

Statement of Verification

BREG EN EPD No.: 000664

Issue 01

This is to verify that the
Environmental Product Declaration
provided by:
Amtico International



is in accordance with the requirements of:
EN 15804:2012+A2:2019
and
BRE Global Scheme Document SD207

This declaration is for:
1m2 Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic (3.8kg/m2)

Company Address

Amtico International
Kingfield Road,
Coventry
UK
CV6 5AA



Emma Baker
Operator

23 January 2025
Date of this Issue

23 January 2025
Date of First Issue

22 January 2030
Expiry Date



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Environmental Product Declaration

EPD Number: 000664

General Information

| EPD Programme Operator | Applicable Product Category Rules |
|---|---|
| BRE Global Watford, Herts WD25 9XX United Kingdom | BRE 2023 Product Category Rules (PN 514 Rev 3.1) for Type III environmental product declaration of construction products to EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 |
| Commissioner of LCA study | LCA consultant/Tool |
| Amtico International Kingfield Road, Coventry UK CV6 5AA | John Baggaley/BRE LINA A2 |
| Declared/Functional Unit | Applicability/Coverage |
| 1m ² Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic (3.8kg/m ²) | Product Specific. |
| EPD Type | Background database |
| Cradle to Gate with options | Ecoinvent v3.8 |
| Demonstration of Verification | |
| CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR ^a | |
| Independent verification of the declaration and data according to EN ISO 14025:2010 <input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External | |
| (Where appropriate ^b)Third party verifier: Roger Connick | |
| a: Product category rules b: Optional for business-to-business communication; mandatory for business-to-consumer communication (see EN ISO 14025:2010, 9.4) | |
| Comparability | |
| Environmental product declarations from different programmes may not be comparable if not compliant with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019. Comparability is further dependent on the specific product category rules, system boundaries and allocations, and background data sources. See Clause 5.3 of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 for further guidance | |

Information modules covered

| Product | | | Construction | | Use stage | | | | | | | End-of-life | | | | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | Related to the building fabric | | | | | Related to the building | | | | | | |
| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| Raw materials supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport to site | Construction – Installation | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | Deconstruction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse, Recovery and/or Recycling potential |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Note: Ticks indicate the Information Modules declared.

Manufacturing site(s)

Amtico International
Kingfield Road
Coventry
United Kingdom
CV6 5AA

Construction Product:

Product Description

Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic is a LVT Flooring collection, consisting of a range of Wood and Stone designs, available in a range of finishes, sizes and parquet laying patterns.

Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic products have a total thickness of 3.5mm, 1mm acoustic foam backing and a 0.55mm enhance slip resistant wear layer for use in areas where slip resistance is paramount, providing a usage classification (EN 651) of

- 34 Very Heavy Commercial
- 42 General Light Industrial

Spacia 36+ Acoustic reduces impact noise transmission by up to 17dB.

The Spacia 36+ Acoustic Collection comes with a 10 year wear out warranty for commercial use.

Spacia 36+ Acoustic is manufactured from ortho-phthalate free plasticisers, contains up to 24% recycled pre-consumer content and also includes an antimicrobial additive, for enhanced hygiene and protection from bacteria and viruses such as MRSA, E.coli and SARS-CoV-2.

Technical Information

| Property | Value, Unit |
|---|-------------------------|
| Usage Classification (EN ISO 10874) | 23, 33, 42 |
| Wear Layer Thickness (EN ISO 24340) | 0.55mm |
| Acoustic Foam Thickness (EN ISO 24340) | 1.0mm |
| Total Thickness (EN ISO 24346) | 3.5mm |
| Weight (EN ISO 23997) | 3800g/m ² |
| Flammability /Smoke Emissions (EN 13501-1) | B _{fl} s1 |
| Enhanced Slip Classification EN 13845 Annex C | Class ESf (Footwear) |
| Slip Resistance (EN 13893) | Class DS |
| Electrostatic Propensity (EN 1815) | ≤2.0kV |
| Thermal Resistance (EN 12664) | 0.034m ² K/W |
| Impact Noise Reduction (EN 717-2) | 17dB |
| VOC Emissions Eurofins Indoor Air Comfort Gold | IACG-352-02-2020 |
| Full TDS can be found at www.amtico.com | |

Construction | Multiple Performance System

Total thickness of product: 3.5mm*

A. Quantum Guard Elite

Amtico's patented urethane formula provides superior durability and resistance against abrasions and stains. The reinforced low gloss finish is highly realistic.

