

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Odenwald Faserplattenwerk GmbH
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-OWA-20260367-IBC1-EN
Issue date	17.09.2026
Valid to	16.09.2031

OWAconstruct

Odenwald Faserplattenwerk GmbH

www.ibu-epd.com | <https://epd-online.com>



1. General Information

Odenwald Faserplattenwerk GmbH

Programme holder

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

Declaration number

EPD-OWA-20260367-IBC1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Thin walled profiles and profiled panels of metal, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

17.09.2026

Valid to

16.09.2031



Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters
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OWAconstruct

Owner of the declaration

Odenwald Faserplattenwerk GmbH
Dr.-F.-A.-Freund-Str. 3
63916 Amorbach
Germany

Declared product / declared unit

1 kg OWAconstruct metal grid profiles for ceiling tiles

Scope:

This document refers to 1 kg of OWAconstruct metal grid profiles for ceiling tiles, manufactured at the production facility in Michelstadt, Germany under the brand name OWAconstruct.

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 evidence.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard is abbreviated 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	
☐	internal
☒	external



Ph.D. Maksims Feofilovs,
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

OWAconstruct metal grid profiles are steel components designed for suspended ceiling systems. They serve as the supporting structure for ceiling tiles and comply with *EN 13964* and relevant European and German standards. The profiles are manufactured from galvanized steel and are available in various lengths and cross-sections. The system includes main runners, cross tees, and perimeter profiles, each with different heights and load-bearing capacities depending on the configuration.

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 13964:2014, Suspended ceilings - Requirements and test methods* and the CE-marking.

2.2 Application

OWAconstruct suspension systems serve as the supporting framework for suspended ceiling constructions. They ensure the safe and stable installation of ceiling elements such as mineral boards, metal panels, or customized solutions.

2.3 Technical data

OWAconstruct metal grid system components are regulated and assessed according to the harmonized standard: *EN 13964:2014 Suspended ceilings - Requirements and test methods*.

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Dimensions	Width: 15-24 mm; Height: 25-38 mm; Length: 300-4000 mm	
Reaction to Fire EN 13501--1	A1	
Durability Class	B-C	

For product-specific information, please see the DoP.

Performance data of the product in accordance with the declaration of performance with respect to its essential characteristics according to *EN 13964:2014, Suspended ceilings - Requirements and test methods*.

2.4 Delivery status

The EPD applies to metal profiles with variable length, height, and width dimensions. Package sizes and quantities vary depending on the profile type and do not exceed 30 kg.

2.5 Base materials/auxiliary materials

Composition of an average metal grid profile.

Name	Value	Unit
Galvanized steel (hot-dip process)	99,5	%
Paint	0,5	%

During profile manufacturing, lubricants are applied which evaporate without residues shortly after production.

This product/article/at least one partial article contains substances listed in the *candidate list* (date: 04.12.2025) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no.

This product/article/at least one partial article contains other carcinogenic mutagenic reprotoxic (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 treated product as defined by the (EU) *Ordinance on Biocide Products No. 528/2012*): no.

2.6 Manufacture

The described ceiling profiles are produced using the continuous roll-forming process. Coils of galvanized steel, as well as pre-coated slit strips, are fed into a roll-forming line, where the material passes through a series of precisely aligned rollers that gradually shape it into the required profile geometry. Integrated punching units perform stamping operations for slots and holes according to design specifications. After forming and punching, the profiles are cut into the desired length.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

OWA complies with all European and national regulations on health and environmental protection. The manufacturing of the profiles poses no anticipated risks to the environment and no adverse effects on production personnel. The manufacturing plant is certified according to *ISO 9001*, *ISO 45001* and *ISO 50001*.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

There are no recognised systemic hazards associated with the installation of suspension systems.

2.9 Packaging

The metal profiles are packed in cardboard cartons, which are stacked on chemically untreated wooden pallets. The pallets are secured either by wrapping them in polyethylene stretch film or by fastening them with PET straps. Cardboard, wood, and film can be disposed of through standard local recycling systems. For further information, see chapter 13.2 of the Product Data Sheet.

