Paper & Board AS.
b) Pulping and cleaning.
The bales of OCC are fed to the pulper and dissolved to a fibrous pulp suspension by using recycled process water. Impurities are removed from the suspension through several stages of screening. The pulp suspension is now at a consistency of 4 % (dry solids).
The pulp goes through additional screening, addition of functional chemicals and consistency adjustment before it is ready to enter the paper forming stage.
c) Paper forming, pressing and drying.
The diluted fiber suspension is transferred from the headbox, at a consistency of <1 %, as a laminar flow over a dewatering wire. The dewatering is carefully controlled to secure a solid base of the paper sheet. After the wire section the paper wet-web will have a dry substance of approx. 19 %, before it enters the press section. Further removal of water is done in a sequence of press- rolls and -felts. Before entering the drying section, the dry substance of the paper web is approx. 45 %. At this stage no more mechanical dewatering is possible, and the remaining water is removed by thermal heating in the drying section. The paper web is pressed against several steam-heated drying cylinders.
d) Surface finish and quality control.
After the drying section, the paper may be calendared to optimize surface properties. The paper web is controlled by means of a traversing measuring frame, which controls the profiles of basis weight, thickness, moisture and ash content. At the end of the drying section, the moisture content of Coreboard reaches 7 % and the paper is collected on a steel cylinder to form a large tambour of Coreboard paper.
e) Winding and packaging.
The tambour of Coreboard is transferred to the winder, where it is further processed to the final format for the end-customer(width, diameter, core size). The Coreboard rolls are stacked on pallets according to customer specifications. The pallet is wrapped in a thin plastic layer to preserve the moisture level of the product. All pallets are marked with labels before being sent to the storage, awaiting transport to end-customers.



2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

Employees do not come into contact with any substances that are harmful to health during the production of Coreboard. The pulp suspension is transported through closed storage chests

and pipes. The functional additives are added via automatic dosing systems. The wire section, where the forming of the wet paper-web happens, has a temperature of approx. 45 degrees celsius. The building has a dedicated ventilation system.

The process water is reused in the manufacturing process. The excess process water is filtered through a mechanical disc filter, before it is released as discharge to the effluent.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

Not applicable.

2.9 Packaging

Pallets of stacked coreboard are wrapped in a thin layer of protective plastic.

2.10 Condition of use

Coreboard pallets must be stored in dry locations.

2.11 Environment and health during use

No special hazard information for humans (after inhalation, after skin contact, after eye contact, after ingestion, chronic effects, etc.). No special hazard information for the environment. No other hazard statements.

2.12 Reference service life

Due to the wide range of possible applications, no standardised service life can be specified. If stored correctly, Coreboard can be used for several years after the production date.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

Coreboard has no extra treatment for fire retardancy.

Water

In the presence of water, Coreboard will absorb the water and separate into individual fibers in the water phase.

Mechanical destruction

Coreboard is compostable and biodegradable.

2.14 Re-use phase

Coreboard will be reused as raw material for the production of new corrugated material or other recycled fiber-based paper qualities.

2.15 Disposal

Coreboard can be disposed of in the recycled paper system.

EWC code 20 01 01 paper and cardboard

2.16 Further information

Further information on the properties of Coreboard can be found at the web-site: www.ranheim-pb.no or by contacting the sales- or R&D department.

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

This EPD refers to a declared unit of 1 ton of Coreboard paper (grammage 250-550 g/m²) manufactured by Ranheim Paper & Board.

Declared Unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	t
Gross density (average)	680	kg/m^3

Coreboard paper is manufactured at the Ranheim (Norway) site of Ranheim Paper & Board.

3.2 System boundary

The life cycle assessment of Coreboard paper refers to a cradle-to-gate analysis of the environmental impacts with modules C1–C4 and D (A1–A3, + C, +D). The following life cycle phases are taken into consideration in the analysis:

Module A1–A3 | Production stage

The production stage includes the upstream burdens of raw material supply, their transport and the manufacturing at the papermill in Ranheim (Norway). For the production, exclusively recycled paper (Old Corrugated Containers, OCC) is used. The production site is supplied with electricity from the Norwegian power grid (considered based on the Norwegian residual mix: 501 g CO_2e/kWh) and thermal energy from liquefied natural gas. Material and energy flows for the production process are represented based on primary data from the papermill. The recycled paper is considered burden-free input material. Also, the packaging of the product is considered.