B. High density 0.55mm wear layer

Toughened upper layer, giving excellent impact resistance and high clarity, allowing the product designs to shine through.

C. Design layer

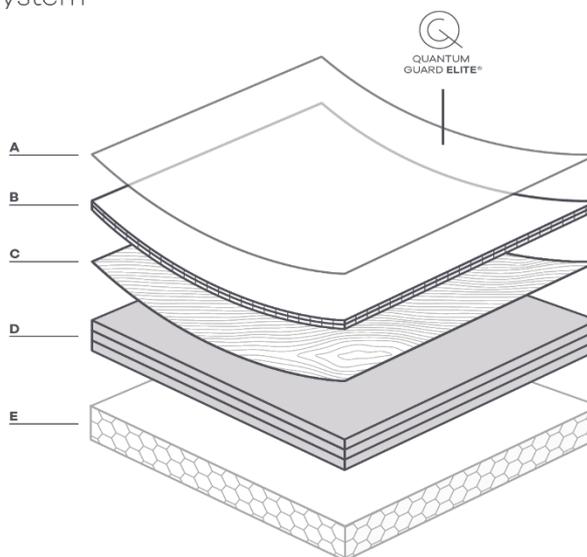
Carefully crafted print films create the distinctive Amtico Wood and Stone product designs.

D. Backing layers

The foundation of the product, providing long lasting stability. Contains up to 32% recycled pre-consumer content.

E. Acoustic backing layer (optional)

Reduces the impact sound by up to 18dB and provides an extra level of comfort underfoot.



Please note, Spacia's four Heritage Oaks are not available as an Acoustic option.

Main Product Contents

| Material/Chemical Input | % |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Polyurethane Lacquer | <0.5 |
| Enhanced Slip Resistance Wear Layer | 8 |
| Polyvinyl Chloride | 34 |

| Material/Chemical Input | % |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Plasticisers | 11 |
| Print Film | <3 |
| Calcium Carbonate | 38 |
| Stabilisers, Process Aids & Pigments | <2 |
| Acoustic Foam and Adhesive | 5 |

Manufacturing Process

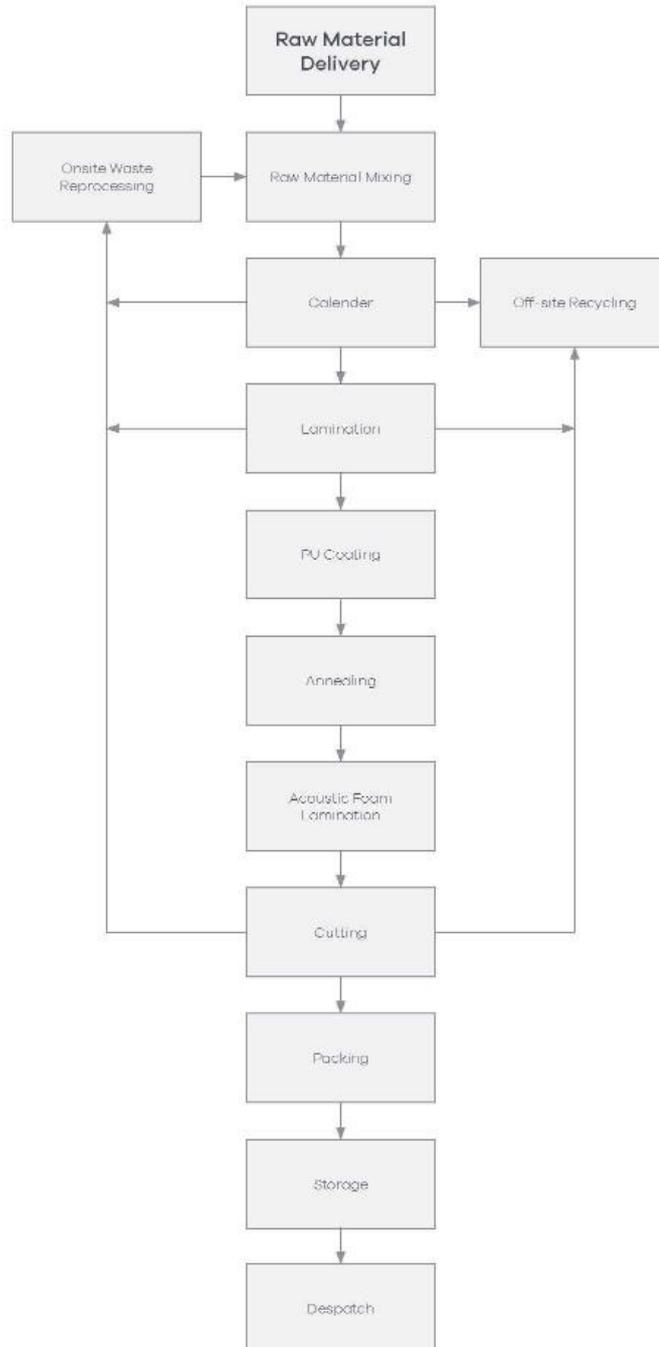
The product is constructed by the thermal lamination of the wear layer plies, print film and backing plies. The wear layer and backing plies are all manufactured as follows,

