ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION
as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner of the Declaration</th>
<th>Unilin bvba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme holder</td>
<td>Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration number</td>
<td>EPD-UNI-20170035-IBD1-EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue date</td>
<td>19/10/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid to</td>
<td>18/10/2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Direct Pressure Laminate Floor Coverings
UNILIN Division Flooring

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

UNILIN Division Flooring

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

Delegation number
EPD-UNI-20170035-IBD1-EN

This Declaration is based on the Product Category Rules:
Floor coverings, 07.2016
(PCR tested and approved by the SVR)

Issue date
19/10/2017

Valid to
18/10/2022

Owner of the Declaration
UNILIN Division Flooring
Ooigemstraat 3
8710 Wielsbeke
Belgium

Declared product / Declared unit
1m² of DPL floor covering with a thickness of 7mm.

Scope:
The laminate floor covering described in this EPD has a thickness of 7 mm and meets the requirements of the EN14041:2006 and the use classes 31-34 according to /EN 13329/ and EN ISO 10874/. In order to enable the user of the EPD to calculate the LCA results for different thicknesses and use classes, the EPD contains the respective calculation rules. The products are available under 4 brandnames: Unilin / Pergo / Quick-Step / Balterio. 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 CEN Norm /EN 15804/ serves as the core PCR
Independent verification of the declaration according to /ISO 14025/

Dr. Burkhard Lehmann
(Managing Director IBU)

Christina Bocher
(Independent verifier appointed by SVR)

2. Product

2.1 Product description / Product definition
DPL (Direct Pressure Laminate) floor coverings described in this EPD are produced by UNILIN division Flooring. The floor coverings meet the requirements of /EN 13329/.
DPL laminate floorings are made up of a number of layers. On the top side, there is a decor with a transparent, wear-resistant contact surface; in the middle, there is a core layer made of high density wood fibre and on the back side, there is a stabilizing layer to guarantee floor stability. The decorative paper of DPL floor covering can be printed with any design and gives the floor its individual appearance.

For placing on the market in the EU/EFTA (with the exception of Switzerland) the Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 applies. The products need a Declaration of Performance under consideration of /EN14041:2006/ and all have a CE-marking.

2.2 Application
The laminate floor covering as described in this EPD is used as a floating modular flooring system for indoor use and meets the requirements of the use classes: 31-34 according to /EN 13329/ and /EN ISO 10874/.

2.3 Technical Data

Constructional data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grammage</td>
<td>6400</td>
<td>g/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abrasion Class - /EN 13329/</td>
<td>AC4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Form</td>
<td>panel</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickness of the element - /EN 13329/</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of the surface layer - /EN 13329/</td>
<td>300 - 2500</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width of the surface layer - /EN 13329/</td>
<td>90 - 600</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density - /EN 323/</td>
<td>&gt;900</td>
<td>kg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 Delivery status
Typical standard dimensions are as follows (length - width - thickness)
Environmental Product Declaration UNILIN – Direct Pressure Laminate Floor Covering

- 1200mm x 190mm x 7mm
- 1380mm x 156mm x 8mm

2.5 Base materials / Ancillary materials
The composition of a DPL floor covering in mass % is:
- 90-96 % High Density Fibre board (HDF)
- 2-4 % paper
- 4-6 % resin
- <1 % corundum

HDF (high density fibreboard)
The core board is an HDF board >850kg/m³ composed of wood fibres and a thermosetting resin, mainly MUF (melamine-urea-formaldehyde) resin.

Paper
The renewable resource wood is the main raw material for paper production.

Resins
The used amino resins are melamine-formaldehyde (95%) and urea formaldehyde (5%) resins. Amino resins are thermosetting resins that are cured using heat and pressure.

Corundum
Bauxite is the mineral resource of corundum. By using aluminium oxide (Al2O3) the surface layer of a laminate flooring obtains abrasion and wear resistance.

DPL floor coverings do not contain substances that are listed in the “Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation” /REACH/.

