



SHI-PRODUKTPASS

Produkte finden - Gebäude zertifizieren

SHI-Produktpass-Nr.:

14926-10-1003

IDEAL ÖKO

Warengruppe: Flächenheizungssysteme

mfh:systems
modern floor heating



mfh systems GmbH
Hager Feld 8
49191 Belm



Produktqualitäten:

QNG
Qualitätssiegel
Nachhaltiges
Gebäude



**DGNB
NEUBAU
2023**



**DGNB
NEUBAU
2018**



**BNB-BN
NEUBAU
V2015**



Köttner

Helmut Köttner
Wissenschaftlicher Leiter
Freiburg, den 27.10.2025



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Wir sind stolz darauf, dass die SHI-Datenbank, die erste und einzige Datenbank für Bauprodukte ist, die ihre umfassenden Prozesse sowie die Aktualität regelmäßig von dem unabhängigen Prüfunternehmen SGS-TÜV Saar überprüfen lässt.





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QNG - Qualitätssiegel Nachhaltiges Gebäude

Das Qualitätssiegel Nachhaltiges Gebäude, entwickelt durch das Bundesministerium für Wohnen, Stadtentwicklung und Bauwesen (BMWSB), legt Anforderungen an die ökologische, soziokulturelle und ökonomische Qualität von Gebäuden fest. Das Sentinel Holding Institut prüft Bauprodukte gemäß den QNG-Anforderungen für eine Zertifizierung und vergibt das QNG-ready Siegel. Das Einhalten des QNG-Standards ist Voraussetzung für den KfW-Förderkredit. Für bestimmte Produktgruppen hat das QNG derzeit keine spezifischen Anforderungen definiert. Diese Produkte sind als nicht bewertungsrelevant eingestuft, können jedoch in QNG-Projekten genutzt werden.

Kriterium	Pos. / Bauproduktgruppe	Betrachtete Stoffe	QNG Freigabe
3.1.3 Schadstoffvermeidung in Baumaterialien	12.4 Dämmstoffe aus nachwachsenden Rohstoffen in Innenräumen sowie in Holzbau- Konstruktionen	Gefährliche Stoffe / SVHC: Borverbindungen / Biozide	QNG-ready
Nachweis: Herstellererklärung vom 27. Januar 2025			



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DGNB Neubau 2023

Das DGNB-System (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen) bewertet die Nachhaltigkeit von Gebäuden verschiedener Art. Das System ist sowohl anwendbar für private und gewerbliche Großprojekte als auch für kleinere Wohngebäude. Die Version 2023 setzt hohe Standards für ökologische, ökonomische, soziokulturelle und funktionale Aspekte während des gesamten Lebenszyklus eines Gebäudes.

Kriterium	Pos. / Relevante Bauteile / Bau-Materialien / Flächen	Betrachtete Stoffe / Aspekte	Qualitätsstufe
ENV 1.2 Risiken für die lokale Umwelt, 03.05.2024 (3. Auflage)			nicht bewertungsrelevant

Kriterium	Pos. / Relevante Bauteile / Bau-Materialien / Flächen	Betrachtete Stoffe / Aspekte	Qualitätsstufe
ENV 1.2 Risiken für die lokale Umwelt, 29.05.2025 (4. Auflage)	nicht zutreffend		nicht bewertungsrelevant



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DGNB Neubau 2018

Das DGNB-System (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen) bewertet die Nachhaltigkeit von Gebäuden verschiedener Art. Das System ist sowohl anwendbar für private und gewerbliche Großprojekte als auch für kleinere Wohngebäude.

Kriterium	Pos. / Relevante Bauteile / Bau-Materialien / Flächen	Betrachtete Stoffe / Aspekte	Qualitätsstufe
ENV 1.2 Risiken für die lokale Umwelt	45 Biozid und flammhemmend ausgerüstete Bauprodukte (Erzeugnisse): Holzschutz, Holzwerkstoffe, Dämmstoffe	Borverbindungen als Rezepturbestandteil	Qualitätsstufe: 4
Nachweis: Herstellererklärung vom 27. Januar 2025			



Produkt:

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BNB-BN Neubau V2015

Das Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen ist ein Instrument zur Bewertung von Büro- und Verwaltungsgebäuden, Unterrichtsgebäuden, Laborgebäuden sowie Außenanlagen in Deutschland. Das BNB wurde vom damaligen Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit (BMUB) entwickelt und unterliegt heute dem Bundesministerium für Wohnen, Stadtentwicklung und Bauwesen.

