# Environmental Product Declaration





In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 for:

## Burmatex<sup>®</sup>

MANUFACTURERS OF CREATIVE FLOORING

# chevrolay 50, grimebuster 50 carpet tiles, all colour variations

95% Polypropylene fibre, 5% Recycled polyester fibre BioBase® recycled backing

#### Made in the UK

Programme: The International EPD® System, <u>www.environdec.com</u>

Programme operator: EPD International AB

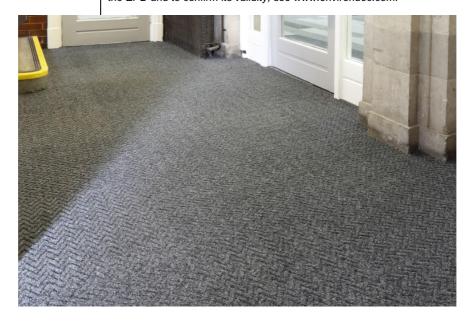
Type of EPD: EPD of multiple products, based on the average results of the product

group

EPD registration number: | EPD-IES-0001840

Version date: 2025-09-22 Validity date: 2030-09-21

An EPD may be updated or depublished if conditions change. To find the latest version of the EPD and to confirm its validity, see www.environdec.com.







#### General information

#### **Programme information**

| Programme: | The International EPD® System |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
|            | EPD International AB          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Address:   | Box 210 60                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| Address.   | SE-100 31 Stockholm           |  |  |  |  |  |
|            | Sweden                        |  |  |  |  |  |
| Website:   | www.environdec.com            |  |  |  |  |  |
| E-mail:    | info@environdec.com           |  |  |  |  |  |

#### Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification **Product Category Rules (PCR)** CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR) Product Category Rules (PCR): PCR 2019:14-version 2.0.1. Construction products. C-PCR-004 Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings (EN 16810) (version 2024-04-30) (prolonged validity).UN CPC code(s): 272 Carpets and other textile floor coverings PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Chairs of the PCR review: Rob Rouwette (chair), Noa Meron (co-chair). See https://www.environdec.com/aboutus/the-international-epd-system-about-the-system for a list of members. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat www.environdec.com/contact. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) LCA accountability: Maggie Wildnauer, WAP Sustainability, Inc. [www.wapsustainability.com] Third-party verification External and independent ('third-party') verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via EPD verification through: ☑ Individual EPD verification without a pre-verified LCA/EPD tool Third-party verifier: Matt Fishwick, Fishwick Environmental [https://fishwickenvironmental.com/] Approved by: The International EPD® System Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party individual verifier: ☐ Yes $\boxtimes$ No

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but published in different EPD programmes, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they shall be based on the same PCR (including the same first-digit version number) or be based on fully aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have identical scope in terms of included life-cycle stages (unless the excluded life-cycle stage is demonstrated to be insignificant); apply identical impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); and be valid at the time of comparison.





#### Information about EPD owner

Owner of the EPD: Burmatex Limited

Contact: info@burmatex.co.uk

**Description of the organisation:** Burmatex® is one of the UK's leading designers and manufacturers

of contract carpet tiles and planks.

Name and location of production site(s): Victoria Mills, The Green, Ossett, WF5 0AN, UK.

 $\hbox{All Burmatex}^{\circledR} \ carpet/carpet \ tile/carpet \ plank \ ranges \ are \ made \ at \ its \ single \ UK \ manufacturing \ site \ in$ 

Ossett.

#### **Product information**

Product name: chevrolay 50, grimebuster 50 carpet tiles (all colours)

**Product identification:** Fibre Bonded

Product description: 50cm x 50cm tiles on a BioBase® backing, using 95% Polypropylene fibre, 5%

Recycled polyester fibre (all colours).