Factors for different thicknesses
DPL laminate floor coverings are available in different thicknesses. In order to enable the user of the EPD to calculate the results for different thicknesses and use classes the factors in the following table can be used for the calculation. For A1-A3, A4, A5, B2, C3 and D the LCA results of the declared product (thickness 7 mm) in chapter 5 have to be multiplied with these factors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>A1-A3</th>
<th>A4</th>
<th>A5</th>
<th>B2</th>
<th>C3</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GWP</td>
<td>[kg CO₂ eq.]</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODP</td>
<td>[kg CFC11 eq.]</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>[kg SO₂ eq.]</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP</td>
<td>[kg PO₄²⁻ eq.]</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCO2P</td>
<td>[kg EtOH eq.]</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADPE</td>
<td>[kg St eq.]</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADFP</td>
<td>[MJ]</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERT</td>
<td>[MJ]</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENRT</td>
<td>[MJ]</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Factors to get the results for 8 mm & 9.5 mm (weighted average of Belgian and Russian production)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>A1-A3</th>
<th>A4</th>
<th>A5</th>
<th>B2</th>
<th>C3</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GWP</td>
<td>[kg CO₂ eq.]</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODP</td>
<td>[kg CFC11 eq.]</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>[kg SO₂ eq.]</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP</td>
<td>[kg PO₄²⁻ eq.]</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCO2P</td>
<td>[kg EtOH eq.]</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADPE</td>
<td>[kg St eq.]</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADFP</td>
<td>[MJ]</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERT</td>
<td>[MJ]</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENRT</td>
<td>[MJ]</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: Factors to get the results for 12 mm (Belgian production)

2.6 Manufacture
Impregnation & Resin production:
The resin production is included in the LCA; it is produced by UNILIN bvba, division Flooring. The different components are mixed together and used to impregnate the different paper layers (overlay, décor and backing).

Pressing:
The resin impregnated papers (overlay, décor and backing) are pressed under heat with the HDF core board in a single stage process. In this process the resin cures and the different layers are laminated together.

Cutting and milling:
The pressed boards are cut to size and equipped with a tongue-and-groove assembly system. Eventually the boards are provided with a bevel.

Packaging:
The laminate floorings are unit-packed and edge-protected using ribbed cardboard and shrink-wrapped in foil.
Laminate floor coverings are intended for use as floor covering within a building. According to the area of application floor coverings are classified in use classes.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing
The production conditions do not demand any special health protection measures over and beyond the legal requirements.
Water: Production related waste water from the HDF production process is purified in a waste water treatment plant. The use of water in the DPL flooring production process is negligible. Where water is needed, it either evaporates or is re-used in the internal water loop.

Air: The constitutional valid regulations are observed. The emissions to air are far below the legally required thresholds.

Soil: There is no impact on soil.

2.8 Product processing/Installation
UNILIN Laminate floor coverings are generally installed floating. This means that the floor covering is not fixed to the sub-floor using glue, nails etc. The floor covering panels are mainly mechanically assembled glue-less by means of tongue and groove. Underlay material is needed when installing laminate floor coverings in order to achieve a levelling effect, thermal or acoustical insulation or protection against rising dampness.

2.9 Packaging
Packaging requirements according to /EN 13329/: Laminate floor coverings are delivered in packages designed to protect the corners, edges and surfaces of the product, under normal conditions of transport and handling. Laminate flooring is accordingly unit-packed and edge-protected using ribbed cardboard and shrink-wrapped in foil. Pallets are finally used for the delivery. The pallets can also be reused.

2.10 Condition of use
The substantial composition during the use phase refers to the composition during the manufacturing. The conditions of use are described in the producer's documentation.

2.11 Environment and health during use
Environmental protection: When the products are used as designated and according the current state of knowledge, there are no hazards for water, air and soil. Health protection: When used normally and in accordance with the designated purpose, no health risks or restrictions are to be anticipated by UNILIN DPL floor coverings. This is in line with the current state of knowledge.

2.12 Reference service life
The estimated service life of floor covering depends e.g. on the type of floor covering and the area of application, the users themselves and the maintenance of the product. Comparisons of different floor coverings are only allowed, if these parameters are considered in a consistent way. A minimum service life of 20 years can be assumed /BBSR/, technical service life can be considerably longer. The use stage is declared in this EPD for a one year usage.

