**ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION**
as per /ISO 14025/ and /EN 15804/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner of the Declaration</th>
<th>Binderholz Bausysteme GmbH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme holder</td>
<td>Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
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<td>19.03.2024</td>
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</table>

**binderholz Brettsperrholz BBS - binderholz X-LAM BBS - binderholz Cross Laminated Timber CLT BBS**

**Binderholz Bausysteme GmbH**

www.ibu-epd.com / https://epd-online.com
1. General Information

Binderholz Bausysteme GmbH

Programme holder
IBU - Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Panoramastr. 1
10178 Berlin
Germany

Declarant
Binderholz Bausysteme GmbH
Zillertalstraße 39
6263 Fügen
Österreich

Declaration number
EPD-BBS-20190021-IBB1-EN

Declared product / declared unit
1 m³ binderholz CLT (Cross Laminated Timber) BBS

Scope:
The CLT (Cross Laminated Timber) production data from the CLT production facility of Binderholz Unternberg GmbH in Lungau (AT) and the CLT production facility of Binderholz Burgbernheim GmbH based in Burgbernheim in Middle Franconia in Germany, is used as the basis for the life cycle assessment. Together these facilities account for 100% of the total production of binderholz CLT BBS.

The Environmental Product Declaration applies for binderholz CLT BBS.

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.

Verification
The standard /EN 15804/ serves as the core PCR
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to /ISO 14025:2010/

Dr. Alexander Röder
(Managing Director IBU)
Matthias Klingler
(Independent verifier appointed by SVR)

2. Product

2.1 Product description / Product definition
binderholz Brettsperrholz BBS ist ein massives, plattenförmiges Holzbauelement, welches aus zueinander rechtwinklig verklebten Nadelholzlagen besteht. Hergestellt wird das binderholz Brettsperrholz BBS nach der /ETA-06/0009/ or /PRG-320/ and /ESR-4081/ according to the respective project-specific requirements.

binderholz CLT (Cross Laminated Timber) BBS is a solid, wooden construction element in panel form that consists of softwood layers that are glued together at right angles to each other. binderholz CLT BBS is produced in accordance with /ETA-06/0009/.

The cross-section structure of binderholz CLT BBS is characterised by a minimised number of layers, with no less than three and no more than nine layers.

binderholz CLT BBS is available in 2 different formats:
- System format BBS 125: system width 125 cm
- Large format BBS XL: max. width 350 cm

A very high degree of pre-fabrication and thus an extremely short building time can be achieved, thanks to the existing trimming options that are integrated at the production facilities.

EU Regulation No. 305/2011 of 9 March 2011 applies for putting the product into circulation in the EU/EFTA (with the exception of Switzerland).

The cross-reference for consideration of /ETA-06/0009/ and CE marking.

The respective national provisions apply for use. In Germany this means that general building inspectorate approval /abZ-9.1-534/ by the German Institute for Building Technology (Deutsches Institut für...
Bautechnik) in Berlin is required. The /CSTB Avis Technique 3.3/14-784_V1 applies in France.

Performance declarations are available for the production facilities Unternberg (BBS 125 / BBS XL) and Burgbernheim (BBS XL).

2.2 Application
binderholz CLT BBS is used in all constructional areas of modern timber construction, ranging from traditional single-family house construction through to structural and bridge engineering.

The respective national regulations apply for using binderholz CLT BBS.

2.3 Technical Data
binderholz CLT BBS is produced with a wood moisture content of 12 % +/- 2 %.

The data included in the declaration of performance applies.
Building-physical properties, such as component resistance and fire resistance, vary depending on the cross-section structure (number of layers, layer thickness) and the load position of the binderholz CLT BBS product. These therefore have to be determined for the structure in question, based on the applicable measurement regulations.

Pursuant to /EN 1995-1-1/ binderholz CLT BBS can be used in service classes 1 and 2 with predominantly static loads.

Preventive chemical wood treatment in accordance with /DIN 68800-3/ can be applied by request. In this context, binderholz CLT BBS can be treated with a class 2 impregnation pursuant to /DIN 68800-3/ to protect it against fungi and insect infestation.

Structural wood protection according to /DIN 68800-2/ is generally preferable.