Kriterium	Pos. / Bauprodukttyp	Betrachtete Schadstoffgruppe	Qualitätsniveau
1.1.6 Risiken für die lokale Umwelt	36b mineralische und nicht mineralische Innendämmungen	VOC / Biozide / gefährliche Stoffe / gefährliche Einzelstoffe (Formaldehyd) halogenierte Treibmittel	Qualitätsniveau 3

Nachweis: Herstellererklärung vom 27. Januar 2025.



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Produktsiegel

In der Baubranche spielt die Auswahl qualitativ hochwertiger Materialien eine zentrale Rolle für die Gesundheit in Gebäuden und deren Nachhaltigkeit. Produktlabels und Zertifikate bieten Orientierung, um diesen Anforderungen gerecht zu werden. Allerdings besitzt jedes Zertifikat und Label eigene Prüfkriterien, die genau betrachtet werden sollten, um sicherzustellen, dass sie den spezifischen Bedürfnissen eines Bauvorhabens entsprechen.



Produkte mit dem QNG-ready Siegel des Sentinel Holding Instituts eignen sich für Projekte, für welche das Qualitätssiegel Nachhaltiges Gebäude (QNG) angestrebt wird. QNG-ready Produkte erfüllen die Anforderungen des QNG Anhangdokument 3.1.3 "Schadstoffvermeidung in Baumaterialien". Das KfW-Kreditprogramm Klimafreundlicher Neubau mit QNG kann eine höhere Fördersumme ermöglichen.



Das IBU ist eine Initiative von Bauprodukt- und Baukomponentenherstellern, die sich dem Leitbild der Nachhaltigkeit im Bauwesen verpflichten. IBU ist Programmbetreiber für Umwelt-Produktdeklarationen (Environmental Product Declaration, kurz: EPD) nach der Norm EN 15804. Das IBU-EPD-Programm steht für umfassende Ökobilanzen und Umweltwirkungen von Bauprodukten und eine unabhängige Überprüfung durch Dritte.



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Rechtliche Hinweise

(*) Die Kriterien dieses Steckbriefs beziehen sich auf das gesamte Bauobjekt. Die Bewertung erfolgt auf der Ebene des Gebäudes. Im Rahmen einer sachgemäßen Planung und fachgerechten Installation können einzelne Produkte einen positiven Beitrag zum Gesamtergebnis der Bewertung leisten. Das Sentinel Holding Institut stützt sich einzig auf die Angaben des Herstellers.

Alle Kriterien finden Sie unter:

<https://www.sentinel-holding.eu/de/Themenwelten/Pr%C3%BCfkriterien%20f%C3%BCr%20Produkte>

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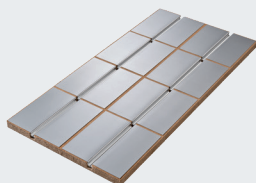
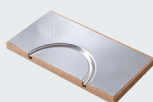


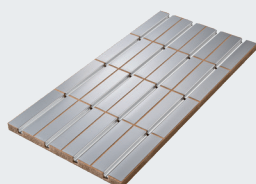
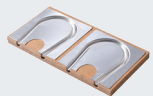
Herausgeber

Sentinel Holding Institut GmbH
Bötzingen Str. 38
79111 Freiburg im Breisgau
Tel.: +49 761 59048170
info@sentinel-holding.eu
www.sentinel-holding.eu