Influences on ageing when applied in accordance with the rules of technology.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire
The reaction to fire is determined according to /EN 13501-1/. The class for laminate floors produced by UNILIN bvba-division Flooring, in combination with all underlays of the sales program is Cfl-s1. The higher classes 33 and 34 in the Pergo range are Bfl-s1.

Fire protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building material class</td>
<td>Cfl or Bfl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke gas development</td>
<td>s1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burning droplets</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water
In case of a leak or a flood where the flooring has been soaked for a longer period of time (days) the flooring will most probably be considered a total loss. In case of short or shorter time of exposure and after drying, no visible damage may be expected. If the water came under the floorcovering (floating installation) it may be necessary to unclick the panels and let them dry. The subfloor will most probably also be wet and should be given the time to come to equilibrium moisture content before re-installation of the dry panels.

Mechanical destruction
Small or smaller damages in the flooring surface can be repaired by using coloured solvent-free melt waxes. In case of more severe damage the damaged panels can be replaced. The damaged panels go into the normal end-of-life treatment.

2.14 Re-use phase
A laminate floor covering which is not at the end-of-life stage may be uninstalled and re-used as a floor covering. Post-consumer laminate floor covering waste can be recycled as wood based products. When appropriate recycling facilities do not exist, laminate floor coverings shall be thermally recycled.

2.15 Disposal
Post-installation and post-consumer flooring panels are considered as wood waste. The European Waste Code /EWC/ is 030105. It can be disposed in any regulated municipal waste collection point as wood waste.

2.16 Further information
All information about the product composition, technical performance, instructions for installation and maintenance, precautionary instructions for use, CE-marking and relevant DOP (declaration of performance) documents, are available either in the packs or can be found on the homepages www.quick-step.com or www.pergo.com or can be requested at Unilin bvba division flooring www.unilin.com or info@unilin.com.

3. LCA: Calculation rules
3.1 Declared Unit
The declared unit is 1 m² laminate flooring with a thickness of 7 mm and a weight of 6.4 kg. It has the use class 32 as this is the most common product.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declared unit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion factor to 1 kg</td>
<td>0.156</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 System boundary
This is an EPD of the type 1b) Declaration of a specific product from several of the manufacturer’s plants. The production stage (A1-A3) includes all relevant processes from “cradle-to-factory gate” within the cut-off rules. This includes for example the extraction and manufacture of all raw materials and their delivery to the production site.

The constructional process stage includes the delivery of the parquet floor covering to the point of installation (A4). A5 is declared, but only includes the treatment of packaging waste. Underlayment and glue in case of a glued down installation is not included.

The use stage (B2) includes the cleaning of the laminate floor covering for 1 year. The cleaning frequencies are described in chapter 4. For the calculation of an average cleaning scenario, 90% domestic and 10% commercial level of use is assumed, according to the market shares of distribution. Provision of water, cleaning agent and electricity for the cleaning of the floor covering is considered, including waste water treatment.

In module C3 only the release of biotic CO2 is declared in order to guarantee carbon neutrality within the product system.

Module D includes benefits from all net flows in the end-of-life stage that leave the product boundary system after having passed the end-of-waste state. It is assumed that post-consumer flooring waste reaches the end-of-waste state after dismantling from the building and is 100% incinerated in a European biomass power plant. Loads from material incineration and resulted energy credits are declared within module D.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions
Specific life cycle inventories are available for nearly all input materials. Laminate floor covering elements reach the end-of-waste state after being dismantled in a building. It is assumed that post-consumer laminate floor coverings are 100% incinerated in a European biomass power plant.

3.4 Cut-off criteria
In the assessment, all available data from the production process are considered, i.e. all raw materials used, utilised thermal energy, and electric power consumption using best available LCI datasets. Thus material and energy flows contributing less than 1% of mass or energy are also considered. The only exception are wooden pallets used as packaging materials. The wood pallets are not considered in this study due to negligible amounts.

3.5 Background data
The used background data are from the GaBi 7 software and the /GaBi ts/ background database. The reference years of the background data sets range from 2013 to 2017.