2.10 Condition of use

Suspension systems must be selected according to the environmental conditions. When installed correctly and under suitable environmental conditions, they maintain their mechanical and physical properties throughout their entire service life.

2.11 Environment and health during use

There is no content of harmful substances according to CLP regulation (EU) No.1272/2008 and to *REACH*. Emissions were tested according to and comply with Indoor Air Comfort Gold Standard, including, but not limited to *EN 16516*, *ISO 16000-3-6-9-11*, *ASTM D5116*, *DE-UZ 132*, *BREEAM International*, *French VOC*.

2.12 Reference service life

OWAconstruct metal grids are designed for long-term use. For this EPD, a reference service life of 50 years is assumed, corresponding to the typical building lifespan. Under normal conditions, no replacement is required within this period, except in cases of structural failure or demolition. Aesthetic-driven replacements are excluded from this scenario. Under the specified conditions of use, no ageing effects are anticipated.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

Information on the fire performance according to *EN 13501:1*:

- The classes of building products regarding their fire performance are predefined as: A1.

Reaction to fire

Name	Value
Building material class	A1
Burning droplets	-
Smoke gas development	-

Water

Prolonged exposure to water can lead to corrosion of metal components, which may compromise structural integrity and load-bearing capacity. If corrosion products enter wastewater systems, they are generally considered non-toxic but can contribute to increased levels of suspended solids and may require removal during water treatment processes.

Mechanical destruction

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared unit

The declared unit refers to 1 kg of OWAconstruct metal grid profiles for ceiling tiles.

The following table also presents the conversion factors from the declared unit of 1kg to 1 meter of profile.

Name	Value	Unit
Declared Unit	1	kg
Gross density of steel	7850	kg/m ³
Conversion factor (Cliq-15(MR, CT, ID))	0.295	kg/m
Conversion factor (Cliq-24 CT short)	0.222	kg/m
Conversion factor (Cliq-24 CT long (/bws/ID))	0.296	kg/m
Conversion factor (Cliq-24 MR (ID))	0.349	kg/m
Conversion factor (Hook CT (/38/G))	0.258	kg/m
Conversion factor (Hook MR (/G))	0.285	kg/m
Conversion factor (N100 CT)	0.300	kg/m
Conversion factor (N100 MR)	0.354	kg/m
Conversion factor (wall angles)	0.177	kg/m

This EPD declares an average product from one factory. The averaging was done by weighting according to the total production quantities.

3.2 System boundary

The type of EPD is cradle to gate with options, modules C1-C4 and module D. The additional modules are A4 and A5.

In the following, a detailed description of the specific system boundaries is given:

Module A1: considers the production of all relevant raw materials (steel coils and auxiliary materials).

Module A2: considers the transportation of the raw materials via container ship and truck.

Module A3: considers the manufacturing processes: continuous roll-forming process and cutting. The production of the energy sources is considered in module A3 (A1-A3). Production losses (steel scrap) are considered. The impact of packaging materials is also included. The production is done using the residual mix of Germany (0.88 kg CO₂eq./kWh).

Module A4: considers 100 km truck transport to the construction site. The transport distance can be modified project-specific if required by linear scaling.

Module A5: considers a manual installation (load-free), no fixing materials are necessary. Treatment and disposal of packaging material are also considered in A5, via waste incineration. Benefits for potential avoided burdens due to steel

No impacts on the environment are expected due to unforeseeable mechanical destruction.

2.14 Re-use phase

OWAconstruct metal grid profiles can be reused if dismantled without damage and in accordance with installation guidelines. This applies only to demountable profile types.

2.15 Disposal

The profiles are governed by the waste code 17 04 05 Iron and Steel in accordance with the *European Waste Index*.

2.16 Further information

Additional information available at www.owa.de

recycling and energy substitution of electricity and thermal energy generation are declared in module D.

Module B1 to B7:

Not relevant.

Module C1: considers a manual deconstruction (load-free) with no auxiliaries or electricity needed.

Module C2: considers 50 km truck transport to the waste processing site.

Module C3 and C4: consider the waste processing default scenario as steel recycling with 5% collection loss (C3). The paint from the coating is assumed as incinerated with no energy recovery (melted during the steel remelting process). The 5 % of steel profile loss is landfilled (C4).