- Required ply raw materials are blended.
- The ply blend is then heated and calendered on a mill to produce a ply of the required thickness.
- The plies required to form the end-product, along with the print film, are thermally laminated together under pressure, to form the final product.
- The product is then polyurethane coated, and the acoustic foam applied, before being cut to size, boxed and dispatched to the customer.
- For process diagram see attached document.

Process flow diagram

Amtico Production Process

QSF-TEC.0035



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Construction Installation

Amtico Spacia 36+Acoustic should be bonded with a suitably low emissions adhesive to an appropriately prepared subfloor as detailed in BS 8203. Details for Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic installation can be found at www.amtico.com

Use Information

Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic manufacturing site is certificated to ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001.

Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic adheres to the emission requirements of Indoor Air Comfort Gold, German AgBB/DIBt, Belgium, and is rated as A+ in the French “Emissions dans l’air interieur” scheme.

End of Life

At the end of the product's life, the flooring is mechanically removed from the subfloor and disposed of by landfill, incineration/energy recovery or recycling. It is assumed that no energy required to remove the floor.

It is assumed that 87% of the product will go to landfill, 12% to incineration/energy recovery schemes and 1% to recycling. The distance travelled from the demolition site to a disposal site will be no more than 200km.

Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules

Declared / Functional unit description

1m² Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic (3.8kg/m²)

System boundary

This is a cradle-to-gate with options LCA study that follows the modular design defined in EN15804:2012+A2:2019 and BRE 2023 Product Category Rules (PN 514 Rev 3.1) and includes the processes covered in the manufacturing site and product stage A1 to A3, A4, A5, B2, C1-C4 and D.

Data sources, quality and allocation

Specific primary data derived from Amtico’s production process in the Coventry factory, have been modelled using the BRE LINA A2 software and the Ecoinvent v3.8 (2021) database. In accordance with the requirements of EN15804:2012+A2:2019, the most current available data has been used. The manufacturer-specific data from Amtico covers a period of one year (01/01/2021 – 31/12/2021). Secondary data has been obtained for all other upstream and downstream processes that are beyond the control of the manufacturer (i.e. raw material production) from the Ecoinvent v3.8 (2021) database. All Ecoinvent v3.8 (2021) datasets are complete within the context used and conform to the system boundary and the criteria for the exclusion of inputs and outputs, according to the requirements specified in EN15804:2012+A2:2019.

Amtico manufactures other LVT products at its production site, in addition to the product covered by this EPD. Calculations were performed to enable allocation of total site energy use, water and waste to the Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic product. Allocation procedures were by mass allocation and are according to EN 15804 and are based on the ISO14044 guidance. All the input and output materials such as packaging, transportation, energy, water use and wastes are included. Only exceptions are outputs to air, water or soil as these are not measured at the site.

Products manufactured in Coventry are then disturbed in the UK, across Europe, Scandinavia, the Middle and Far East. The average distance transported for each geographical market was calculated by multiplying the distance travelled by the percentage sales volume by square meter. Regions where sales were less than 1% were not considered.

The electricity supply was determined by the electricity supplier’s meters. The assumed electricity generation GWP was 0.312 kg CO₂ eq./kWh (Electricity, GB). Natural gas is used for heat generation and steam production. The assumed GWP was 0.232 kg CO₂ eq./kWh (Natural gas, at industrial furnace, GB). Wastewater to sewer was determined by a water meter.

