



# EPD Transparency Summary

**COMPANY NAME** Resilient Floor Covering Institute

**PRODUCT NAME** Heterogeneous Vinyl Flooring

**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION** Heterogeneous vinyl flooring is a multi-layer product used in commercial, light commercial, and residential interiors. This flooring typically consists of a backing layer, reinforcement layer, pattern layer, and a wear layer / finish.

**PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR)+ VERSION** Part B-Flooring, UL 10010-7, (September 2018)

**CERTIFICATION PERIOD** January 1, 2019 to January 1, 2024

**DECLARATION NUMBER** 4788753451.101.1

**EPD TYPE**  PRODUCT SPECIFIC  INDUSTRY AVERAGE

**DECLARED/ FUNCTIONAL UNIT** One (1) m2 of floor covering installed over a 75-year building estimated service life

**GREEN BUILDING QUALIFICATIONS**  
 LEED v4 Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - EPDs, Option 1  
 ASHRAE 189.1 Material Compliance  
 IgCC Material Compliance  
 Green Globes 3.5.1.2.1  
 NAHB Material Selection

**REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (IF APPLICABLE)** 30 years

**LCA SOFTWARE + VERSION** GaBi ts v8.7, GaBi 2018 database

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHOD + VERSION** TRACI 2.1



## LIFECYCLE IMPACT CATEGORIES

The environmental impacts listed below were assessed through the product's production phase (cradle to gate impacts).

|              | ATMOSPHERE  |  |  | WATER   |  | EARTH   |  |
|--------------|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|
|              |   |  |  |   |  |   |  |
|              | <b>Global Warming Potential</b> refers to long-term changes in global weather patterns that are caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. | <b>Ozone Depletion Potential</b> is the destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer, which shields the earth from ultraviolet radiation that's harmful to life, caused by human-made air pollution. | <b>Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential</b> happens when sunlight reacts with hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds, to produce air pollution known as smog. | <b>Acidification Potential</b> is the result of human-made emissions and refers to the decrease in pH and increase in acidity of oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams – polluting groundwater and harming aquatic life. | <b>Eutrophication Potential</b> occurs when excessive nutrients cause increased algae growth in lakes, blocking the underwater penetration of sunlight needed to produce oxygen and resulting in the loss of aquatic life. | <b>Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Elements)</b> refers to the reduction of available non-renewable resources, such as metals, that are found on the periodic table of elements, due to human activity. | <b>Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Fossil Fuels)</b> refers to the decreasing availability of non-renewable carbon-based compounds, such as oil and coal, due to human activity. |
| <b>TRACI</b> | 7.04E+00<br>kg CO <sub>2</sub> -Equiv.  | 1.63E-10<br>kg CFC 11-Equiv.   | 3.28E-01<br>kg O <sub>3</sub> -Equiv.  | 1.94E-02<br>kg SO <sub>2</sub> -Equiv.  | 5.96E-03<br>kg N-Equiv.  | kg Sb-Equiv.  | 1.88E+01<br>MJ   |
| <b>CML</b>   | kg CO <sub>2</sub> -Equiv.  | kg R11-Equiv.  | kg Ethene-Equiv.   | kg SO <sub>2</sub> -Equiv.  | kg PO <sub>4</sub> -Equiv.   | kg Sb-Equiv.  | MJ   |





## MATERIAL CONTENT

Material content measured to 1%.

| COMPONENT   | MATERIAL            | AVAILABILITY                | MASS% | ORIGIN |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|
| Fillers     | Dolomite, limestone | Material resource, abundant | 25    | Global |
| Resin       | Polyvinyl chloride  | Material resource, limited  | 39    | Global |
| Plasticizer | DOTP, ESBO, others  | Material resource, limited  | 20    | Global |
| Pigment     | Various             | Material resource, limited  | 1     | Global |
| Backing     | Felt, fiberglass    | Material resource, limited  | 14    | Global |
| Additives   | Various             |                             | < 1   | Global |
| Other       | Various             |                             | < 1   | Global |
|             |                     |                             |       |        |

## ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

|                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT  | %                    |
| POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT | %                    |
| VOC EMISSIONS                  | FloorScore certified |
| WATER CONSUMPTION              | 3.66E-02 m3          |

## ENERGY

|                      |      |          |    |
|----------------------|------|----------|----|
| RENEWABLE ENERGY     | 6 %  | 1.07E+01 | MJ |
| NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY | 94 % | 1.54E+02 | MJ |

## MANUFACTURER CONTACT INFO

|         |                                    |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| NAME    | Resilient Floor Covering Institute |
| PHONE   | 706-882-3833                       |
| EMAIL   |                                    |
| WEBSITE | www.rfci.com                       |

## RECYCLING OR REUSE

Disposal of heterogeneous vinyl flooring should comply with local regulations. It is not typically reused or recycled upon removal from a building; however, one can check with the flooring manufacturer for "take back" programs or for the proper disposal methods.

## STANDARDS

ASTM F 1303  
 ISO 10582  
 ASTM E 648 / NFPA 253  
 ASTM E 662 / NFPA 258  
 CAN/ULC S102.2

## CERTIFICATIONS