**UN CPC code:** 272 Carpets and other textile floor coverings

<u>Product lifespan:</u> 15 years <u>Product technical data:</u>

| Description         | Standard               | Result         |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Total Weight        | ISO 8543               | 4300g/m2 +/10% |
| Pile Thickness      | ISO 1765               | 10.0mm         |
| Total Thickness     | ISO 1765               | 12.0mm         |
| Wear Classification | BS EN 1307             | Heavy Contract |
| Flammability        | EN 13501-1             | Bfl-S1         |
| Impact Noise        | BS EN ISO 10140-3:2010 | Untested       |

#### **Manufacturing Process**

The product is manufactured at a UK facility using standard carpet tile production steps: fibre preparation, needling, application of backing, finishing, and cutting. All inputs and energy usage are calculated on an area-allocated basis.

#### **More information:**

This product is manufactured in the UK under ISO-compliant systems. A take-back scheme is available for end-of-life recovery of tiles. For details, visit <a href="https://www.burmatex.co.uk">www.burmatex.co.uk</a>.

#### Content declaration

All values reported per functional unit for average product. Pigment is contained in the purchased fibres. Composition does not change for different color products.

| Product components  | Mass, kg | Mass % | Post-consumer material, Mass-% | Biogenic material,<br>Mass-% and kg<br>C/kg |
|---------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| Polypropylene fibre | 1.08     | 25     | 0                              | 0   |
| Polyester fibre     | 0.06     | 1      | 1                              | 0   |
| Latex               | 0.35     | 8      | 0                              | 0   |
| Glass fibre         | 0.03     | <1     | 0                              | 0   |
| PET                 | 0.05     | 1      | 0                              | 0   |
| Limestone           | 2.13     | 50     | 0                              | 0   |
| Bitumen             | 0.60     | 14     | 0                              | 0   |
| Total               | 4.30     | 100    | 1                              | 0   |





| Packaging materials | Mass, kg | Mass-% (versus the product) | Mass biogenic carbon, kg C |  |  |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Pallet              | 0.113    | 2.6                         | 0.06                       |  |  |
| Cardboard           | 0.110    | 2.6                         | 0.06                       |  |  |
| Polyethylene        | 0.002    | <0.1                        | 0                          |  |  |
| TOTAL               | 0.224    | 5.2                         | 0.11                       |  |  |

| Dangerous substances from the candidate list of SVHC for Authorisation | EC No. | CAS No. | Mass-% per functional unit |
|--|--------|---------|----------------------------|
| N/A  | N/A    | N/A     | N/A                        |

#### **LCA** information

Functional unit: One square metre of floor covering, weight 4.3 kg, conversion factor to mass 0.233.

Reference service life: 1 year Time representativeness: 2022

<u>Database(s)</u> and LCA software used: Ecoinvent 3.10, cut-off with SimaPro 9.6.

**Description of system boundaries:** Cradle to grave and module D.

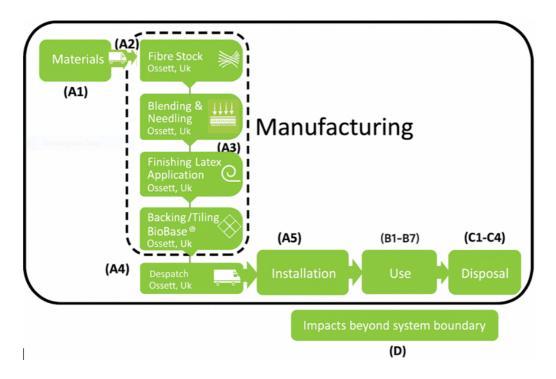
Infrastructure and capital goods are not included in the LCA analysis, other than where this forms part of the background data in Ecoinvent. Cut off criteria were based upon input flows being less than 1% of the total individually, subject to the sum of all flows being less than 5% of the total, subject to verification that the impacts associated with such flows were not of a magnitude to affect the reported data significantly (less than 5% in total). Not included in the analysis is any losses due to broken pallets (pallet network used), any possible recycling of packaging from deliveries is not included and it is all treated as waste. Recycled limestone is treated as quarried limestone.