Module D:

Metals are assumed to reach the end of waste status directly at the construction site. The treatment and benefits for avoided primary production (for the net scrap amount only) are grouped in module D.

For the thermal and electrical energy generated in Module A5 due to thermal treatment of packaging, avoided burdens have been calculated by the inversion of the electricity grid mix and thermal energy from natural gas, using European datasets.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

The following assumptions are included in the EPD:

- Packaging materials are disposed of via incineration.
- Polyester paint (steel coating) composition was approximated.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

Production of capital equipment, facilities and infrastructure required for manufacture are outside the scope of this assessment. The pre-product packaging is neglected. Material and energy flows contributing more than 1 % of mass or energy are considered. The sum of the excluded material flows does not exceed 5 % of mass, energy, or environmental relevance.

3.5 Background data

The background data has been taken from the latest available *Sphera LCA FE* (GaBi) database CUP 2025.1. The requirements for data quality and background data correspond to the specifications of the *PCR Part A*.

3.6 Data quality

All primary data are collected by OWA for the reference year 2024. All secondary data come from the *Sphera LCA FE* (GaBi) databases and are representative of the years 2021 - 2024.

As the study intended to compare the product systems for the reference year, temporal representativeness is good. The overall technological and geographical representativeness is also considered to be good.

3.7 Period under review

The reference year is 2024, considering a time span of 12 months.

3.8 Geographic representativeness

Country or region in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product's life span: Europe

3.9 Allocation

Allocation of background data

Information about the allocation procedure of single datasets is documented in <https://lcadatabase.sphera.com/>.

Allocation in the foreground data

The production process does not deliver any co-products. The applied software model does not contain any allocation.

3.10 Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context and product-specific performance characteristics are taken into account. The background data has been taken from the latest available *Sphera LCA FE (GaBi) database CUP 2025.1*.

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

The product does not contain biogenic carbon.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	-	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.02	kg C

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO₂.

The following modules represent scenarios after the factory gate. The scenarios included are currently in use and are representative of one of the most likely scenario alternatives.

Transport to the building site (A4)

Module A4 considers a 100 km truck transport from the manufacturing plant in Germany to an average European customer site via truck (diesel driven, EURO 6, 28-32 tons total load, 61 % utilization).

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel	0,0029	per declared unit for 100 km transport
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)	61	%
Gross density of products transported	170	kg/m ³
Transport distance	100	km

Installation into the building (A5)

The installation of the board is done manually. The packaging material treatment and disposal are also considered in module A5.

Name	Value	Unit
Output substances following waste treatment on site (packaging materials)	0.085	kg

Packaging material:

Plastic straps: 0.038kg
Pallets: 0.023kg
Paper and cardboard: 0.024kg
Metallic edge protection: 0.0001kg

Reference service life

Name	Value	Unit
Life Span according to the manufacturer	50	a

End of life (C1-C4)

The deconstruction (C1) is assumed to be done manually (no environmental impact).

The transport to waste processing (C2) is assumed to be 50 km.

The following scenario assumption is considered for the end-of-life: steel recycling with 5 % collection loss.

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type	1	kg
Recycling	0.95	kg
Landfilling	0.05	kg

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

Module D includes potential benefits in form of energy recovery of the incineration process in A5 (incineration of packaging waste) and C3 (recycling of the product).

Name	Value	Unit
Secondary steel credits	0.8	kg

5. LCA: Results

The following tables display the environmentally relevant results according to EN 15804+A2 (EF3.1) for 1 kg of OWAconstruct steel profiles.

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	X	X	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg of OWAconstruct steel profiles