### Constructional data binderholz CLT BBS 125/XL according to ETA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood types by trade names pursuant to /EN 1912/</td>
<td>Spruce, fir, pine, larch, and stone pine</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood moisture content according to /EN 13183-2/</td>
<td>12 +/- 2 %</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of wood preservatives (wood preservative with approval seal in accordance with /DIN 68800-3/ )</td>
<td>Iv, P</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulus of elasticity of slab under stress parallel to the direction of the grain according to /EN 338/</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>N/mm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulus of elasticity of panel under stress parallel to the direction of the grain according to /EN 338/</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>N/mm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolling shear strength of panel under stress according to /EN 338/ (5% fractile value)</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>N/mm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolling shear modulus of panel under stress according to /EN 338/ (mean)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>N/mm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length tolerances (BBS 125/XL)</td>
<td>+/- 2 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 Delivery status
The existing trimming options allow for binderholz CLT BBS to be individually provided in the following dimensions:

**BBS 125**
Thickness range: 54 to 350 mm
Width range: up to 1.25 m
Length range: up to 5.00 m

The elements of the BBS 125 system format can be connected up to a total length of 20 metres, using a universal finger joint pursuant to /EN 14080/.

**BBS XL**
Thickness range: 51 to 350 mm
Width range: up to 3.50 m
Length range: up to 22.00 m

2.5 Base materials / Ancillary materials
binderholz CLT BBS consists of at least three panel lamellae that are glued together crosswise, after having been kiln dried and been graded according to strength, either visually or using machinery.

1 component thermoset polyurethane adhesives (1-K-PUR) are used for surface bonding of the board layers. Hot-melt adhesives and small amounts of melamine-urea-formaldehyde glues (MUF) are used for gluing the narrow sides of the lamellae.

Formaldehyde emissions are declared in accordance with /EN 14080/. No very high concern substances according to the /ECHA Candidate List/ (as of: 27 June 2018) for inclusion in appendix XIV of the /REACH Regulation/ are used.

The following averaged percentage shares of materials are assumed per m³ of binderholz CLT BBS in the Environmental Product Declaration:
- Softwood (primarily spruce): 88.28 %
- Water: 10.70 %
- 1-K-PUR glues: 0.985 %
2.6 Manufacture
binderholz CLT BBS is made from spruce, fir, pine, larch, and stone pine wood. The wood types fir, larch, and stone pine are used primarily for top layers in visible residential quality.

Kiln dried softwood lamellae with a wood moisture of 12 % +/-2 % are used in production. These are pre-planed on four sides and graded according to strength, either visually or by means of machinery. If individual lamellae possesses strength-reducing properties, these can be cut out, and be joined together to form lamellae of unlimited length. The range of thickness for the individual planed lamellae is between 18 and 45 mm at a width ranging between 80 and 250 mm.

The lamellae are glued crosswise using the adhesives listed in chapter 2.5.

Solid wood panels according to /EN 13986/ may be used for producing visual quality top-layers. After the product has been fully hardened and glued, the surface is finished and the product is trimmed according to customer specifications.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing
Arising exhaust air is cleaned pursuant to legal requirements. Process waste water produced is fed into the local sewage system. Structural measures are taken to encase any noisy machinery in sound absorbing housings.

2.8 Product processing/Installation
binderholz CLT BBS can be processed with customary tools that are suitable for solid wood processing. Work safety information must be observed, also in processing / installation. The current processing guidelines for binderholz CLT BBS are available at www.binderholz.com.

2.9 Packaging
Polyethylene films are used as packaging (/AAV/ waste code 15 01 02).

2.10 Condition of use
The structure of raw materials indicated in chapter 2.5 applies for the composition during the period of use. Around 208 kg of carbon are bound in one m³ of binderholz CLT BBS while in use. This corresponds to a full oxidation of around 762 kg CO₂ equivalent.

2.11 Environment and health during use
Protection of the environment: No risks to water, air, and soil can arise if binderholz CLT BBS is used as intended. Health protection: No health damage or adverse effects are to be expected based on current knowledge.