Module C1 | Deconstruction and demolition

The end of life of the products is highly dependent on their application. In the case of the products' application in the building context, manual disassembly of the product or deconstruction using smaller tools is to be expected as a realistic scenario. Referring energy demand is considered to be negligible, resulting in a declaration of '0' in module C1.

Module C2 | Transport to disposal

Module C2 includes the transport to disposal. For this purpose, transport by truck over a distance of 50 km is assumed as a scenario. In reality, this scenario may vary depending on the actual location of deconstruction and referring waste treatment.

Module C3 | Waste treatment for material recycling

Product flows that reach Module D for recycling and with them the material-inherent properties leave the product system in C3. Environmental impacts from the energy demand during sorting are estimated in module C3.

Module C4 | Disposal

This EPD declares a 100 % recycling scenario. As a result, module C4 is declared as '0'.

Module D | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary

The declared scenario assumes a recycling scenario of 100 % of the paper. Therefore, net material flows in module D are considered. For paper production at Ranheim, 100 % recycled fibre is used. As a result, the net flow of waste paper reaching module D for recycling represents a positive impact. This means, that more recycled paper is needed for the production of the product, than can be fed into the recycling stream after its end-of-life. This results in a potential environmental burden in module D, as more waste paper is needed for the declared life-cycle than can be used for the following product system.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

Assumptions and approximations are applied in case of a lack of representative data. All assumptions and approximations are documented precisely and represent a best--guess representation of reality.

Regional applicability of the used background data refers to average data under European or Norwegian conditions. German data were used for the Norwegian market whenever

European or Norwegian average data were not available.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

The LCA model covers all available input and output flows, which can be represented based on robust data and from which a significant contribution can be expected. Data gaps are filled with conservative assumptions of average data or generic data if available and are documented accordingly. Only data with a contribution of less than 1 % were cut off. Thus, no data were neglected, of which a substantial impact is to be expected. All relevant data were collected comprehensively. Cut-off material and energy flows were chosen carefully based on their expected quantitative contribution as well as potential environmental impacts. Thus, it can be assumed that the sum of all neglected input flows does not account for more than 5 % of the total material, water and energy flows. Environmental impacts of machines, plant and infrastructure were not included.

3.5 Background data

This study uses generic background data for the evaluation of upstream environmental impacts from the *MLC* database version 2023.2.

3.6 Data quality

Data collection is based on industry-specific questionnaires. It follows an iterative process clarifying questions via e-mail, telephone calls or in personal and online meetings, respectively. Intensive discussions between Ranheim and Daxner & Merl result in an accurate mapping of product-related material and energy flows. This leads to a high quality of foreground data collected. Data collection relies on a consistent process according to *ISO 14044*.

The technological, geographical, and time-related representativeness of the database was kept in mind when selecting background data. Whenever specific data were missing, either generic datasets or representative average data were used instead. The implemented *MLC*- background datasets refer to the latest versions available and are carefully chosen.

3.7 Period under review

Foreground data were collected in the 2023 production year, and the data are based on the tonnages produced on an annual basis.

3.8 Geographic Representativeness

Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product´s lifespan: Norway

3.9 Allocation

All information for the allocation of given material and energy flows is based on the controlling-systems of the production site. The calculation of specific input quantities for the declared paper types is based on the respective recipe applied at the paper machine. The total annual energy consumption as well as waste quantities were broken down to the product under study based on their production share based on mass.

When it comes to liquefied natural gas (LNG) input, a product specific allocation of LNG that is only used at one paper machine, was possible. Therefore, the referring LNG input was only considered for Polarboard and Coreboard, both produced at this machine.

Ranheim Paper & Board uses waste paper as secondary material. Waste paper reaches its end of waste status after sorting of the paper. As a result, the upstream supply chain of waste paper is considered burden-free.

3.10 Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD 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 *MLC* 2023.2 background database in the *LCA FE* -software--version 10 was used to calculate the LCA.

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

During tree growth, the wood assimilates carbon dioxide and stores biogenic carbon. The carbon stored in the product is declared in the following table.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	430	kg C

Packaging is not considered in the LCA.

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO_2.

Installation into the building (A5)

The end of life of the product packaging is not declared in module A5.