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	2.91E+00	1.01E-02	1.67E-01	0	4.66E-03	1.18E-02	7.71E-04	-1.62E+00
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	2.98E+00	9.8E-03	9.03E-02	0	4.52E-03	1.18E-02	7.68E-04	-1.62E+00
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	-7.27E-02	4.66E-05	7.71E-02	0	2.15E-05	7.01E-07	0	9.91E-05
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	2.14E-03	2.54E-04	1.32E-05	0	1.17E-04	3.02E-07	3.14E-06	-8.38E-04
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	1.01E-11	2.76E-15	1.68E-14	0	1.27E-15	1.94E-15	2.14E-15	-1.3E-12
AP	mol H ⁺ eq	9.96E-03	1.49E-05	2.74E-05	0	6.85E-06	3.49E-06	5.42E-06	-3.67E-03
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	2.84E-06	1.87E-08	3.34E-09	0	8.62E-09	3.15E-10	5.68E-09	-5.96E-07
EP-marine	kg N eq	2.85E-03	5.88E-06	8.92E-06	0	2.71E-06	1.08E-06	1.42E-06	-8.85E-04
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	3.09E-02	6.54E-05	1.25E-04	0	3.01E-05	1.66E-05	1.54E-05	-9.54E-03
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	8.66E-03	1.39E-05	2.41E-05	0	6.43E-06	2.81E-06	4.24E-06	-2.96E-03
ADPE	kg Sb eq	6.5E-05	1.32E-09	2.43E-10	0	6.08E-10	1.9E-11	4.76E-11	-4.54E-08
ADPF	MJ	3.1E+01	1.28E-01	4.13E-02	0	5.89E-02	3.13E-03	1.01E-02	-1.28E+01
WDP	m ³ world eq deprived	1.1E-01	3.76E-05	1.72E-02	0	1.73E-05	1.2E-03	8.32E-05	-1.68E-02

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 kg of OWAconstruct steel profiles

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	2.94E+00	1.1E-02	7.5E-01	0	5.08E-03	8.82E-04	1.95E-03	1.57E+00
PERM	MJ	7.4E-01	0	-7.4E-01	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	3.68E+00	1.1E-02	1.01E-02	0	5.08E-03	8.82E-04	1.95E-03	1.57E+00
PENRE	MJ	3E+01	1.28E-01	9.35E-01	0	5.89E-02	3.13E-03	1.01E-02	-1.28E+01
PENRM	MJ	9.83E-01	0	-8.93E-01	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	3.1E+01	1.28E-01	4.13E-02	0	5.89E-02	3.13E-03	1.01E-02	-1.28E+01
SM	kg	1.8E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.05E-01
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m ³	3.75E-03	7.85E-06	4.04E-04	0	3.62E-06	2.83E-05	2.44E-06	-1.16E-03

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 kg of OWAconstruct steel profiles

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	8.29E-07	6.67E-12	1.94E-11	0	3.07E-12	1.91E-12	2.21E-12	3.86E-09
NHWD	kg	1.37E-01	1.9E-05	2.48E-03	0	8.75E-06	2.52E-04	5E-02	-2.46E-02
RWD	kg	3.36E-04	1.85E-07	1.96E-06	0	8.53E-08	8.77E-08	1.08E-07	1.28E-04
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	3.91E-02	0	1.4E-04	0	0	9.45E-01	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

EEE	MJ	0	0	2.46E-01	0	0	0	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	4.42E-01	0	0	0	0	0

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 kg of OWAconstruct steel profiles

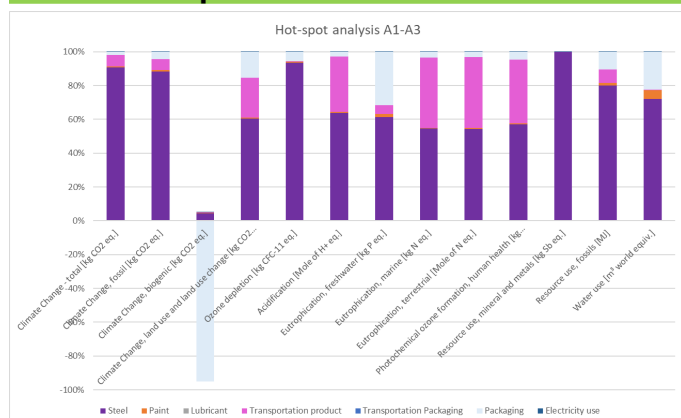
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	1.73E-07	1.47E-10	1.6E-10	0	6.76E-11	1.93E-11	6.74E-11	-5.37E-08
IR	kBq U235 eq	3.69E-02	1.83E-05	3.11E-04	0	8.42E-06	8.8E-06	1.2E-05	9.13E-03
ETP-fw	CTUe	8.74E+00	1.42E-01	1.94E-02	0	6.52E-02	1.16E-03	8.9E-03	-1.94E+00
HTP-c	CTUh	3.18E-09	2.03E-12	1.25E-12	0	9.34E-13	1.19E-13	1.37E-13	-2.51E-09
HTP-nc	CTUh	1.78E-08	7.84E-11	3.02E-11	0	3.61E-11	5.38E-12	5.04E-12	1.73E-09
SQP	SQP	1.21E+01	6.7E-02	1.35E-02	0	3.09E-02	8.75E-04	2.48E-03	7.83E-01