With regard to formaldehyde, binderholz CLT BBS is to be considered low in emission, due to the low adhesive content, the product’s structure, and its type of use. binderholz CLT BBS features formaldehyde emissions of 25 µg/m³ (0.02 ppm), due to the fact that mostly 1-K-PUR glues and only a small share of MUF glues are used. According to /EN 717-1/ these figures are to be classified as low, based on the limit of 0.1 ml/m³ provided for in the Chemicals Prohibition Ordinance.

The release of methylene diphenyl disocyanate (MDI) due to the use of PUR glues is not measurable, within the detection limit of 0.05 µg/m³. Owing to MDI’s high reactivity towards water (air humidity and wood moisture), it can be assumed that soon after production, binderholz CLT BBS has MDI emissions approaching zero.

2.12 Reference service life
The components and production processes of binderholz CLT BBS correspond to those of glued laminated timber (glulam). Glulam has been used in construction for more than 100 years. If used as intended, a limit of durability is therefore not known or to be expected.

It is therefore assumed that if used as intended, the duration of use of binderholz CLT BBS corresponds to the overall service life of the respective building.

Age-related factors may apply for binderholz CLT BBS if used in accordance with the rules of engineering.

2.13 Extraordinary effects
Fire
binderholz CLT BBS is categorised as fire safety class D according to /EN 13501-1/. The toxicity of combustion gases corresponds to that of natural, untreated wood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire resistance Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building material class</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burning droplets</td>
<td>d0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke gas development</td>
<td>s2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water
No substances that might pose a threat to water are washed out.

Mechanical destruction
Solid wood lamellae are used for producing binderholz CLT BBS. binderholz CLT BBS therefore features breaking characteristics that are typical of solid wood.

2.14 Re-use phase
Thanks to its monolithic structure, binderholz CLT BBS can be provided for further or re-use without problems, in the context of selective dismantling.

If material re-use is not possible, binderholz CLT BBS can be used for producing process heat and electricity, thanks to its high heating value of approx. 19 MJ/kg.

The requirements of the Federal Pollution Control Act (/BlmSchG/) must be observed in energy recovery: according to appendix III of the Waste Wood Ordinance (/AltholzV/) as of 15 February 2002, untreated binderholz CLT BBS is assigned to the /AVV/ waste code 17 02 01. Waste code 17 02 04
applies for treated binderholz CLT BBS, depending on the type of wood preservative used.

2.15 Disposal
Pursuant to § 9 of the Waste Wood Ordinance (/AltholzV/), waste wood must not be disposed of in landfill.

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit
The declared unit for the ecological assessment is 1 m² of CLT BBS, under consideration of the mixture of adhesive used according to chapter 2.5 and a mass of 470.88 kg/m² at 12.1 % wood moisture content, which corresponds to a water content of 10.7 %. The proportion of adhesives is 1.015 %. All specifications regarding adhesives used were calculated based on specific data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification of the declared unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declared unit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross density</td>
<td>470.88</td>
<td>kg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood moisture at point of delivery</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion factor to 1 kg</td>
<td>0.0021236</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesive content based on total mass</td>
<td>1.015</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water content based on total mass</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures reflect the production volume-weighted average of the following production sites:

- Binderholz Unternberg GmbH, CLT factory, Stranach 26 A-5585 Unternberg
- Binderholz Burgbernheim GmbH, CLT factory, Rothenburger Strasse 46 · D-91593 Burgbernheim

3.2 System boundary
The declaration type corresponds to a “cradle to gate with options” EPD. It covers the production phase from provision of the raw materials through to the factory gates (cradle-to-gate, modules A1 to A3), as well as module A5 and parts of end-of-life (modules C2 and C3). In addition to this, potential benefits and burdens are considered beyond the product’s life cycle (module D).

The provision of wood from the forest and provision of glues are considered in module A1. The transport of these materials is considered in module A2. Module A3 covers the provision of fuels, operating materials, and electricity, as well as the production processes on site. These are primarily trimming, gluing, planing, and profiling processes, as well as packaging of the products. Module A5 covers solely the disposal of the product packaging, including the output of contained biomass carbon and contained primary energy (PERM and PENRM).

Transport to the disposer is considered in module C2, and module C3 covers the processing and sorting of waste wood. In addition to this, the CO2 equivalents of the inherent carbon stored in the wood and renewable and non-renewable primary energy (PERM and PENRM) in accordance with /EN 16485/, are registered as output in module C3.