All site use of electricity, gas, water have been allocated on an area basis (m2). With the total area of production (m2) for the reference year divided by the use of electricity, gas, water for the site for the same reference year. Individual units of the factory are not separately metered. Wastes generated by the site are also allocated on an area basis for the production year analysed. Throughout the study recycled materials were accounted for via the cut-off method. Recovered energy from the incineration of product and packaging waste during installation is cut-off, i.e., no credit is given. Energy recovered from incinerated product at end-of-life is reflected with a credit in Module D.





#### System diagram:



#### Product Stage (Modules A1-A3)

Modules A1–A3 cover raw material supply, transport to the manufacturing site, and manufacturing. Recycled and conventional raw materials are considered. Electricity and gas consumption are allocated on an area basis, based on a low-carbon certified UK energy supply. Packaging and production waste are included.

An electricity grid mix based upon purchased electricity for 2022 was used. The primary energy mix is: renewables 94.30%, natural gas 4.30%, nuclear 0.40%, coal 0.50%, other fuels 0.40%. The renewables primary energy mix is: wind 50%, bioenergy 28%, photovoltaic 13%, hydropower 3.4%. GWP =  $0.0620 \, \text{kgCO2e/kWh}$ .

#### Construction Stage (Modules A4-A5)

#### A4 (Transport to site)

| Scenario information  | Unit (per FU)                           |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Fuel type and consumption of vehicle or vehicle type used   | Long distance freight, lorry >32 metric |  |  |
| for transport   | ton, EURO6; Diesel                      |  |  |
| Litre of fuel type per distance or vehicle type, Commission | 20 litres/100 km                        |  |  |
| Directive 2007/37/EC (European Emission Standard)           | 20 IIII es/ 100 KIII                    |  |  |
| Distance  | 150 km                                  |  |  |
| Capacity utilisation (Including empty returns)              | 50%                                     |  |  |
| Bulk density  | 358 kg/m3                               |  |  |





#### A5 (Installation)

| Scenario information   | Unit (per FU)  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Ancillary materials for installation (specified by   | 90 ml solvent-free acrylic emulsion (30%   |  |  |  |  |  |
| material)  | solids)  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water use  | 0.00006 m3   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other resource use   | kg   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantitative description of energy type (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waste materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (carpet offcuts, edges, etc.)  | 3% (0.129 kg) to landfill  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output materials (specified by type) as a result of waste processing at the building site e.g. of collection for recycling, for energy recovery, disposal (specified by route) | 0.113 kg pallet (recycle) 0.110 kg cardboard (landfill) 0.002 kg polyethylene packaging (landfill) |  |  |  |  |  |

#### <u>Use Stage (Module B2 – Maintenance)</u>

The reference service life is 1 year and the total impacts associated with maintenance for 1 year are reported. For actual service life of the product multiply the values in the table by the appropriate number of years. Electricity for maintenance utilizes the standard UK grid energy mix: Offshore wind 16.6%, Onshore wind 16.6%, Bioenergy 5.7%, Photovoltaic 4.5%, Hydropower 3.2%, Gas 36.2%, Nuclear 16.1%, Coal 1.1%. GWP = 0.227 kgCO2e/kWh.

| Scenario information Unit (per FU)  | Unit (per FU)                |
|---|------------------------------|
| Maintenance process   | Vacuum cleaning              |
| Maintenance cycle   | Daily (250 days/year)        |
| Energy input during maintenance   | 0.377 kWh/m2/yr              |
| Deep cleaning   | Twice a year                 |
| Ancillary materials for maintenance, e.g. cleaning agent, specify materials | 0.12 kg non-ionic surfactant |
| Waste material resulting from maintenance                                   | 0.005 m3 wastewater          |
| Net freshwater consumption during maintenance                               | 0.005 m3                     |

#### End-of-life Stage (Modules C1-C4)

| Processes                            | Unit (per FU)  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Distance transported (C2)            | 50 km  |
| Collection process                   | 4.3 kg collected separately  |
| Recovery system                      | 4.3 kg for energy recovery   |
| Assumptions for scenario development | Thermal energy recovered with 80% efficiency, remaining bottom ash sent to landfill (C4) |

#### **Beyond System Boundary (Module D)**

Module D includes the environmental benefit from recovered energy during incineration at end-of-life. Thermal energy is assumed to displace natural gas heating, with an energy recovery efficiency of 80%.