Name	Value	Unit
Packaging (polyethylene-film)	1.47	kg/t

End of life (C1–C4)

A recycling scenario is assumed to be a likely scenario for the end of the products' life.

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type (Waste paper)	1000	kg
Recycling (C3)	1000	kg

Re-Use, recovery and recycling potential (D), relevant scenario information

Name	Value	Unit
Net flow (D)	-0.11	t/t

The product reaches the end-of-waste status after sorting of the product.

Presuming the removal of the products, the end-of-life scenario assumes a recycling rate of 100 % for waste paper. The recycling of the paper is considered a realistic scenario.
Due to the recycling potential of the material, paper production based on primary material can potentially be substituted. Resulting potentials are declared in module D. As a certain amount of waste paper is used to produce the input materials, net flows are to be calculated, arriving at the net substitution potential for other products. Therefore, the total waste paper

input is subtracted from the amount of waste paper reaching module D at its end of life.

The declared products do not contain any hazardous substances that could limit recyclability. The end-of-life scenario must be adjusted in the respective application if necessary.

5. LCA: Results

The following table contains the life cycle assessment results for a declared unit of 1 ton of Coreboard paper (grammage 250-550 g/m²) manufactured by Ranheim Paper & Board.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = 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	MND	MND	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 t Coreboard paper

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO_2 eq	-6.16E+02	0	3.6E+00	1.59E+03	0	6.23E+01
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO_2 eq	9.56E+02	0	3.56E+00	3.33E+00	0	6.21E+01
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO_2 eq	-1.58E+03	0	9.67E-03	1.59E+03	0	1.1E-01
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO_2 eq	9.49E+00	0	3.33E-02	3E-04	0	5.8E-02
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	1.02E-08	0	4.68E-13	4.63E-11	0	1.67E-10
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H^+ eq	1.23E+00	0	7.23E-03	5.85E-03	0	2.92E-01
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	9.94E-03	0	1.32E-05	9.41E-06	0	1.05E-03
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	5.22E-01	0	2.98E-03	1.49E-03	0	1.61E-01
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	3.9E+00	0	3.4E-02	1.57E-02	0	1.04E+00
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	9.64E-01	0	6.46E-03	4.05E-03	0	5.03E-01
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	9.12E-05	0	2.39E-07	3.97E-07	0	3.09E-06
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	1.7E+04	0	4.9E+01	6.64E+01	0	7.63E+02
Water use (WDP)	m^3 world eq deprived	5.09E+01	0	4.35E-02	5.6E-01	0	3.57E+01

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 t Coreboard paper

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	3.22E+03	0	3.57E+00	3.16E+01	0	2.55E+03
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	1.15E+02	0	0	-1.15E+02	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	3.34E+03	0	3.57E+00	-8.38E+01	0	2.55E+03
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	1.7E+04	0	4.92E+01	6.64E+01	0	7.63E+02
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	6.38E+01	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	1.7E+04	0	4.92E+01	6.64E+01	0	7.63E+02
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	1.12E+03	0	0	0	0	-1.1E+02
Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of non renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water (FW)	m^3	5.06E+00	0	3.91E-03	2.55E-02	0	9.01E-01

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 t Coreboard paper

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	1.06E-06	0	1.52E-10	2.4E-09	0	2.31E-06
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	2.62E+01	0	7.5E-03	4.23E-02	0	9.26E-01
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	1.56E+00	0	9.21E-05	8.4E-03	0	2.78E-02
Components for re-use (CRU)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for recycling (MFR)	kg	0	0	0	1E+03	0	0
Materials for energy recovery (MER)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported thermal energy (EET)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 t Coreboard paper

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	Disease incidence	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