System IDEAL CLASSIC ÖKO 30

Produktdaten


Heizelement AZ (VA = 250 mm)
 1.000 x 500 x 30 mm | Art.-Nr. 2 02 101

Kopfelement K/AZ ALU (1 Bogen)
 250 x 500 x 30 mm | Art.-Nr. 2 02 103

Kopfelement K/AZ (1 Bogen)
 250 x 500 x 30 mm | Art.-Nr. 2 02 104

Heizelement RZ (VA = 125 mm)
 1.000 x 500 x 30 mm | Art.-Nr. 2 02 102

Kopfelement K/RZ ALU (2 Bögen)
 250 x 500 x 30 mm | Art.-Nr. 2 02 105

Kopfelement K/RZ (2 Bögen)
 250 x 500 x 30 mm | Art.-Nr. 2 02 106

Randelement RA
 1.000 x 500 x 30 mm | Art.-Nr. 2 02 108

Übergangselement AZ/RZ (1-fach)
 250 x 375 x 30 mm | Art.-Nr. 2 02 107


Omega-Form der Rohrkanäle



Umbördelung der Blechkanten



Vollflächige Wärmeleitbleche

Material	Grundplatte	Holzfaser 150 kPa; produziert und überwacht nach DIN EN 13171
	Wärmeleitblech	Mit Rohrführungen (Omega-Form), gebördelt
Daten	Wärmeleitfähigkeit	0,050 W/mK
	Wärmeleitwiderstand	0,60 m² K/W 0,57 m² K/W (VA = 250 mm) 0,55 m² K/W (VA = 125 mm)
	Druckspannung	150 kPa bei 10 % Stauchung nach DIN EN 826
	Brandverhalten	Euroklasse E nach DIN EN 13501-1
	Rohrdurchmesser	ø 16 mm
	Verlegeabstand	125 mm 250 mm

Voraussetzung n. DIN 18202

		Stichmaße als Grenzwerte in mm bei Messpunktabständen in m				
Zeile	Bezug	0,1 m	1 m	4 m	10 m	15 m
4	Flächenfertige Böden mit erhöhten Anforderungen, z. B. mit selbst-verlaufenden Spachtelmassen	1 mm	3 mm	9 mm	12 mm	15 mm

Zubehör

Produkt	L x B x H	Art.-Nr.
Wärmeleitblech Aluminium	495 x 242 mm	2 02 903
Lastverteilblech Stahl	800 x 200 x 1 mm	2 02 904
Randdämmstreifen ÖKO	25 m x 10 mm x 140 mm	2 02 113
Zuleitungselement ZL	1.000 x 125 x 30 mm	2 02 109
Bogen 90°	250 x 250 x 30 mm	2 02 110
Rahmenholz RH 30	1.000 x 45 x 30 mm	2 02 901
Rahmenholz RD 30	250 x 45 x 30 mm	2 02 902
Verteilerelement VE 30	1.000 x 545 x 30 mm	2 02 909





mfh systems GmbH | Hager Feld 8 | 49191 Belm | Germany

Sentinel Haus Institut GmbH
Frau Natalie Szczyglowski
Bötzingstraße 38
79111 Freiburg im Breisgau
Deutschland

Montag, 27. Januar 2025

Herstellererklärung IDEAL ÖKO

Sehr geehrte Frau Szczyglowski,

hiermit wird bestätigt, dass das System IDEAL ÖKO keine reproduktionsbiologisch toxischen Borverbindungen bzw. gefährliche Substanzen nach REACH (1907/2006 EU) in letztgültiger Fassung, keine CMR Stoffe und keine chemischen Schutzmittel enthalten.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

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Technischer Innendienst

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	mfh systems GmbH
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-MFH-20240488-ICI1-EN
Issue date	04.04.2025
Valid to	03.04.2030

IDEAL / E-ERGY ÖKO Heating System
mfh systems GmbH

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



1. General Information

mfh systems GmbH

Programme holder

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

Declaration number

EPD-MFH-20240488-ICI1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Installation systems for surface heating and cooling with water flow,
01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

04.04.2025

Valid to

03.04.2030



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



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

IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO Heating System

Owner of the declaration

mfh systems GmbH
Hager Feld 8
49191 Belm
Germany

Declared product / declared unit

The declared unit is 1m² of IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO heating system and its accompanying packaging. The representative system is IDEAL classic ÖKO 30.

Scope:

This declaration is a representative EPD. The calculation of the life cycle assessment refers to 1 m² of heating element. This EPD covers the following systems:

- System IDEAL CLASSIC ÖKO 30 (Representative system)
- System IDEAL BASIC ÖKO 30
- System IDEAL TOP ÖKO 20
- System E-ENERGY IQ ÖKO 20

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



Dr.-Ing. Nikolay Minkov,
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

The IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels are made of wood fibre with aluminium heat distribution plates which are laminated at the factory. The panels are used as surface heating/cooling systems in wet or dry constructions for installation in floor, wall and ceiling areas. 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 13171, Thermal insulation products for buildings - Factory made wood fibre (WF) products - Specification and the CE-marking.

For the application and use the respective national provisions apply.