Modules declared, geographical scope, share of specific data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results)

|                            | Pro                 | duct st   | age           | prod      | Construction process Use stage stage |     |             |        |             | End of life stage |                        |                       |                            | Resource recovery stage |                  |          |  |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------|--|
|                            | Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | Construction installation            | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment     | Operational energy use | Operational water use | De-construction demolition | Transport               | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-<br>potential |
| Module                     | A1                  | A2        | А3            | A4        | A5                                   | В1  | B2          | В3     | В4          | В5                | В6                     | В7                    | C1                         | C2                      | С3               | C4       | D                                      |
| Modules<br>declared        | Х                   | Х         | х             | х         | х                                    | Х   | Х           | Х      | Х           | Х                 | Х                      | Х                     | Х                          | Х                       | Х                | х        | Х                                      |
| Geography                  | UK                  | UK        | UK            | UK        | UK                                   | UK  | UK          | UK     | UK          | UK                | UK                     | UK                    | UK                         | UK                      | UK               | UK       | UK                                     |
| Share of primary data used | 8%                  |           |               |           | -                                    | -   | -           | -      | -           | -                 | -                      | -                     | -                          | -                       | -                | -        |  |
| Variation – products       | 0%                  |           |               |           |                                      | -   | -           | -      | -           | -                 | -                      | -                     | -                          | -                       | -                | -        | -                                      |
| Variation – sites          |                     | N/A       | A (single     | site)     |                                      | -   | -           | -      | -           | -                 | -                      | -                     | -                          | -                       | -                | -        | -                                      |

The share of primary data is calculated based on GWP-GHG results. It is a simplified indicator for data quality that supports the use of more primary data, to increase the representativeness of and comparability between EPDs. Note that the indicator does not capture all relevant aspects of data quality and is not comparable across product categories.

#### **Data quality assessment**

| Process                  | Source type    | Source         | Reference year | Data category  |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Manufacturing of product | Collected data | Burmatex       | 2022           | Primary data   |
| Polypropylene fibre      | Database       | Ecoinvent 3.10 | 2022           | Secondary data |
| Latex                    | Database       | Ecoinvent 3.10 | 2022           | Secondary data |

The geographical scope of the manufacturing portion of the life cycle is the UK. All primary data were collected from the manufacturer. The geographic coverage of primary data is considered very good. The geographical scope of the raw material acquisition is global. Customer distribution, site installation, and use portions of the life cycle is within the UK. Primary data represent all information for calendar year 2022. Using this data meets the PCR requirements. Time coverage of this primary data is considered very good. Primary data are specific to the technology the company uses in manufacturing their product. It is site-specific and considered of very good quality.

In selecting secondary data, priority was given to the accuracy and representativeness of the data. When available and deemed of significant quality, country-specific data were used. However, priority was given to technological relevance and accuracy in selecting secondary data. This often led to the





substitution of regional and/or global data for country-specific data. Overall geographic data quality is considered good. Data necessary to model cradle-to-gate unit processes were sourced from the mentioned EPDs and ecoinvent datasets. All datasets rely on at least one 1-year average data. Overall time coverage of the datasets is considered very good and meets the requirement of the PCR that all data be updated within a 10- year period. Technological coverage of the datasets is considered very good relative to the actual supply chain of the manufacturer.

#### **Environmental performance**

This EPD contains information about environmental impact, use of resources and waste production in the form of quantitative indicators.

All environmental data is given for the functional unit which is 1 m<sup>2</sup> of floor covering. While results represent multiple colors of product, dye is a negligible contributor and therefore variation between different colors of product is 0%.

The estimated impact results are only relative statements which do not indicate the end points of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins or risks.

