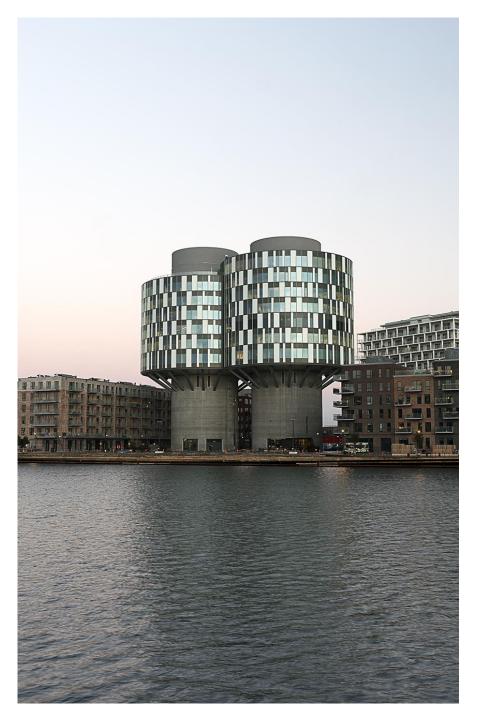


May 2021

European Technical Assessments

Thomas Bruun, ETA-Danmark A/S



ETA-Danmark A/S



- Subsidiary company of Dansk Standard
- Notified by The Danish Transport, Construction and Housing Authorities to issue European Technical Assessments (ETA) according to the Construction Product Regulation (CPR) (EU) 305/2011, assessed by DANAK.
- Notified by af The Danish Environmental Protection Agency to issue Environmental technology Verification (ETV), assessed by DANAK

ETA-Danmark A/S is a member of:



The European Organisation for Technical Assessment



The World Federation of Technical Assessment Organisations



The European Union of Agrément





- Declare performance of specified characteristics of a construction product in order to CE mark
- The CE mark indicates that the performance has been determined in accordance with a harmonized European specification
- The CE Mark means that the product has been manufactured and controlled in accordance with a harmonized European specification
- CE mark shall not be confused with national approvals and the CE mark does not indicate if national requirements related to the use of the product are fulfilled
- The CE is not a quality mark



CE marking – a license to sell

Two ways to CE mark a construction product

Harmonized standards

CE marking is mandatory

Harmonized standards developed by CEN

European Technical Assessments

Issued by Technical Assessment Bodies (TAB's)

Based on European Assessment Documents (EAD's)

TAB's are organized in EOTA – the European Organization for Technical Assessment

EOTA is responisble for developing EAD's

EAD's are harmonized technical specifications – like harmonized standards

EAD's are cited in the Official Journal of EU







Products not covered by a harmonized standard

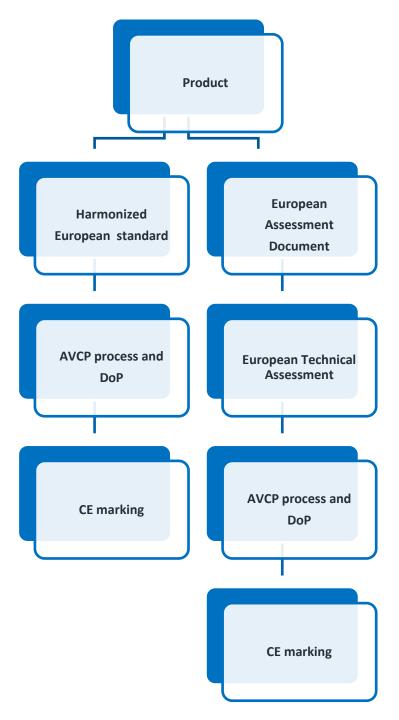
- Innovative products .e.g.

 The product itself is not mature for standardization
 - There is only one manufacturer
- Products undergoing a fast technological development
- Construction kits/systems

CE - Marking with an ETA

- Tool of the European legislation to allow for CE marking of non standardized construction products
- Allows for CE marking of products not covered by a harmonized standard
- Voluntary scheme