3.6 Data quality
The used data refer to the year 2015. The data of the foreground processes is based on input-output analyses at the Belgian and Russian production sites and European distribution facilities. The primary data collection was done thoroughly, all flows were considered.

3.7 Period under review
The period under review is 2015.

3.8 Allocation
The overall production of UNILIN comprises further products beside the product considered in this study. Data for thermal and electrical energy as well as auxiliary material refer to the declared product. During data collection the allocation is done via area (m²). Specific information on allocation within the background data is given in the GaBi dataset documentation.

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.

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following technical information is a basis for the declared modules or can be used for developing specific scenarios in the context of a building assessment if modules are not declared (MND).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transport to the construction site (A4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport distance (from Russia)</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport distance (from Belgium)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross density of products transported</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>kg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installation in the building (A5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output substances following waste treatment on site (only packaging)</td>
<td>0.0814</td>
<td>kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption</td>
<td>0.00324</td>
<td>m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergent</td>
<td>0.0327</td>
<td>m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity consumption</td>
<td>0.664</td>
<td>kWh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service life declared by</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### End of Life (C1-C4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy recovery</td>
<td>6.37</td>
<td>kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 100% incineration in a biomass power plant.
5. LCA: Results

The results refer to the thickness of 7 mm (6.4 kg/m²) with use class 32. The information on maintenance is declared per year. The factors to calculate other thicknesses can be found in chapter 2.5.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE NOT DECLARED)

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: 1m² direct pressure laminate floor coverings

RESULTS OF THE LCA - RESOURCE USE: 1m² direct pressure laminate floor coverings

RESULTS OF THE LCA – OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES: 1m² direct pressure laminate floor coverings

6. LCA: Interpretation

All environmental impact categories are mainly determined by the HDF and the production of the direct pressure laminate floor coverings. The HDF plays an important role in GWP (Global Warming Potential). The negative contribution to the GWP is due to the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide which is incorporated via photosynthesis (A1-A3) and locked in the wooden HDF board during the use stage of the product. It is released again into the atmosphere during the EOL-incineration process. The release of biotic CO2 is declared in class C3.

7. Requisite evidence

PEFC certificate
The product fulfills the requirements according to /PEFC ST 2002: 2010/: "Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products - Requirements" second edition. CTIB - TCHN- Hof ter Vleest dreef 3 - 1070 Brussel - Belgium.

VOC emissions - Formaldehyde
Determination of the VOC and formaldehyde emission of a laminate flooring according to /compliance with AgBB-Scheme/, /ISO 16000/ part 3, 6 and 9. – EPH Laboratory Chemical Testing – Zellescher Weg 24 – 01217 Dresden – Germany.

AgBB 28 days break-off criteria
TVOC (C6-C16) 0,129 mg/m³
Σ SVOC (C16-C22) 0 mg/m³
R 0,034
Σ VOC without LCI 0 mg/m³
Σ Cancerogene 0 mg/m³

CE marking
CE-labelling according to EN 14041, type 3 – notified body: 0380-1161.

8. References

EPD 2011
Direct Pressure Laminate Floor Covering, declaration number: EPD-QST-2011111-E.

GaBi ts 2017

GaBi ts 2017D

IBU 2017

IBU Guidance 2016
PCR guidance text for Building related products and services, Part B: Requirements on the EPD for Floor coverings, Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., www.bau-umwelt.com, 2016.

DIN EN ISO 14044
Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines (ISO 14044:2006); German and English version EN ISO 14044

ISO 14025:2006
DIN EN ISO 14025: Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

ISO 14040:2006
Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework (ISO 14040); German and English version EN ISO 14040

ISO 14041:2016
Elastische, textile und Laminat-Bodenbeläge - Wesentliche Merkmale; Deutsche und Englische Fassung prEN 14041:2016

CEN/TR 15941
Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Methodology for selection and use of generic data; German version CEN/TR 15941

EN 15804
EN 15804: Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

EN 13329 2006
Laminate floor coverings - Elements with a surface layer based on aminoplastic thermosetting resins - Specifications, requirements and test methods.

ISO 16000-3:2011
ISO 16000-3:2011 – Indoor air – part 3: Determination of formaldehyde and other carbonyl compounds in indoor air and test chamber air – Active sampling method.

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