For more information on calculating the primary energy characterisation factors see Annex 3 within the PCR. The model adopted is described in option B of the annex.

The results of the end-of-life stage (modules C1-C4) should be considered when using the results of the product stage (modules A1-A3).

## Mandatory indicators according to EN 15804 [EF 3.1], results per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of floor covering

|                      | overing                |           |          |            |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Indicator            | Unit                   | A1-A3     | A4       | <b>A</b> 5 | B1       | B2       | B3-B7    | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
| GWP-total            | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq. | 4.98E+00  | 9.23E-02 | 5.25E-01   | 0.00E+00 | 3.98E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.28E-02 | 5.09E+00 | 6.18E-03 | -7.34E+00 |
| GWP-fossil           | kg CO2 eq.             | 5.38E+00  | 9.22E-02 | 1.16E-01   | 0.00E+00 | 3.97E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.27E-02 | 5.09E+00 | 6.18E-03 | -7.34E+00 |
| GWP-<br>biogenic     | kg CO2 eq.             | -3.99E-01 | 2.23E-05 | 4.08E-01   | 0.00E+00 | 1.51E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.03E-05 | 3.03E-04 | 1.03E-06 | 0.00E+00  |
| GWP-luluc            | kg CO2 eq.             | 4.09E-03  | 3.83E-05 | 1.01E-04   | 0.00E+00  |
| ODP                  | kg CFC 11<br>eq.       | 1.16E-07  | 1.73E-08 | 3.25E-09   | 0.00E+00 | 7.48E-09 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 8.01E-09 | 5.24E-09 | 9.30E-11 | -3.35E-07 |
| AP                   | mol H+ eq.             | 2.12E-02  | 2.87E-04 | 1.66E-03   | 0.00E+00 | 1.94E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.33E-04 | 1.16E-03 | 5.58E-05 | -5.81E-03 |
| EP-<br>freshwater    | kg P eq.               | 6.55E-04  | 7.51E-06 | 4.38E-05   | 0.00E+00 | 9.28E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.48E-06 | 1.52E-05 | 3.14E-07 | -1.33E-04 |
| EP-marine            | kg N eq.               | 4.67E-03  | 5.46E-05 | 1.18E-04   | 0.00E+00 | 9.36E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.53E-05 | 6.63E-04 | 2.50E-05 | -2.09E-03 |
| EP-<br>terrestrial   | mol N eq.              | 4.69E-02  | 5.93E-04 | 1.13E-03   | 0.00E+00 | 4.91E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.75E-04 | 5.65E-03 | 2.72E-04 | -2.27E-02 |
| РОСР                 | kg NMVOC<br>eq.        | 2.14E-02  | 2.34E-04 | 5.10E-04   | 0.00E+00 | 1.81E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.09E-04 | 1.42E-03 | 8.19E-05 | -1.38E-02 |
| ADPmineral s&metals* | kg Sb eq.              | 2.13E-05  | 2.46E-07 | 1.11E-06   | 0.00E+00 | 3.92E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.14E-07 | 2.45E-07 | 2.21E-09 | -2.55E-06 |
| ADP-fossil*          | MJ                     | 1.56E+02  | 1.40E+00 | 2.04E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 8.65E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 6.48E-01 | 9.39E-01 | 7.91E-02 | -1.08E+02 |
| WDP*                 | m3                     | 2.74E+00  | 8.77E-03 | 8.03E-02   | 0.00E+00 | 1.40E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.06E-03 | 2.45E-02 | 1.95E-04 | -3.74E-02 |

<sup>\*</sup> Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

Note: All modules, are declared, but where there are nil entries, they are not included in the EPD to make the data more legible