EAD process

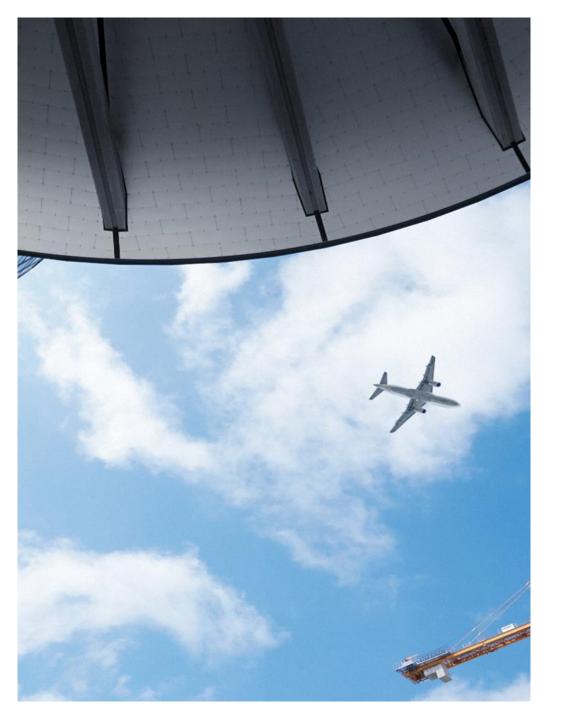


- EAD development is always based on an application from a manufacturer for an ETA
- EOTA has a QA system with a detailed step by step process
- Ensure compliance with CPR Annex II
- Ensure coordination between RTAB-EOTA, EOTA-TAB, EOTA-EC Services and RTAB-applicant
- Ensure transparant and consistent handling of ETA's
- Ensure confidence and credibility of the information in an ETA
- When the EAD is adopted in EOTA, the TAB can assess the relevant documentation and issue the ETA.

Declaration of Performance



- Based on a harmonized standard or a European Technical Assessment (ETA)
- If there is a harmonized standard or an ETA has been issued, a declaration of performance must be drawn up and the product must be CE marked.
- The declaration of performance is the only way to declare a performance for harmonized properties
- It is about creating trade, not about ensuring safety and health
- No limit values related to fitness for intended use
- The manufacturer selects the properties to be included



Documentation of new technologies



- For new products or technologies there are no harmonized standards and therefore there is no requirement for mandatory CE marking.
- The national regulations are license to use
- The national building regulations often requires that the performance claims made about the product or technology can be documented
- National regulations often also requires that the fitness for the intended use and compliance with requirements to the product in the specific use can be documented
- In case the product is to be marketed in EU, the European Technical Assessment is an option if it is not covered by a harmonized standard.
- The CE mark provides the documentation for a performance of characteristics, but does not provide information about fitness for the intended use







Glassfibre reinforced polymer elements for load bearing structures





Glassfibre reinforced polymer elements for load bearing

Material data for structural profiles – Characteristic values

Material Properties	Unit	Characteristic value
Tensile strength, axial, f _{tx}	N/mm ²	240
Tensile strength, transverse f _{ty} for		
- Resin "P2600" or "P2607"	N/mm ²	50
- Resin "P4506"		35
Compression strength, axial, f _{ex}	N/mm ²	240
Compression strength, transverse, f _{cy}	N/mm ²	90
Pin bearing strength, axial, f _{px}	N/mm ²	200
Pin bearing strength, transverse, f _{py}	N/mm ²	120
Flexural strength, axial, f _{fx}	N/mm ²	240
Flexural strength, transverse, f _{fv}	N/mm ²	60
Interlaminar Shear strength, τ _m	N/mm ²	20
In-plane Shear strength, f _{rey}	N/mm ²	40
Shear strength perpendicular to the plane, f _{lil} (Punching shear)	N/mm²	50
Shear strength in plane, f _{rox,kersion} (torsion of rectangular hollow sections)	N/mm²	40

Stiffness and Poisson's ratio

Material Properties	Unit	Characteristic value
Full section modulus, Ees	N/mm²	24.000
Tensile modulus, axial, Etx	N/mm ^z	24.000
Tensile modulus, transverse, Ety	N/mm²	7.000
Compression modulus, axial, Ecx	N/mm²	24.000
Compression modulus, transverse, Ecy	N/mm²	10.000
Poisson's ratio, vyx	-	0,23
Poisson's ratio, v _{xy}	-	0,07
In-plane shear modulus, G _{xy} and G _{yz}	N/mm²	3.000

Strain		
Material Properties	Unit	Characteristic value
Tensile failure strain, axial, εtx	%	0,90
Tensile failure strain, transverse, ε _{ty}	%	0,60
Compression failure strain, axial, ϵ_{cx}	%	0,90
Compression failure strain, transverse, Ecy	%	0.70

Other Properties			
Material Properties	Unit	Characteristic value	
Thermal expansion, axial	K-1	10-10-6	
Thermal expansion, transverse	K-1	17-10-6	
Fibre content by weight	%	68% ± 5%	
Degree of cure- Differentia scanning calorimety (DSC)	%	<6%	
Creep (after 24 hours)	%	<6%	

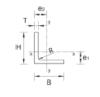
Fiberline Structural profiles and deck elements	Annex B2
Expression of performance	of European Technical Assessment ETA-16/0901

Cross sections, structural profiles:



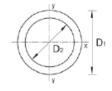


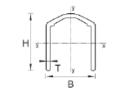




I-section

Square hollow section (SHS)





T-section

Flat sheets/plates

Circular hollow sections (CHS) Handrail sections

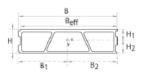
Cross sections, Deck profiles:

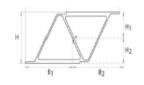




Plank HD

Plank MD





Authorised and notined according to Article 29 of the Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9



European Technical Assessment ETA-16/0901 of 02/06/2017

Technical Assessment Body issuing the ETA and designated according to Article 9 of the Regulation (EU) No 305/2011: ETA-Danmark A/S Fiberline Structural profiles

duct family to which the e construction product

Structural sections made from fibre reinforced Surctural sections made from fibre refino polymers (FRP/Glassfiber Composites)

uring plant

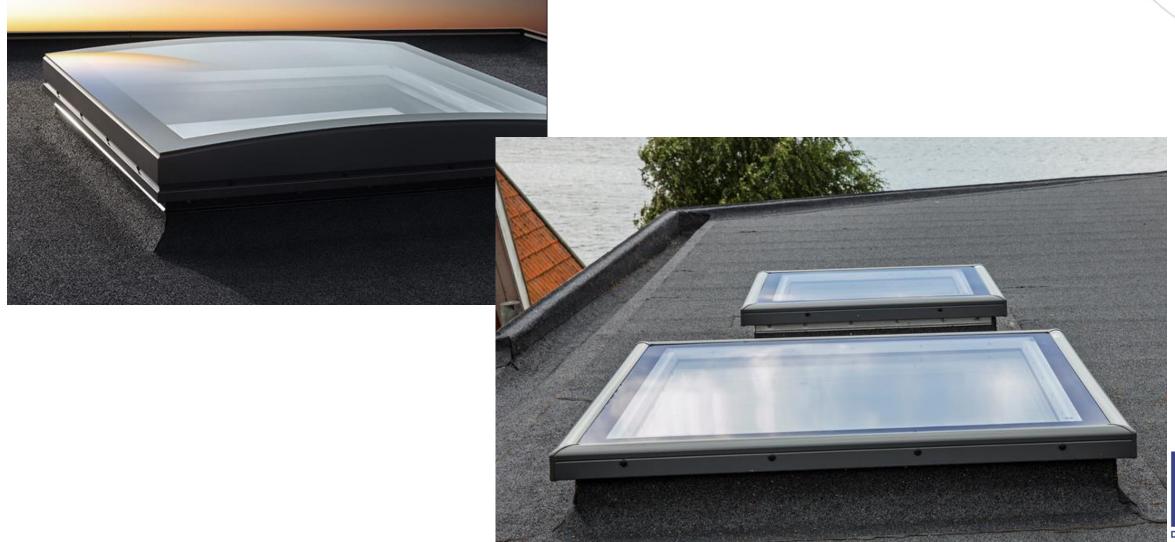
Fiberline Composites A/S Barmstedt Allé 5 DK-5500 Middelfart Phone +45 70 13 77 13 Fax +45 70 13 77 14 Internet www.fiberline.com Fiberline Composites A/S Barmstedt Allé 5 DK-5500 Middelfar

ean Technical t contains:

22 pages including 17 annexes which form an integral part of the document

an Technical is issued in ith Regulation 11, on the basis

EAD 260001-00-03.03 for Structural sections made EAU 2000 1-00-03-03 IOI SHUGHIRI SECTION BITTE from fibre reinforced polymers (FRP/Glassfiber Annualization of Anni 2014)