Module C4 end of life assumes that 1% of the PVC flooring is recycled, 12% is used in energy recovery/incineration, with the remainder going to landfill. This ratio is based on a study performed by BRE.

| Quality Level | Geographical representativeness | Technical representativeness | Time representativeness |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Very Good | Data from area under study. | Data from processes and products under study. Same state of technology applied as defined in goal and scope (i.e. identical technology). | There is less than 5 years between the Ecoinvent v3.8 (2021) LCI reference year, and the time period for which the LCA was undertaken. |

Specific UK datasets have been selected from the Ecoinvent v3.8 (2021) LCI for this LCA. The quality level of geographical and technical representativeness is therefore Very Good. The quality level of time representativeness is Very Good as the background LCI datasets are based on Ecoinvent v3.8 (2021) which

was compiled in 2021. Therefore, there is less than 5 years between the Ecoinvent v3.8 (2021) LCI reference year and the time period for which the LCA was undertaken

Cut-off criteria

All stages of the manufacturing process have been included. Transport distances to site were not calculated for Sales Business Units with <1% of product sales. The product life was based on the commercial 10 years warranty. All inputs or outputs have been included and all raw materials, packaging and transport, energy, water use and wastes, are included, except for direct emissions to air, water and soil, which are not measured. Upstream extraction and/or processing of inputs are included within the use of the background datasets within BRE LINA A2.

LCA Results

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

| Parameters describing environmental impacts | | | GWP-total | GWP-fossil | GWP-biogenic | GWP-luluc | ODP | AP | EP-freshwater |
|--|--------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | | kg CO ₂ eq | kg CFC11 eq | mol H ⁺ eq | kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ eq |
| Product stage | Raw material supply | A1 | 6.36e+0 | 5.42e+0 | 4.44e-1 | 4.85e-1 | 8.19e-6 | 2.49e-2 | 4.04e-3 |
| | Transport | A2 | 1.83e-1 | 1.82e-1 | 1.16e-4 | 8.59e-5 | 4.12e-8 | 2.23e-3 | 9.89e-6 |
| | Manufacturing | A3 | 1.86e+0 | 2.15e+0 | -2.88e-1 | 3.17e-3 | 1.66e-7 | 5.63e-3 | 3.21e-4 |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 8.40e+0 | 7.75e+0 | 1.56e-1 | 4.88e-1 | 8.39e-6 | 3.28e-2 | 4.37e-3 |
| Construction process stage | Transport | A4 | 3.52e-1 | 3.51e+0 | 6.91e-4 | 2.05e-4 | 7.53e-8 | 1.91e-3 | 4.58e-5 |
| | Construction | A5 | 1.30e+0 | 7.94e-1 | 4.27e-1 | 8.20e-2 | 3.36e-7 | 4.12e-3 | 6.85e-4 |
| Use stage | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | 1.27e+0 | 1.22e+0 | 4.76e-2 | 1.12e-3 | 1.21e-7 | 9.03e-3 | 5.25e-4 |
| | Repair | B3 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| 87% Landfill, 12% Incineration/Energy Recovery, 1% Recycled | | | | | | | | | |
| End of life | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Transport | C2 | 1.26e-1 | 1.26e-1 | 1.08e-4 | 4.96e-5 | 2.92e-8 | 5.13e-4 | 8.14e-6 |
| | Waste processing | C3 | 9.77e-1 | 9.75e-1 | 2.05e-3 | 1.42e-4 | 3.13e-8 | 7.55e-4 | 4.39e-5 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 2.79e-1 | 2.79e-1 | 3.50e-4 | 3.65e-5 | 1.06e-8 | 3.04e-4 | 5.10e-6 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | -3.55e-1 | -3.51e-1 | -3.83e-3 | -3.63e-4 | -6.07e-8 | -1.93e-3 | -1.69e-4 |

GWP-total = Global warming potential, total;
 GWP-fossil = Global warming potential, fossil;
 GWP-biogenic = Global warming potential, biogenic;
 GWP-luluc = Global warming potential, land use and land use change;

ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer;
 AP = Acidification potential, accumulated exceedance; and
 EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment

LCA Results (continued)