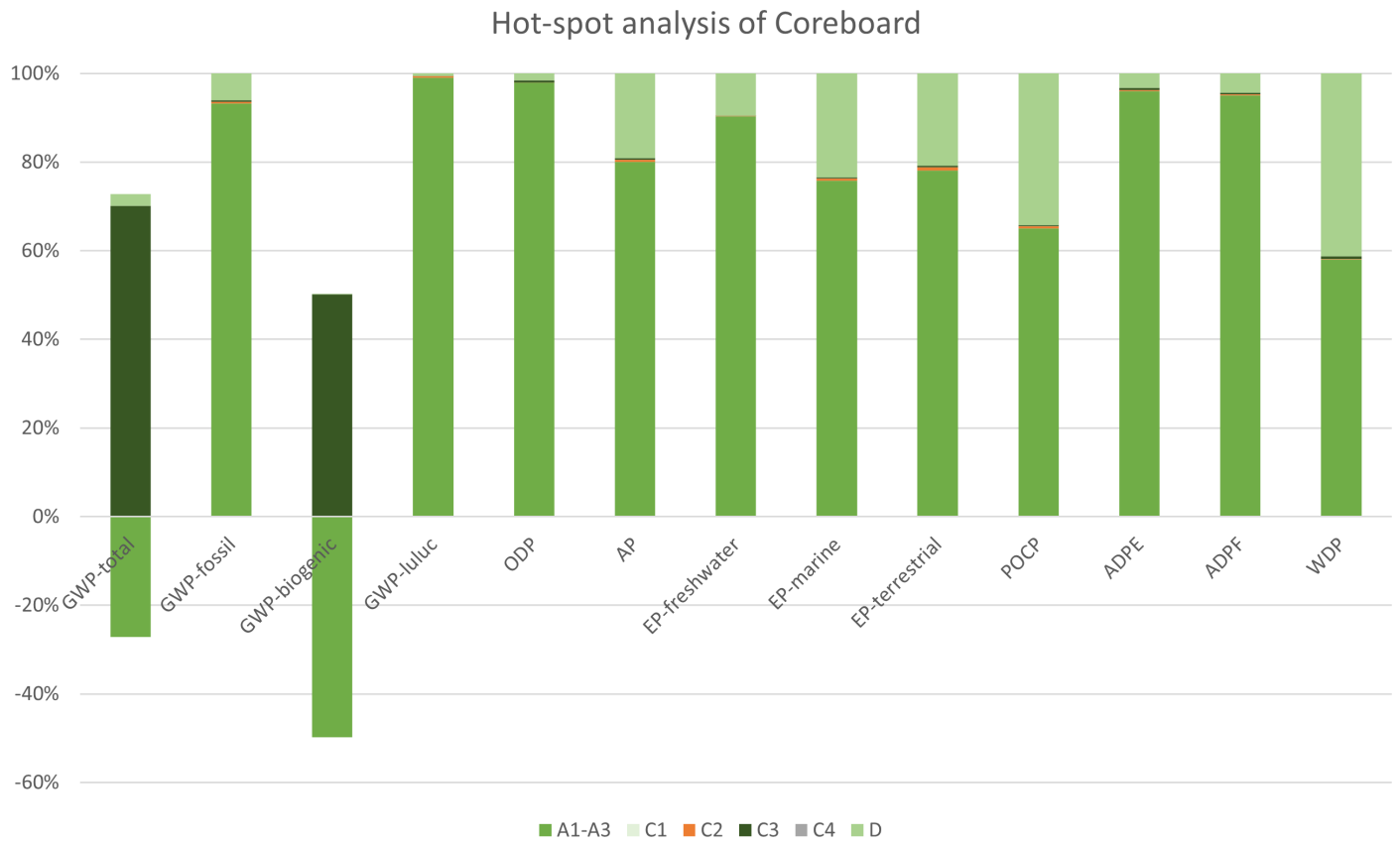
Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IR)	kBq U235 eq	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	CTUe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for humans (carcinogenic) (HTP-c)	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for humans (noncarcinogenic) (HTP-nc)	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soil quality index (SQP)	SQP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

The additional and optional impact categories according to *EN 15804*+A2 are not declared, as the uncertainty of these indicators is classified as high.

Disclaimer – for the indicators 'abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources', 'abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources', 'water (user) deprivation potential'. 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 experience with the indicator.

6. LCA: Interpretation

The following interpretation contains a summary of the LCA results referenced to a declared unit of 1 ton of Coreboard paper (grammage 250-550 g/m²) manufactured by Ranheim Paper & Board.



The global warming potential (GWP) of the product shows negative values in the production phase (modules A1–A3). These negative impacts result from the use of renewable fibres as raw material. The biobased material sequesters biogenic carbon during plant growth. As long as the biogenic carbon is stored in the biomass, it shows a negative contribution to global warming. After the products' use, the sequestered carbon might be released to the atmosphere. This is represented by biogenic carbon dioxide emissions in module C3.