2.2 Application

The IDEAL ÖKO systems are universal hot water surface heating/cooling systems as dry and wet systems for installation in floor, wall and ceiling areas. By inserting a pipe (surface heating pipe) into the mfh heating elements with different installation distances, it is possible to customise the output. The pipe is fixed and secured by the specially shaped pipe channels (omega shape) of the factory- laminated aluminium heat distribution plates. The systems work with surface temperatures within the thermo-physiologically permissible range and are suitable for accommodating floor coverings with a maximum thermal resistance of 0.15 m²K/W.

2.3 Technical Data

The following (structural) technical data in the delivery state are relevant for the declared product.

Technical data

Name	Value	Unit
Density	180	kg/m ³
Rated value thermal conductivity	0.050	W/(mK)
Nominal value thermal conductivity	0.048	W/(mK)
Water vapour diffusion resistance factor	5	μ
Formaldehyde emissions according to EN 717-1	< LOD*	μg/m ³
Compressive strength	≥ 0.18	N/mm ²

*LOD: Limit of Detection

Performance data of the product in accordance with the declaration of performance with respect to its essential characteristics according to EN 13171, Thermal insulation products for buildings - Factory made wood fibre (WF) products - Specification.

2.4 Delivery status

The IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels are supplied in the following dimensions: Panel thickness: 20-30 mm & Format: 1000 x 500 mm, 1200 x 750 mm

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

Composition of IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels

Name	Value	Unit
Wood fibre	86	%
Aluminium	13	%
Adhesive	1	%

This product/article/at least one partial article contains substances on the ECHA list of Substances of Very High

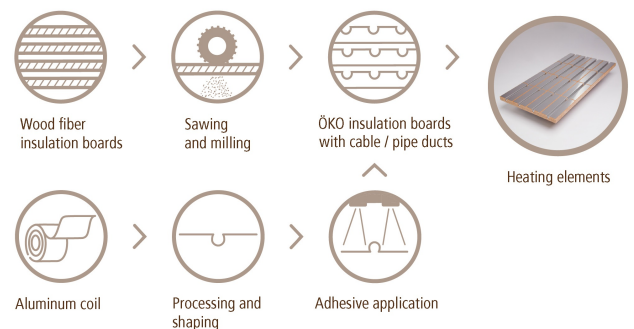
Concern (SVHC) (status: 05.04.2023) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no

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 a treated product as defined by the (EU) Ordinance on Biocide Products No. 528/2012): no

2.6 Manufacture

The production of IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels involves the following process steps:

IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO



Raw wood is processed into chips, heated under vapour pressure, and mixed with water to form fiber pulp. The boards are moulded by pressing, cut to size, and dried at 160°C–200°C, with glueing applied if necessary. Aluminium sheets are cut, punched into guide plates with straight or curved profiles, trimmed, and assembled by gluing onto straight or curved plates. The finished boards and panels are then packed on a wooden pallet.

Systems for quality assurance:

CE marking according to EN 13171

FSC certificate CU-COC-841217

PEFC certificate CU-PEFC-841217 IBR 3023-1395

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

Due to the manufacturing conditions, no measures for the protection of the environment or health beyond the legal and other regulations must be taken.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

The IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels can be handled with standard woodworking tools (handsaw, insulation knife, circular and band saw, etc.). If processing is carried out without extraction, the use of breathing protection measures is recommended.

The relevant standards and guidelines as well as the manufacturer's instructions must be observed for all applications.

The system boards are usually installed floating. Fixing by glueing and, if necessary, additional mechanical fixing is also possible. The application is system-dependent and requires approval from the manufacturer, in which the system components and processing are defined. Additional measures to protect the environment are not required.

2.9 Packaging

Polyethylene (PE) film, paper, cardboard and cardboard packaging as well as wood are used for the packaging and delivery of IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels. All

packaging materials are recyclable by type or can be utilised for energy recovery.

2.10 Condition of use

No material changes to the product are to be expected during the utilisation phase if used correctly and as intended.

2.11 Environment and health during use

When IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels are used as designated, no hazard potential for water, air or soil is currently known. When IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels are installed correctly, no health risks or impairments are to be expected. It is possible that small quantities of product substances may escape. No emissions of health relevance were determined. In order to exceed the statutory limit values with regards to emissions, radioactivity, VOC etc., IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels are tested externally (IBR 3023-1395, 2023).