| Parameters describing environmental impacts | | | EP-marine | EP-terrestrial | POCP | ADP-mineral & metals | ADP-fossil | WDP | PM |
|--|--------------------------------------|------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | kg N eq | mol N eq | kg NMVOC eq | kg Sb eq | MJ, net calorific value | m ³ world eq deprived | disease incidence |
| Product stage | Raw material supply | A1 | 6.42e-3 | 4.67e-2 | 1.68e-2 | 8.62e-5 | 1.31e+2 | 4.69e+0 | 2.36e-7 |
| | Transport | A2 | 5.81e-4 | 6.42e-3 | 1.77e-3 | 4.08e-7 | 2.68e+0 | 1.11e-2 | 1.59e-8 |
| | Manufacturing | A3 | 1.72e-3 | 1.59e-2 | 4.06e-3 | 5.30e-6 | 4.83e+1 | 4.38e-1 | 4.59e-8 |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 8.72e-3 | 6.89e-2 | 2.26e-2 | 9.19e-5 | 1.82e+2 | 5.14e+0 | 2.98e-7 |
| Construction process stage | Transport | A4 | 5.73e-4 | 6.29e-3 | 2.02e-3 | 4.42e-6 | 5.22e+0 | 3.51e-2 | 3.63e-7 |
| | Construction | A5 | 1.32e-3 | 8.80e-3 | 2.95e-3 | 1.12e-5 | 1.83e+1 | 9.36e-1 | 4.27e-8 |
| Use stage | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | 5.20e-3 | 1.60e-2 | 5.22e-3 | 1.74e-5 | 3.55e+1 | 1.55e+0 | 1.05e-7 |
| | Repair | B3 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| 87% Landfill, 12% Incineration/Energy Recovery, 1% Recycled | | | | | | | | | |
| End of life | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Transport | C2 | 1.54e-4 | 1.69e-3 | 5.17e-4 | 4.39e-7 | 1.91e+0 | 8.59e-3 | 1.09e-8 |
| | Waste processing | C3 | 2.23e-4 | 2.02e-3 | 5.69e-4 | 1.10e-6 | 1.63e+0 | 1.82e+0 | 6.52e-9 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 1.31e-3 | 1.11e-3 | 3.78e-4 | 1.16e-7 | 8.25e-1 | 3.69e-2 | 6.00e-9 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | -3.03e-4 | -3.01e-3 | -8.84e-4 | -1.54e-6 | -6.06e+0 | -1.61e-1 | -1.44e-8 |

EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment;
 EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, accumulated exceedance;
 POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone;
 ADP-mineral&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources;

ADP-fossil = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer;
 WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption; and
 PM = Particulate matter.

LCA Results (continued)

| Parameters describing environmental impacts | | | IRP | ETP-fw | HTP-c | HTP-nc | SQP |
|--|--------------------------------------|------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| | | | kBq U ²³⁵ eq | CTUe | CTUh | CTUh | dimensionless |
| Product stage | Raw material supply | A1 | 6.51e-1 | 1.42e+2 | 1.04e-8 | 1.65e-7 | 3.81e+1 |
| | Transport | A2 | 1.32e-2 | 1.98e+0 | 7.67e-11 | 1.97e-9 | 2.17e+0 |
| | Manufacturing | A3 | 1.25e+0 | 2.31e+1 | 9.31e-10 | 1.40e-8 | 4.64e+1 |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 1.91e+0 | 1.67e+2 | 1.14e-8 | 1.81e-7 | 8.67e+1 |
| Construction process stage | Transport | A4 | 3.18e-2 | 5.00e+0 | 4.80e-10 | 6.22e-9 | 2.71e+0 |
| | Construction | A5 | 1.25e-1 | 2.14e+1 | 7.54e-10 | 1.64e-8 | 8.74e+0 |
| Use stage | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | 7.26e-2 | 1.01e+2 | 3.35e-9 | 6.36e-8 | 5.56e+0 |
| | Repair | B3 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| 87% Landfill, 12% Incineration/Energy Recovery, 1% Recycled | | | | | | | |
| End of life | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Transport | C2 | 9.82e-3 | 1.49e+0 | 4.83e-11 | 1.56e-9 | 1.31e+0 |
| | Waste processing | C3 | 1.08e-2 | 5.37e+1 | 2.12e-10 | 1.51e-8 | 9.51e-1 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 3.90e-3 | 1.28e+1 | 2.82e-11 | 2.48e-9 | 1.96e+0 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | -7.25e-2 | -5.54e+0 | -1.20e-10 | -3.51e-9 | -1.48e+0 |

IRP = Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235;
 ETP-fw = Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems;
 HTP-c = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans;

HTP-nc = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans; and
 SQP = Potential soil quality index.