Thermal recovery of the product at the end of its life, and the resulting benefits and burdens are addressed in module D in the form of a system Extension.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions
All material and energy flows of the processes required for production are generally determined based on questionnaires. The emissions that occur on site, due to combustion and other processes, were in part determined using the results of flue gas analyses, and in part estimated based on literature references. The latter have been documented in detail in /Rüter, S; Diederichs, S: 2012/. All other data is based on average values.

Fresh water resource use was calculated based on blue water consumption.

3.4 Cut-off criteria
No known material or energy flows have been neglected, this applies also to those below the 1 % threshold. It is therefore ensured that the total amount of neglected input flow is below 5 % of energy and mass use. It is therefore further ensured that no material or energy flows are neglected that feature particular potential for significant impact with regard to environmental indicators.

3.5 Background data
All background data was obtained from an integrated life cycle assessment using the /(GaBi) Professional Database 2018 Edition/ and the concluding report “Life cycle assessment source data for wood construction products” (“Ökobilanz-Basisdaten für Bauprodukte aus Holz” /Rüter, S; Diederichs, S: 2012/).

3.6 Data quality
All production sites of binderholz CLT BBS were considered individually, and summarised as production volume-weighted average. The production process at the different facilities is largely identical. In addition to this, a detailed account was drawn up of the relevant upstream chains for any semi-finished wood products. No known material or energy flows have been neglected, this applies also to those below the 1 % threshold. It is therefore ensured that the total amount of neglected input flow is below 5 % of energy and mass use. It is therefore further ensured that no material or energy flows are neglected that feature particular potential for significant impact with regard to environmental indicators.

Detailed information is available at:

www.binderholz.com
3.7 Period under review
The factory data collected for modelling the foreground system refers to the calendar year of 2017 as the reference period. Any information is therefore based on the averaged values for 12 consecutive months.

3.8 Allocation
The allocations performed are in accordance with the requirements of /EN 15804/ and /EN 16485/ and are explained in detail in /Rüter, S; Diederichs, S: 2012/. The following system extensions and allocations have been performed primarily.

General information
Flows of inherent material properties (biomass carbon and primary energy contained) were generally allocated based on physical causalities. All other allocations for related co-productions were made on an economic basis.

Module A1
- Forest: All expenses of the forest wood upstream chain were allocated to the products wood logs and industrial wood based on prices, using economic allocation factors.
- Sawn timber upstream chain: All expenses of the sawn timber upstream chain were allocated to the respective main products (logs without bark (peeled), sawn timber (fresh), sawn timber (dry)) and by-products (bark, industrial residual wood) in the processes of debarking, cutting, as well as drying and finishing, using an economic allocation factor.

Module A3
- All factory expenses for the two locations were attributed to CLT as the main product. No allocations were made.
- The disposal of waste arising in production (except wood-based materials) was carried out based on a system extension.

Module D
- The system extension performed in module D corresponds to an energy recovery scenario for waste wood.

3.9 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 used background database has to be mentioned. The life cycle assessment was modelled using the software /GaBi ts/ in its 8.7.0.18 version. All background data was obtained from the /GaBi Professional Database 2018 Edition/ or from literature references.

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information
The scenarios on which the life cycle assessment is based are detailed in the following.

Installation in the building (A5)
While module A5 is declared, it merely contains information about the disposal of the product packaging and no information about the actual installation of the product in the building. The amount of packaging material that arises as waste material for thermal recovery per declared unit in module A5, and the resulting exported energy are indicated below as technical scenario information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PE film for thermal waste treatment</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE plastic for thermal waste treatment</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total efficiency of thermal waste treatment</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of electrical energy exported</td>
<td>9.05 MJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of thermal energy exported</td>
<td>16.31 MJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A transport distance of 20 km is assumed for disposal of the product packaging. The total efficiency of waste incineration and the proportions of electricity and heat produced through cogeneration correspond to the allocated waste incineration process of the /GaBi Professional Database 2018 Edition/.

End of life (C1 - C4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waste wood for use as secondary fuel</td>
<td>470.88 kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redistribution transport distance of waste wood (module C2)</td>
<td>20 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A collection rate of 100 % without any losses from shredding the material is assumed in the thermal recovery Scenario.