2.12 Reference service life

If used as intended, no end to the durability of the IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels is known or to be expected. The average service life of the product is equivalent to the service life of the building. Under Central European climatic conditions, a conservatively estimated service life of 50 years can be assumed. Influences on the ageing of the product when used in accordance with the rules of technology are not known or expected.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

Specification of the building material class in accordance with EN 13501-1

Fire protection

Name	Value	Unit
Building material class	E	-
Smoke gas development	-	-
Burning droplets	-	-

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

The declared unit is 1m² of IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO heating system and its accompanying packaging. The representative system is IDEAL CLASSIC ÖKO 30.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m ²
Grammage (incl. packaging)	7.19	kg/m ²
Grammage (without packaging)	6.88	kg/m ²
Layer thickness	0.03	m

Other declared units are allowed if the conversion is shown transparently.

The GWP was calculated for all systems covered by the EPD and compared with their selected representative product. The total GWP, of modules A1-A3 and C1-C3, for all balanced IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO systems, revealed that the IDEAL CLASSIC ÖKO 30 corresponds to the best-seller system of 2021 as well as being the system with the highest GWP

3.2 System boundary

The declared unit is 1m² of IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO heating system and its accompanying packaging. The EPD type is: a) cradle to gate with modules C1-C4 and module D (A1-A3 + C

Water

The IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels are not water-soluble and do not release any water-soluble substances that could lead to contamination of groundwater, rivers and oceans.

Mechanical destruction

Information on the behaviour of the product, including possible consequences for the environment, in the event of unforeseen mechanical destruction is not relevant.

2.14 Re-use phase

The IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels can be reused for the same application or can be reused in an alternative location in the same range of applications if they are dismantled without damage after use.

If the IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels are not contaminated, the raw material can be recycled and reused without any problems (e.g. reintroduction into the production process).

2.15 Disposal

Pure insulation residues without impurities (offcuts and deconstruction material) can be recycled in the production process.

The waste code according to the *European Waste Catalogue* (EWC) is: 030105/170201/170904.

2.16 Further information

Information about IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels and other products from mfh Systems GmbH is available at www.mfh-systems.com.

+ D)

Modules A1-A3 utilize generic datasets for raw material extraction and precursor production (A1), including Aluminium, Wood fibre, and Adhesive for IDEAL CLASSIC ÖKO 30. Transportation (A2) is modeled with generic data, considering upstream fuel processes and emissions. The manufacturing phase (A3) incorporates manufacturer-specific energy data, accounting for 5% aluminum processing waste and the bonding and pressing of insulating panels. Upstream energy inputs are modeled with generic datasets.

Modules C1-C4 cover end-of-life processes. C1 accounts for dismantling or demolition, assuming manual removal. C2 includes transportation for disposal, considering upstream fuel processes and emissions. C3 involves waste treatment, with wood and adhesive undergoing thermal recovery and aluminum being recycled. Emissions and treatment loads are assigned to C3, while resulting credits are allocated to D. C4 addresses disposal if recovery or reuse is not possible.

Module D documents secondary materials or fuels from waste treatment in A3 and C3 for potential energy or material input in downstream systems. Emissions from waste incineration are assigned to C3, not D. Energy recovery credits from wood waste incineration during production are allocated to D. The net flow, representing the difference between input and output flows, determines the overall impact in module D.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

Proxy datasets were used for Lightweight wood fibre panel (wood fibre) and Hot-melt based on EVA (adhesive). System elements not produced in 2021 were modeled based on material composition, energy needs, and waste outputs, balanced to 1m² and included in variability analysis. Due to limited primary data, a conservative 5% material loss was assumed for aluminum sheet cutting, considering straight-line shearing efficiency, with no recycling credit applied to reflect a worst-case scenario. At end-of-life, 95% of the aluminum sheet is assumed to be recycled, with a 5% mass loss, and recycling credits allocated in Module D. The heating system's disposal was modeled with a shredder consuming 30 kWh/t, based on secondary data from a disposal company.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

All operational data was considered, including material flows with a mass fraction of less than one percent. No material or energy flow from primary production data was excluded. Pallet production effort was omitted, as they are reused almost indefinitely, but their transport weight was included to account for life cycle impacts.

3.5 Background data

The LCA model was developed using *GaBi* 10.8 from *Sphera* (Sphera Solutions, 2024). Manufacturer-specific data was applied for the manufacturing process, while generic background datasets from the *GaBi* database (Service Pack 2023.2) were used for upstream and downstream processes.