LCA Results (continued)

| Parameters describing resource use, primary energy | | | PERE | PERM | PERT | PENRE | PENRM | PENRT |
|--|--------------------------------------|------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ |
| Product stage | Raw material supply | A1 | 7.75e+0 | 3.34e+0 | 1.11e+1 | 7.88e+1 | 4.67e+1 | 1.25e+2 |
| | Transport | A2 | 3.07e-2 | 0.00e+0 | 3.07e-2 | 2.63e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 2.63e+0 |
| | Manufacturing | A3 | 6.85e+0 | 5.79e+0 | 1.26e+1 | 4.24e+1 | 6.09e+0 | 4.85e+1 |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 1.46e+1 | 9.13e+0 | 2.38e+1 | 1.24e+2 | 5.27e+1 | 1.77e+2 |
| Construction process stage | Transport | A4 | 1.28e-1 | 0.00e+0 | 1.28e-1 | 5.13e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 5.13e+0 |
| | Construction | A5 | -3.03e+0 | 6.28e+0 | 3.24e+0 | 7.54e+0 | 8.73e+0 | 1.63e+1 |
| Use stage | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | 1.59e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 1.59e+0 | 1.30e+1 | 2.09e+1 | 3.39e+1 |
| | Repair | B3 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| 87% Landfill, 12% Incineration/Energy Recovery, 1% Recycled | | | | | | | | |
| End of life | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Transport | C2 | 2.69e-2 | 0.00e+0 | 2.69e-2 | 1.88e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 1.88e+0 |
| | Waste processing | C3 | 1.38e-1 | 0.00e+0 | 1.38e-1 | -9.93e+0 | 1.14e+1 | 1.49e+0 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 1.47e-2 | 0.00e+0 | 1.47e-2 | -7.03e+1 | 7.11e+1 | 8.11e-1 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | -5.30e-1 | 0.00e+0 | -5.30e-1 | -2.94e+0 | 7.95e-1 | -2.15e+0 |

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy used as raw materials;
 PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials;
 PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources;

PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials;
 PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials;
 PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resource

LCA Results (continued)

| Parameters describing resource use, secondary materials and fuels, use of water | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | | SM | RSF | NRSF | FW |
| | | | kg | MJ net calorific value | MJ net calorific value | m ³ |
| Product stage | Raw material supply | A1 | 2.68e-2 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 1.11e-1 |
| | Transport | A2 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 2.75e-4 |
| | Manufacturing | A3 | 1.77e-1 | 4.38e-7 | 0.00e+0 | 1.09e-2 |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 2.04e-1 | 4.38e-7 | 0.00e+0 | 1.23e-1 |
| Construction process stage | Transport | A4 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 8.76e-4 |
| | Construction | A5 | 6.16e-3 | 1.31e-8 | 0.00e+0 | 2.21e-2 |
| Use stage | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | 3.95e-3 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 3.66e-2 |
| | Repair | B3 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| 87% Landfill, 12% Incineration/Energy Recovery, 1% Recycled | | | | | | |
| End of life | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Transport | C2 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 2.13e-4 |
| | Waste processing | C3 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 4.24e-2 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 8.68e-4 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | -3.97e-3 |

SM = Use of secondary material;
RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels;

NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels;
FW = Net use of fresh water

LCA Results (continued)

| Other environmental information describing waste categories | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | HWD | NHWD | RWD |
| | | | kg | kg | kg |
| Product stage | Raw material supply | A1 | 3.50e-1 | 7.77e+0 | 2.22e-4 |
| | Transport | A2 | 3.03e-3 | 4.47e-2 | 1.03e+1 |
| | Manufacturing | A3 | 8.78e-2 | 1.40e+0 | 3.41e-4 |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 4.41e-1 | 9.22e+0 | 1.03e+1 |
| Construction process stage | Transport | A4 | 9.90e-3 | 1.99e-1 | 2.65e+1 |
| | Construction | A5 | 5.55e-2 | 1.27e+0 | 3.08e-1 |
| Use stage | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | 9.13e-2 | 1.61e+0 | 2.37e-1 |
| | Repair | B3 | MND | MND | MND |
| | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND | MND | MND |
| 87% Landfill, 12% Incineration/Energy Recovery, 1% Recycled | | | | | |
| End of life | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Transport | C2 | 2.11e-3 | 3.74e-2 | 1.29e-5 |
| | Waste processing | C3 | 2.52e-1 | 6.22e-1 | 7.43e-6 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 1.64e-3 | 3.34e+0 | 4.89e-6 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | -1.02e-2 | -7.73e-1 | -1.76e-5 |

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed;
 NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed;
 RWD = Radioactive waste disposed