Re-use, recovery, and recycling potential (D), relevant scenario details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity produced (per t adry waste wood)</td>
<td>968.37 kWh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust heat used (per t adry waste wood)</td>
<td>7053.19 MJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity produced (per net flow of the declared unit)</td>
<td>404.91 kWh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust heat used (per net flow of the declared unit)</td>
<td>2950.04 MJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the end of its life, the product is used as waste wood with identical composition as the declared unit. Thermal recovery in a biomass power plant with a total efficiency of 54.69 % and electrical efficiency of 18.09 % is assumed in this context. Around 968.37 kWh electricity and 7053.19 MJ usable heat are produced when burning 1 t adry wood (mass indicated as adry, however, a wood moisture of ~ 18 % is considered when calculating efficiency). Converted into the net...
flow of the adry wood share flowing in in module D, and considering the adhesive content in the waste wood, 404.91 kWh electricity and 2950.04 MJ thermal energy are produced per declared unit in module D. The exported energy substitutes fossil fuels. It is assumed in this context that the thermal energy would be produced from natural gas, and that the substituted electricity corresponds to the German electricity mixture of 2018.
The focus area of the interpretation of results is the production phase (modules A1 to A3), as this phase is based on specific information from the company.

Interpretation takes place based on a dominance analysis concerning the environmental impact (GWP, ODP, AP, EP, POCP, ADPE, ADPF) and renewable / non-renewable primary energy used (PERE, PENRE).

The most important factors of the respective categories are therefore specified in the following.

6.1 Global warming potential (GWP)
Wood inherent CO2 product system input and output demand are therefore specified in the following.
A total of around 961 kg CO₂ enter the system in the form of carbon stored in the biomass. 140 kg CO₂ thereof are emitted in the course of heat production in the upstream chains (module A1). Another 60 kg CO₂ are released into the atmosphere as a result of wood combustion during the production process (module A3). The amount of carbon that is finally stored in CLT is removed from the system when the CLT is recovered as waste wood.

6.2 Ozone depletion potential (ODP)
86 % of emissions with ozone depletion potential arise due to the provision of adhesives (module A1). The provision of semi-finished wood products accounts for 12 % of ODP (also module A1).

6.3 Acidification potential (AP)
Combustion of wood and diesel fuel are the most relevant sources of emissions that potentially contribute to acidification potential. Heat production for infrastructural purposes on site accounts for a total of 15 % of the AP (module A3). Provision of semi-finished wood products and the associated combustion for wood drying, meanwhile account for 61 % of emissions with acidification potential (module A1).

6.4 Eutrophication potential (EP)
62 % of the total arising EP has its origin in the processes of the upstream chains for providing semi-finished wood products, and another 8 % are accounted for by the provision of adhesives (both module A1). The transport of all resources to the factory accounts for 17 % of the EP (entire module A2).

6.5 Ground-level ozone creation potential (POCP)
The key POCP contributors are also accounted for by the provision of semi-finished wood products (95 %, module A1), and by heat production in the factory (14 %, module A3). The negative POCP values registered in module A2 allow for the seeming exceedance of 100 %. These are accounted for by the negative characterisation factor for nitrogen monoxide emissions of the standard compliant /CML-IA/ version (2001 - Apr. 2013) combined with the lorry transport process from the /GaBi Professional Database 2018 Edition/ that was applied for modelling log transport.

7. Requisite evidence

7.1 Formaldehyde
Measuring station
TÜV Rheinland LGA Products GmbH.
Place of the inspection
Tillystrasse 2, 90431 Nuremberg.
Inspection report and period
Inspection report no. 21268049 003
Inspection period from 13 December 2016 until 11 January 2017
Measurement method and result
The measurements in accordance with /EN 717-1/ took place in a uniform manner in testing chambers at a temperature of 23 °C, a relative humidity of 50 %, and...
an air exchange rate of 0.5/h. The loading factor was 1 m²/m³. The formaldehyde emissions analysed in accordance with /EN 717-1/ or /ISO 16000-3/ respectively, are 0.02 ppm. Formaldehyde emissions are thus significantly lower than the E1 limit of 0.1 ppm.