7. Requisite evidence

Requisite evidence for formaldehyde and VOC emissions are not relevant for the products declared in this EPD.

7.1 Certification of compliance: Food packaging
Test laboratory: *ISEGA*, Forschungs- und Untersuchungs-Gesellschaft m bH Aschaffenburg
Test report: 59278 U 23, 12.04.2023

The paper and board grades may be used safely for food packaging and are in compliance with the rules of the *Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council*, the *Foodstuffs, Consumer Goods and Animal Feed Code*, the *BfR Recommendation XXXVI*, the *Council of Europe Resolution CM/Res(2020)9*, the *Technical guide on paper and board used in food contact materials and articles* and the *EN 71-9*.

7.2 Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Test laboratory: *ISEGA*, Forschungs- und Untersuchungs-Gesellschaft m bH Aschaffenburg
Test report: 12695/16, 12.04.2023
Examination period: 16 February 2023 to 22 March 2023
Analysis of a paper grade for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The determination was performed according to the draft standard by means of GCMS.

Determination of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)

Name	Value	Unit
Phenanthrene	0.05	mg/kg
2-Methyl phenanthrene	0.02	mg/kg
Fluoranthene	0.04	mg/kg
Pyrene	0.04	mg/kg

Further compounds were not quantifiable.

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8. References

Standards

EN 71-9
DIN EN 71-9:2007, Safety of toys - Organic chemical compounds - Requirements.

EN 13986
EN 13986:2004 + A1:2015, Wood based panel for use in construction.

EN 15804
DIN EN 15804:2012-04+ A2:2019+AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works - Environmental Product Declarations - Corerules for the product category of construction products.

ISO 534
ISO 534:2011, Paper and Board - Determination of thickness, density and specific volume.

ISO 2758
ISO 2758:2014 Paper - Determination of bursting strength.

ISO 5636-5
ISO 5636-5, Paper and Board - Determination of air permeance(medium range) Part 5: Gurley method.

ISO 14025
DIN EN ISO 14025:2011-10, Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures.

ISO 14044
DIN EN ISO 14044:2006-10, Environmental management. Life cycle assessment. Requirements and guidelines.

ISO 16260
ISO 16260:2016 Paper and board - Determination of internal bond strength.

Further literature

BfR Recommendation XXXVI
BfR Recommendation XXXVI. Paper and board for food contact, recasted by 62nd Announcement, Bundesgesundheitsblatt 14 (1971) 83, last amended by 226th Announcement, Bundesgesundheitsblatt 66 (2023) 216-217, as of 1 February 2023).

Biocidal Products Regulation
Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the EuropeanParliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012concerning the making available on the market anduse of biocidal products.

Candidate list
List of substances of very high concern for authorisation (25.06.2025), published in accordance with Article 59(10) of the REACH Regulation. European Chemicals Agency.

Council of Europe Resolution CM/Res(2020)9
Council of Europe Resolution CM/Res(2020)9 on the safety and quality of materials and articles for contact with food of 7 October 2020, sections 3.1 and 3.3.

CPR
Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council of 9 March 2012 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of the construction products and on repealing Directive 89/106/EEC of the Council.

EWC
EWC European Waste Catalogue – EWC, Ordinance on the European Waste Catalogue (Waste Catalogue Ordinance) Waste Catalogue Ordinance of 10 December 2001 (BGBl. I S. 3379), last amended by Article 5 para. 22 of the law dated 24. February 2012 (BGBl. I S. 212).

Foodstuffs, Consumer Goods and Animal Feed Code
Foodstuffs, Consumer Goods and Animal Feed Code (Foodstuffs and Animal Feed Code - LFGB) in the version of the notification of 15 September 2021 (BGBl I.p. 4253; 2022 I p. 28), last amended by article 2 paragraph 6 of the act of 20 December 2022 (BGBl. I p. 2752), §§ 30 and 31).

IBU 2021
Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: General Instructions for the EPD programme of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Version 2.0, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 2021 www.ibu-epd.com

ISEGA
ISEGA, Forschungs- und Untersuchungs-Gesellschaft m bH Aschaffenburg
Test report: 59278 U 23, 12.04.2023
Test report: 12695/16, 12.04.2023

LCA FE
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