LCA Results (continued)

| Other environmental information describing output flows – at end of life | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | CRU | MFR | MER | EE | Biogenic carbon (product) | Biogenic carbon (packaging) |
| | | | kg | kg | kg | MJ per energy carrier | kg C | kg C |
| Product stage | Raw material supply | A1 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | -5.70e-2 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Transport | A2 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Manufacturing | A3 | 0.00e+0 | 1.93e-1 | 2.82e-8 | 8.64e-4 | 9.52e-3 | -1.52e-1 |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 0.00e+0 | 1.93e-1 | 2.82e-8 | 8.64e-4 | -4.74e-2 | -1.52e-1 |
| Construction process stage | Transport | A4 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Construction | A5 | 0.00e+0 | 4.09e-1 | 7.61e-9 | 2.59e-5 | 1.17e-2 | 8.66e-2 |
| 2.03e-3Use stage | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | 0.00e+0 | 5.65e-2 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Repair | B3 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| 87% Landfill, 12% Incineration/Energy Recovery, 1% Recycled | | | | | | | | |
| End of life | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Transport | C2 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Waste processing | C3 | 0.00e+0 | 3.80e-2 | 4.56e-1 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 | 0.00e+0 |

CRU = Components for reuse;
MFR = Materials for recycling

MER = Materials for energy recovery;
EE = Exported Energy

Scenarios and additional technical information

| Scenarios and additional technical information | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------|
| Scenario | Parameter | Units | Results |
| A4 – Transport to the building site | <p>Products manufactured at Coventry are disturbed in the UK, across Europe, Scandinavia, the Middle and Far East. The average distance transported for each geographical market was calculated by multiplying the distance travelled by the percentage sales volume by square meter. Regions where sales were less than 1% of the total sales were not considered.</p> <p>The sales volumes were those in 2021. The transportation data is taken from Ecoinvent v3.8 (2021) datasets.</p> | | |
| | UK Direct Delivery: | Diesel / Van | 0.32l/km |
| | Distance: | km | 114 |
| | Capacity utilisation (incl. empty returns) | % | 61 |
| | Bulk density of transported products | kg/m ³ | 1086 |
| | Worldwide: Road | Diesel / 16-32 tonne Lorry | 0.032l/km |
| | Distance: | km | 185 |
| | Capacity utilisation (incl. empty returns) | % | 61 |
| | Bulk density of transported productskg/m3 | kg/m ³ | 1086 |
| | Worldwide: Sea | Marine Bunker Oil / Container Ship | 0.21tonnes/km |
| | Distance: | km | 95 |
| | Capacity utilisation (incl. empty returns) | % | 65 |
| | Bulk density of transported productskg/m3 | kg/m ³ | 1086 |
| A5 – Installation in the building | <p>Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic should be bonded with a suitable, low emissions adhesive to an appropriately prepared subfloor as detailed in BS 8203. Full details on installation can be found at www.amtico.com</p> | | |
| | Installation Wastage Rate | % | 3 |
| | Post installation Cleaning | l/m ² | 0.02 |
| | Ancillary Materials | Mass per unit area of product installed kg/m ² | 0.287 |
| | Material Waste | Installation off cuts mass per unit area of product installed kg/m ² | 0.114 |
| | Cardboard Packaging | Mass per unit area of product installed kg/m ² | 0.203 |

| Scenarios and additional technical information | | | |
|--|--|---|---------|
| Scenario | Parameter | Units | Results |
| | Wood Packaging | Mass per unit area of product installed kg/m ² | 0.269 |
| | Shrink Wrap | Mass per unit area of product installed kg/m ² | 0.008 |
| B2 – Maintenance | The required recommended cleaning and maintenance regime is dependent on the place of installation and the foot traffic over the floor. High traffic areas will generally require more cleaning and maintenance than low traffic situations. Dry cleaning may be performed with a dust mop or with a vacuum cleaner. Wet cleaning can be performed with a mop, detergent and water. Power cleaning is also a possibility with scrubber driers etc. | | |
| | 52 Wet Cleans per year (Water use) | l/yr./m ² | 3.224 |
| | Detergent usage | kg/yr./m ² | 0.0416 |
| Reference service life | Amtico International (hereinafter referred to as the Company) hereby guarantees that in the event of the Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic flooring supplied to the original purchaser under this agreement, requiring replacement due to 'Wear-out' from normal foot traffic within ten years from the date of purchase, The floor will be repaired or replaced with the same or similar material free of charge. 'Wear-out' means the removal of the pattern and colour from the Amtico Spacia 36+ Acoustic floor caused by the removal of the protective wear layer. Reference service life used in LCA was the commercial warranty. | | |
| | Commercial Product Warranty. | Years | 10 |
| C1 to C4 End of life, | Data for post-consumer end of life for PVC flooring scenarios is limited. BRE BREEAM PEP scheme (2008) assumed 87% went to landfill, 12% for incineration/energy recovery and 1% was recycled. An Axion report "Post-Zero Avoidable Waste in Flooring-Towards a Circular Economy", published February 2022, also has a figure of 1%. The 87:12:1 ratio was used in this study. | | |
| C1 Deconstruction | At the product's end of life that the product is manually mechanically removed from the sub-floor. No ancillary materials, energy or water was required for the process. | kg/m ² | 3.80 |
| C2 Transport | It has been assumed that the disposal facility will be within 200km of the demolition site. | | |
| | Disposal from demolition site to landfill | km | 174 |
| | Disposal from demolition site to incinerator/energy recovery plant | km | 24 |
| | Disposal from demolition site to recycling plant | km | 2 |
| C3 Waste Processing | Minimal waste processing was considered necessary with no further ancillary materials, energy or water required. | | |
| C4 Disposal | 87% of the material is assumed to go to landfill | kg/m ² | 3.306 |
| | 12% is incinerated /energy recovery | kg/m ² | 0.456 |
| | 1% is recycled | kg/m ² | 0.038 |