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 (carcinogenic); HTP-nc = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (not carcinogenic); 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 or radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, 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 as there is limited experience with the indicator.

6. LCA: Interpretation



As expected, the steel production is of the utmost importance for the environmental profile of the product covering from 55 % to 99 % of the impact, while the amount of steel covers 98-99 % of the total product. On the other hand, the paint represents

about 0,5% of the product mass contributes to between 1 % to 5 % of the indicators Water use, ADPF and EP- freshwater.

The biogenic global warming potential shows the absorption of atmospheric carbon dioxide during plant growth in connection with packaging (wooden pallet and paper). The sequestered biogenic carbon is released during the incineration of the packaging materials in module A5. The packaging makes moderate contributions in all impact categories with max 25 % of impact in freshwater Eutrophication.

The product transportation also shows from negligible to fairly important impact depending on the environmental category. Remaining processes did not show any significant contribution in the environmental profile of the product.

The representativeness of the average product is analyzed over the complete life cycle (excl. module D). The variability of the covered products, with regards to the environmental impacts are within +13 %/-2 %.

7. Requisite evidence

Emissions were tested according to and comply with the Indoor Air Comfort Gold Standard, including, but not limited to *EN 16516, ISO 16000-3-6-9-11, ASTM D5116, DE-UZ 132, BREEAM International, French VOC*. Measurements were performed at *Eurofins Product Testing Denmark A/S*. The test report was received on 27.01.2025.

Indoor Air Comfort GOLD test results (28 days [µg/m³])

Name	Value	Unit
TVOC (C6 - C16)	< 5	µg/m³
Sum SVOC (C16 - C22)	< 5	µg/m³
R (dimensionless)	0	-
VOC without NIK	< 5	µg/m³
Carcinogenic Substances	< 1	µg/m³
Formaldehyde	< 3	µg/m³
Acetaldehyde	< 3	µg/m³
CMR (French reg.)	< 1	µg/m³

8. References

Standards

ASTM D5116

ASTM D5116-17: Standard Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products.

BREEAM International

BREEAM New Construction
BREEAM Refurbished
BREEAM In Use

EN 13501-1

DIN EN 13501-1:2019-05: Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

EN 13964

EN 13964:2014 Suspended ceilings - Requirements and test methods.

EN ISO 14025

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

EN ISO 14040

EN ISO 14040:2009-11 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework

EN ISO 14044

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

EN 15804+A2

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021: Sustainability of construction works -Environmental Product Declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products.

EN 16516

EN 16516:2020-10: Construction products: Assessment of release of dangerous substances – Determination of emissions into indoor air.

European Waste Code (EWC) 17-04-05

European Waste Code for iron and steel.

ISO 9001

ISO 9001:201511, Quality management systems - Requirements.

ISO 16000-3-6-9-11

ISO 16000-3: Indoor air — Part 3: Determination of formaldehyde and other carbonyl compounds in indoor and test chamber air — Active sampling method.

ISO 16000-6: Indoor air — Part 6: Determination of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in indoor and test chamber air by

active sampling on sorbent tubes, thermal desorption and gas chromatography using MS or MS-FID.

ISO 16000-9: Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from samples of building products and furnishing — Emission test chamber method.

ISO 16000-11: Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from samples of building products and furnishing — Sampling, storage of samples and preparation of test specimens.

ISO 45001

ISO 45001:201806, Occupational health and safety management systems - Requirements with guidance for use.

ISO 50001

ISO 50001:201112, Energy management systems - Requirements with guidance for use.

Further References

IBU 2022

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