3.6 Data quality

Foreground Data

Primary data is of good quality, with high accuracy ensuring confidence in LCA results. Plausibility was verified by Brands and Values GmbH. Time representativeness is medium, based on 2021 production data. Technical representativeness is very good, with energy requirements measured by the manufacturer and validated by Brands and Values GmbH.

Background Data

Secondary data is of very good quality, with high accuracy ensuring reliable LCA results. Datasets covering over 80% of the GWP impact have excellent time representativeness (2022). Similar manufacturing technologies ensure good

technical quality. Geographical representativeness is very good, with datasets sourced from Germany and Europe.

3.7 Period under review

The collected material and energy data originate from the period 01.01. - 31.12.2021. The data collection for the investigated products was carried out based on evaluations of internal production and environmental data, the collection of LCA-relevant data within the supplier chain as well as by measuring relevant data for the energy supply.

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: Europe

3.9 Allocation

The primary data for material and energy inputs was measured for all studied systems, within the defined system boundaries and considering each processing step. The allocation of electricity, thermal energy and waste to the individual products and participating processing locations was done directly by mfh Systems GmbH, based on primary data of yearly production volumes and energy consumption observed in 2021. Based on the manufacturer's data, the produced units were scaled to the declared unit (m²). The production is modelled with specific data for the declared products, there are no co-products and allocation is avoided. The selection of representative product was based on a worst-case scenario and the representative product are also the highest produced product. The variability study was analysed, in comparison to the representative product.

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. All background data sets used for modelling come from the *LCA for experts* (GaBi) database (Service pack 2023.2).

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

The declared products contain biogenic carbon stated in the table below. Module A5 is not within the scope of the LCA study. The biogenic carbon in the packaging is balanced out directly in Modules A1-A3.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	2.85	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	-	kg C

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon equals 44/12 kilograms of CO₂.

Installation into the building (A5)

Module A5 is not declared. Amounts of packaging for waste treatment after installation are given as a technical scenario.

Name	Value	Unit
Polyethylene Film	0.02	kg
Wooden pallet	0	kg

If used as intended, no end to the durability of the IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels is known or to be expected. The average service life of the product is equivalent to the service life of the building.

A reference service life according to *ISO 15686* can be declared based on the *BBSR* table. Under Central European climatic conditions, a conservatively estimated service life of 50 years can be assumed.

Reference service life

Name	Value	Unit
Life Span (according to BBSR)	50	a

End of life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type	5.9	kg
Recycling	0.98	kg

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

Name	Value	Unit
Thermal energy recovery	6.6	kWh
Electricity recovery	3.6	kWh
Aluminium sheet cut for recycling	0.98	Kg

5. LCA: Results

The declared unit is 1m² of IDEAL/E-ENERGY ÖKO heating system. The present results in the impact categories refer to the potential environmental impacts in an analysis period of 100 years. Long-term emissions (> 100 years) are not considered in the impact assessment.

Note: Impact assessment results are relative statements only and do not provide information on impact category endpoints, threshold exceedances, margins of safety, or on risks.

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:

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO ₂ eq	3.43E+00	0	4.97E-02	1.07E+01	0	-1.16E+01
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO ₂ eq	1.39E+01	0	4.94E-02	2.72E-01	0	-1.16E+01
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO ₂ eq	-1.05E+01	0	0	1.05E+01	0	0
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO ₂ eq	8.55E-03	0	2.92E-04	3.87E-05	0	-2.49E-03
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	1.68E-11	0	2.99E-14	9.46E-13	0	-3.24E-11
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H ⁺ eq	5.1E-02	0	7.4E-05	1.59E-03	0	-4.45E-02
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	2.18E-05	0	1.18E-07	2.73E-07	0	-9.06E-06
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	1.01E-02	0	2.92E-05	4.63E-04	0	-6.94E-03
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	1.08E-01	0	3.35E-04	6.61E-03	0	-7.53E-02
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	2.78E-02	0	6.62E-05	1.27E-03	0	-2.08E-02
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	6.74E-07	0	3.68E-09	8.85E-09	0	-6.27E-07
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	1.73E+02	0	6.83E-01	2.4E+00	0	-1.66E+02
Water use (WDP)	m ³ world eq deprived	1.6E+00	0	4.72E-04	1.04E+00	0	-1.55E+00