## Potential environmental impact – additional mandatory and voluntary indicators, results per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of floor covering

| Indicator | Unit              | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | B1       | B2       | В3-В7    | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|-----------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| GWP-GHG*  | kg CO₂ eq.        | 5.38E+00 | 9.22E-02 | 1.16E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 3.97E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.27E-02 | 5.09E+00 | 6.18E-03 | -7.34E+00 |
| РМ        | Disease incidence | 2.56E-07 | 6.52E-09 | 8.19E-09 | 0.00E+00 | 2.34E-08 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.02E-09 | 5.83E-09 | 1.53E-09 | -3.08E-08 |
| IRP***    | kBq U235<br>eq.   | 2.35E-01 | 7.36E-03 | 1.44E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 1.11E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.41E-03 | 1.88E-03 | 4.02E-05 | -4.07E-02 |
| ETP-fw**  | CTUe              | 2.06E+01 | 8.54E-02 | 1.20E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.44E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.96E-02 | 1.01E+01 | 3.73E-02 | -4.82E+00 |
| HTP-c**   | CTUh              | 8.77E-09 | 3.60E-12 | 3.34E-09 | 0.00E+00 | 1.08E-08 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.67E-12 | 3.13E-08 | 3.11E-11 | -1.88E-08 |
| HTP-nc**  | CTUh              | 4.89E-08 | 2.47E-11 | 1.48E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 3.66E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.14E-11 | 8.88E-10 | 3.90E-12 | -2.09E-09 |
| SQP**     | dimensionle<br>ss | 3.61E+01 | 1.22E+00 | 6.10E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 5.68E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 5.65E-01 | 2.81E-01 | 9.44E-02 | -1.71E+00 |

<sup>\*</sup>GWP-GHG - This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. As such, the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> is set to zero

#### Use of resources, results per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of floor covering

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3    | A4       | <b>A</b> 5 | В1       | B2       | В3-В7    | C1       | C2       | C3            | C4       | D         |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| PERE      | MJ   | 1.07E+01 | 2.02E-02 | 1.58E-01   | 0.00E+00 | 3.74E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 9.37E-03 | 3.85E-02      | 6.53E-04 | -4.54E-01 |
| PERM      | MJ   | 8.63E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 3.20E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | -<br>8.31E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| PERT      | MJ   | 9.70E+01 | 2.02E-02 | 3.04E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 3.74E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 9.37E-03 | -<br>8.30E+01 | 6.53E-04 | -4.54E-01 |
| PENRE     | MJ   | 1.68E+02 | 1.52E+00 | 2.18E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 9.32E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 7.03E-01 | 1.02E+00      | 8.41E-02 | -1.20E+02 |
| PENRM     | MJ   | 8.32E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | -<br>8.32E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| PENRT     | MJ   | 2.51E+02 | 1.52E+00 | 2.18E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 9.32E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 7.03E-01 | -<br>8.21E+01 | 8.41E-02 | -1.20E+02 |
| SM        | kg   | 6.00E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00      | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| RSF       | MJ   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00      | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| NRSF      | MJ   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00      | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| FW        | m3   | 6.38E-02 | 2.23E-04 | 2.95E-03   | 0.00E+00 | 5.58E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.03E-04 | 0.00E+00      | 3.45E-04 | -6.70E-03 |

Waste production and output flows, results per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of floor covering

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | B1       | B2       | B3-B7    | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| HWD       | kg   | 5.88E-04 | 8.29E-07 | 4.91E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 1.47E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.84E-07 | 5.68E-06 | 5.14E-07 | -4.80E-04 |
| NHWD      | kg   | 3.09E-01 | 8.67E-02 | 1.91E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 4.95E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.02E-02 | 9.29E-02 | 2.16E+00 | -1.55E-01 |
| RWD       | kg   | 6.42E-05 | 9.78E-06 | 3.73E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 2.47E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.53E-06 | 4.77E-07 | 9.32E-09 | -1.03E-05 |

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

experience with the indicator.