7.2 MDI
The MDI contained in the 1-K-PUR glue reacts completely in the gluing process of binderholz CLT BBS. MDI emissions from the set binderholz CLT BBS are therefore not possible. No MDI emissions can be detected in testing in accordance with /EN 717-2/ (detection limit: 0.05 µg/m³).

7.3 Toxicity of combustion gases
The toxicity of combustion gases that arise when burning CLT corresponds to that of burning natural, untreated Wood.

7.4 VOC emissions
Measuring station
TÜV Rheinland LGA Products GmbH.

8. References

/IBU 2016/
IBU (2016): General Programme Instructions for the Preparation of EPDs at the Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Version 1.1 Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Berlin. www.ibu-epd.de

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

/EN 15804/
/EN 15804:2012-04+A1 2013/, Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

/ISO 16000-3/

/ISO 16000-6/
DIN ISO 16000-6:2012-11, Indoor air – Part 6: Determination of VOC in indoor air and in testing chambers, sampling on Tenax TA®, thermal desorption and gas chromatography using MS or MS-FID.

/ISO 16000-9/

/ISO 10456/
DIN EN ISO 10456:2010-05, Construction materials and products – thermal and humidity properties – tabulated measurement data and methods for the determination of thermal nominal and design values.

/EN 16485/

/EN 14080/
DIN EN 14080:2013-09, Timber structures – glued laminated timber and laminated beams - requirements.

/EN 13986/

/EN 13501-1/
DIN EN 13501-1:2010-01, Classification of construction products and building types according to their fire behaviour – Part 1: Classification using the results from tests regarding the fire behaviour of construction products.

/EN 13183-2/

/EN 1995-1-1/

/EN 1912/

Place of the inspection
Tillystraße 2, 60431 Nuremberg.

Inspection report and period
Inspection report no. 21268049 003 Inspection period from 13 December 2016 until 11 January 2017

Measurement method and result
The test chamber examination was performed in accordance with /ISO 16000-9/. The VOC emissions were analysed in accordance with /16000-6/.

AgBB (German Committee for Health-related Evaluation of Building Products) results review after 28 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TVOC (C6-C22)</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>µg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total SVOC (C16-C22)</td>
<td>not detected</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R (non-dimensional)</td>
<td>0,4</td>
<td>µg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC without LIC (lowest concentration of interest)</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>µg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>carcinogens</td>
<td>n.n.</td>
<td>µg/m³</td>
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</table>
Environmental Product Declaration Binderholz Bausysteme GmbH – binderholz CLT BBS

/EN 717-1/

/EN 717-2/

/EN 338/
DIN EN 338:2016-07, Structural timber for load-bearing applications - strength classes.

/DIN 68800-1/

/DIN 68800-2/

/DIN 68800-3/

/PRG-320/

Further sources:

/abZ Z-9.1-534/
General building inspectorate approval Z-9.1-534 dated 17 November 2014 for binderholz CLT BBS.

/AVV/

/AltholzV/

/BImSchG/
Federal Pollution Control Act (BImSchG): Law for the protection against harmful impact on the environment through air pollution, noise, vibration, and similar processes, 2017.

/CML-IA/

/ECHA Candidate List/
List of substances considered for approval that give rise to particularly high concern (as of: 27 June 2018) pursuant to article 59 section 10 of the REACH Regulation. European Chemicals Agency.

/ETA-06/0009/
ETA-06/0009 dated 2 June 2017: European technical assessment of binderholz CLT BBS by Binderholz Bausysteme GmbH.

/ESR-4081/

/CSTB Avis Technique 3.3/14-784_V1/
CSTB Avis Technique 3.3/14-784_V1 dated 13 July 2017: Approval for binderholz CLT BBS in France.

/Ganzheitliche Bilanzierung Professional Datenbank 2018 Edition/

/GaBi ts/

/PCR solid wood products/
Product category rules for building-related products and services. Part B: Environmental Product Declaration requirements for solid wood products, 2019-01. From the Environmental Product Declaration programme by Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU).

/REACH Regulation/

/Rüter, S.; Diederichs, S./2012/
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Owner of the Declaration</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6263 Fügen</td>
<td>Mail <a href="mailto:christof.richter@binderholz.co">christof.richter@binderholz.co</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Web <a href="http://www.binderholz.com">www.binderholz.com</a></td>
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