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

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	1.04E+02	0	5.66E-02	5.97E-01	1.56E+01	-6.63E+01
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	1.56E+01	0	0	0	-1.56E+01	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	1.2E+02	0	5.66E-02	5.97E-01	0	-6.63E+01
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	1.73E+02	0	6.84E-01	2.4E+00	0	-1.66E+02
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	1.73E+02	0	6.84E-01	2.4E+00	0	-1.66E+02
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	5.44E-02	0	0	0	0	9.3E-01
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	1.38E-01	0	4.94E-05	2.45E-02	0	-1.37E-01

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

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	9.67E-09	0	-4.76E-13	5.49E-11	0	-8.25E-09
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	2.63E+00	0	1.14E-04	1.99E-01	0	-2.54E+00
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	8.71E-03	0	4.11E-06	1.35E-04	0	-1.05E-02
Components for re-use (CRU)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for recycling (MFR)	kg	5.16E-02	0	0	1.03E+00	0	0
Materials for energy recovery (MER)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	1.44E+01
Exported thermal energy (EET)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	2.6E+01

RESULTS OF THE LCA - additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional:

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	Disease incidence	5.92E-07	0	1.01E-09	1.07E-08	0	-4.88E-07
Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IR)	kBq U235 eq	1.65E+00	0	6.33E-04	2.16E-02	0	-2.02E+00

Comparative toxic unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	CTUe	4.6E+01	0	4.89E-01	9.91E-01	0	-3.73E+01
Comparative toxic unit for humans (carcinogenic) (HTP-c)	CTUh	5.93E-09	0	9.95E-12	1.02E-10	0	-5.52E-09
Comparative toxic unit for humans (noncarcinogenic) (HTP-nc)	CTUh	1.49E-07	0	4.09E-10	5.65E-09	0	-1.07E-07
Soil quality index (SQP)	SQP	4.14E+02	0	2.44E-01	7.29E-01	0	-1.53E+01

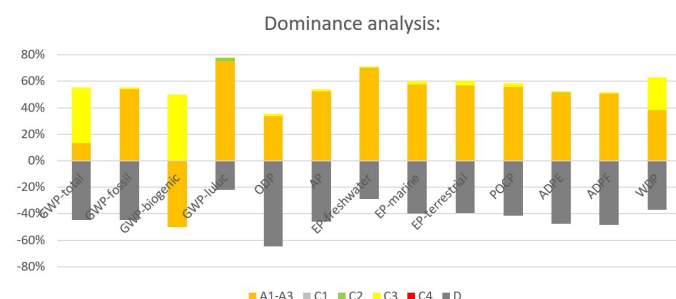
Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator “Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235”. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low-dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure 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.

This EPD was created using a software tool.

6. LCA: Interpretation

The following dominance analysis shows the individual impact categories and explores them in depth. The results are shown for representative product although it covers for the other systems as well.



The environmental impacts were analysed using the example of global warming potential (GWP total) to identify the responsible sources along the life cycle. Module C1-C4 (76%) has a

dominant influence and the rest by modules A1-A3 (24%) GWP total. This is because of the incineration of the untreated wood and aluminium treatment in module C1-C4, and in modules A1-A3 the extraction of the aluminium and wood fibre in the product are the primary contributors of GWP. Adhesive plays very small role in GWP.

Transportation of raw materials to and between the manufacturing sites (A2) and disposal/transportation of the product in EoL (C2) are not very relevant in terms of GWP. The contribution to biogenic GWP in C1-C4 can be explained by the use of wooden material in the product, in which biogenic carbon is bound.

The contribution of Module A1-A3 to GWP varies between 7% and 24%, while the contribution of Module C1-C4 ranges from 76% to 93% across different product variations. Despite these variations, Module A1-A3 remains the dominant contributor. The fluctuations in C1-C4 impacts are primarily influenced by different end-of-life scenarios, particularly the incineration phase.

7. Requisite evidence

The following requisite evidence is available:

Formaldehyde

The IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels are produced without adhesives containing formaldehyde. The tests were carried out at the Institut für Baubiologie Rosenheim GmbH (3023-1395).

MDI

The system panels do not use adhesive systems containing MDI.

VOC-Emissions

VOC certificates are available for the IDEAL / E-ENERGY ÖKO system panels. The measurements were carried out at the Institut für Baubiologie Rosenheim GmbH (3023-1395).

8. References

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compounds from building products, German Environment Agency, Berlin, Germany.

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catalogue.

FIW

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