Scenarios and additional technical information

| Scenario | Parameter | Units | Results |
|----------|--|-------------------|---------|
| Module D | BRE BREEAM PEP scheme used a recycling figure of 1% in its calculations. (2008). An Axion report "Post-Zero Avoidable Waste in Flooring-Towards a Circular Economy", published February 2022, also has a figure of 1%. | kg/m ² | 0.038 |
| | Data for post-consumer recycling rates for vinyl flooring is limited. BRE BREEAM PEP scheme used an energy recovery figure of 12% in its calculations. (2008) | kg/m ² | 0.456 |

Summary, comments and additional information

Front Cover Image:



About Amtico:

LVT is in our DNA.

Amtico is a British manufacturer of industry-leading flooring. A joint venture between American Biltrite and manufacturing giant Courtaulds, we began designing and making luxury vinyl tiles (LVT) in 1964. We're located in Coventry, a historic city, globally recognised for its continued contribution to British design, craft and engineering.

Today, we sell our floors in over 130 countries, but we are the only manufacturer who can proudly say we still make a large proportion of our LVT flooring from scratch, here in the UK.

A passion for brilliance

We've been setting the standard for creative expression in floor design for a long time. And we've become pretty good at it. The formula is simple. We combine relentless dedication with top-of-class expertise. Then we add that to every single floor we make. Our people stop at nothing to ensure every one of our products delivers what's required of it – excellence.

And if you need something completely unique, our in-house design team are ready to provide advice on product choice, laying patterns and finishes. Plus, we have a team of CAD experts who will work with you to draw up your design ready for manufacture.



Where we stand on sustainability

When you choose an Amtico floor, we want you to be sure it's built on foundations that protect our planet and empower our people.

So, we are working on our strategy – a plan for tackling the major challenges, not in the next 20 years, but right now.

To read more about our strategy on sustainability, please visit <https://www.amtico.com/commercial/sustainability/>.

References

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- BS 8203:2017 Installation of resilient floor coverings – Code of practice
- BS EN 13845:2017 Resilient floor coverings. Polyvinyl chloride floor coverings with particle based enhanced slip resistance. Specification
- BS EN 651:2011 Resilient floor coverings. Polyvinyl chloride floor coverings with foam layer. Specification
- BS EN ISO 10874:2012+A1:2020 Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings. Classification.
- BS EN ISO 24340:2012 Resilient floor Coverings. Determination of thickness of layers
- BS EN ISO 24346:2012 Resilient floor coverings. Determination of overall thickness.
- BS EN ISO 23997:2012 Resilient floor coverings. Determination of mass per unit area.
- BS EN 13501-1:2018 Fire classification of construction products and building elements. Classification using data from reaction to fire tests.
- BS EN 13893:2002 Resilient, laminate and textile floor coverings. Measurement of dynamic coefficient of friction on dry floor surfaces.
- BS EN 12664:2001 Thermal performance of building materials and products. Determination of thermal resistance by means of guarded hot plate and heat flow meter methods. Dry and moist products of medium and low thermal resistance
- BS EN 1815:2016 Resilient and laminate floor coverings. Assessment of static electrical propensity.
- BS EN ISO 717-2:2020 Acoustics. Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements. Impact sound insulation
- Axion Report - Zero Avoidable Waste in Flooring — Towards a Circular Economy
- BRE's BREEAM PEP Scheme: - Report for Environmental Profiles for Amtico Signature and Spacia luxury vinyl tile products