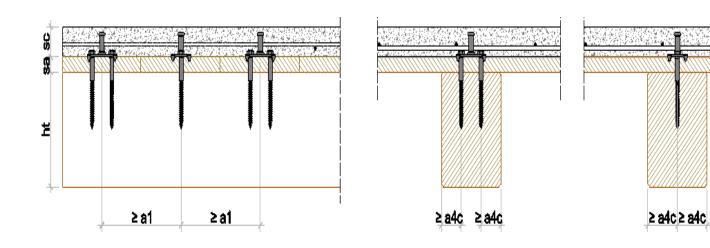


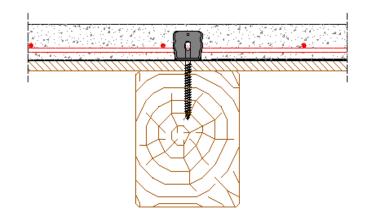


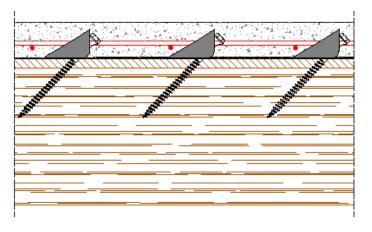






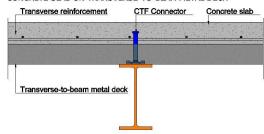


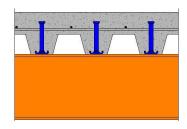




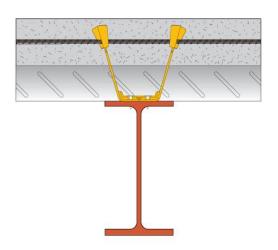


CONCRETE SLAB ON TRANSVERSE-TO-BEAM METAL DECK















Basic Work Requirement 7 – Sustainable use of natural resources

Still being discussed

Possible options on implementing BWR 7:

Performance must be declared based on:

- Full lifecycle of the product
- All indicators according to EN 15804 should be declared
- All indicators according to the modules A1, A2, A3, C and D in EN 15804 must be considered
- The modules A4 (transport) & A5 (installation) are optional
- Module B should not be included.
- implementing BWR 7 requires a revision of the EAD's and harmonized standards



EN 15804 – Life Cycle Stages

A 4 - 5

CONSTRUCTION

PROCESS

stage

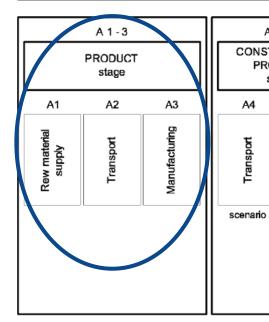
A5

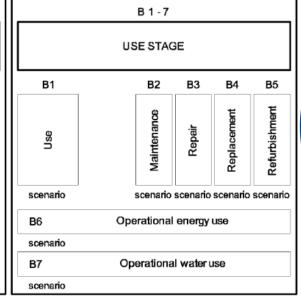
Construction installation proces

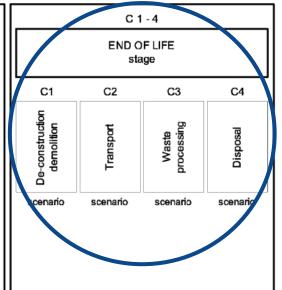
scenario



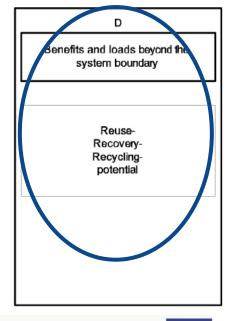
BUILDING LIFE CYCLE INFORMATION



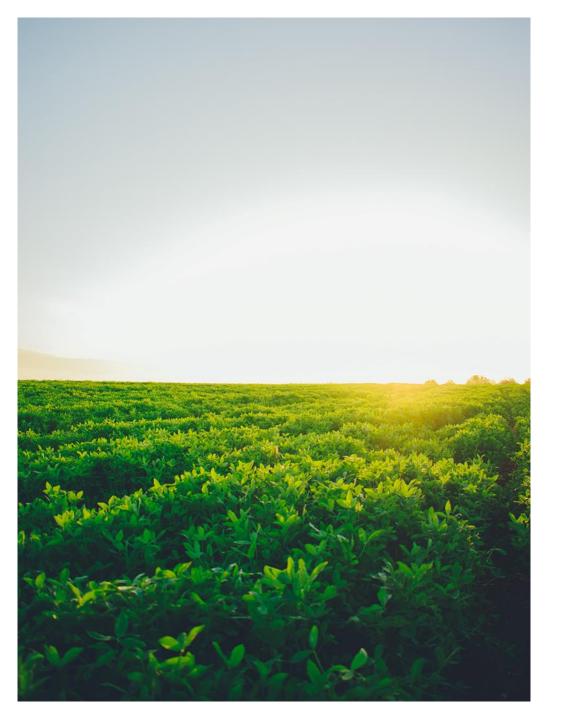




SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BEYOND THE BULDING LIFE CYCLE









How can ETA's be used

- More than 9000 ETA's have been issued
- More than 275 EAD's have been published
- Since ETA's in accordance with the CPR are voluntary, it is not possible to require products to have an ETA.
- Only products covered by a harmonized standard are subject to mandatory CE marking
- If the products has an ETA, the product performance is well documented in a common European technical language
- Therefore, ETA's are a useful and essential tool when bringing innovative or other non-standardized products into the constuction process
- It allows for decision makes to have a common Euroepan document with high technical value as basis for their decision
- ETA's has an enhanced advantage and value in relation to the circular economy, since it creates a basis for CE marking new green innovative products, recycled products and reused products, which are typically not covered by harmonsied standars.