\*\*\*Disclaimer: 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 nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.





| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3    | A4       | <b>A</b> 5 | B1       | B2       | B3-B7    | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D        |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| CRU       | kg   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| MFR       | kg   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.15E-01   | 0.00E+00 |
| MFER      | kg   | 2.26E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.14E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| EEE       | MJ   | 1.35E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| EET       | MJ   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00   | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

#### Information on biogenic carbon content

| Biogenic carbon content | kgC  | kgCO <sub>2</sub> |  |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------|--|
| In product              | 0.00 | 0.00              |  |
| In packaging            | 0.11 | 0.41              |  |

Note: 1 kgC = 44/12kgCO<sub>2</sub>





# chevrolay 50, grimebuster 50 carpet tiles Additional environmental information

# eco matters

## Our heritage

Originally established in the UK in 1917 as J&F Burrows, we have been recycling for over 100 years. We began by recycling wool and cotton textile waste for resale to the textile industry, for use in the manufacturer of clothing.

With the advent of synthetic fibres, we quickly adapted to also recycle synthetic waste, eventually focusing solely on the recycling of nylon and polypropylene. With the development of a new type of carpet, needlefelt (now called fibre bonded), we saw an opportunity to use this recycled material to produce our own finished products.

The Burmatex<sup>®</sup> brand was created in 1976. For over 50 years, the careful selection, reprocessing and recycling of industrial synthetic waste has enabled us to produce sustainable products.

Today Burmatex® manufacturers a much broader range of products, including designer loop and low-level loop nylon carpet tiles. Still, the fundamental principles of recycling and reuse remain at the core of our operation and form the foundations of the eco\_matters sustainability principles.





"Our single site operation in Ossett, UK, has been recycling for over 100 years."

To achieve optimal whole Life Costings, products must be correctly installed and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' instructions: <a href="https://www.burmatex.co.uk/technical/caring-for-your-carpet/">https://www.burmatex.co.uk/technical/caring-for-your-carpet/</a>

End of Life Take Back Scheme – To give your used tiles a new lease of life, please contact us for more details of our Recovery Take Back Service - 01924 262525 or <a href="www.burmatex.co.uk/contact-us/">www.burmatex.co.uk/contact-us/</a> for more information.





### **Abbreviations**

| Indicator  | Abbreviation |
|--|--------------|
| Global warming potential (Fossil, biogenic, land use and transformation (LUT)) | GWP          |
| Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer                           | ODP          |
| Acidification potential  | AP           |
| Eutrophication potential   | EP           |
| Formation potential of tropospheric ozone                                      | POCP         |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Elements   | ADPE         |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Fossil resources                                 | ADPF         |
| Water scarcity potential   | WSP          |
| Primary energy resources – Renewable (use as energy carrier)                   | PERE         |
| Primary energy resources – Renewable (use raw materials)                       | PERM         |
| Primary energy resources – Renewable (total)                                   | PERT         |
| Primary energy resources – Non-renewable (use as energy carrier)               | PENRE        |
| Primary energy resources – Non-renewable (use raw materials)                   | PENRM        |
| Primary energy resources – Non-renewable (total)                               | PENRT        |
| Secondary material   | SM           |
| Renewable secondary fuels  | RSF          |
| Non-renewable secondary fuels  | NRSF         |
| Net use of fresh water   | NUFW         |
| Hazardous waste disposed   | HWD          |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed   | NHWD         |
| Radioactive waste disposed   | RWD          |
| Components for re-use  | CRU          |
| Material for recycling   | MFR          |
| Materials for energy recovery  | MFER         |
| Exported energy, electricity   | EEE          |
| Exported energy, thermal   | EET          |
| Particulate Matter emissions   | PM           |
| Ionizing radiation, human health   | IRP          |
| Eco-toxicity - freshwater  | ETP-fw       |
| Human toxicity, cancer effect  | HTP-c        |
| Human toxicity, non-cancer effects   | HTP-nc       |
| Land use related impacts/Soil quality  | SQP          |





# chevrolay 50, grimebuster 50 carpet tiles References

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#### **Version history**

| Version | Date       | Differences from previous versions                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1.0     | 2020-02-03 | Original version of EPD  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.0     | Current    | Previous version expired; updated to PCR 2019:14-version 2.0.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |