

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Object Carpet GmbH
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-OBJ-20230534-CBA1-EN
Issue date	19.03.2024
Valid to	18.03.2029

NEOO, Tufted polyester carpets Object Carpet

www.ibu-epd.com | <https://epd-online.com>



General Information

Object Carpet

Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

Declaration number

EPD-OBJ-20230534-CBA1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Floor coverings, 20.06.2023
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

19.03.2024

Valid to

18.03.2029



Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters
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Florian Pronold
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NEOO, Tufted polyester carpets

Owner of the declaration

Object Carpet GmbH
Marie-Curie Straße 3
73770 Denkendorf
Germany

Declared product / declared unit

1 m² tufted carpet with a pile material of PET

Scope:

The manufacturer declaration applies to a group of similar products with a maximum total pile weight of 1020 g/m². The carpet is produced in the Object production site in Krefeld, Germany.

The declaration is only valid in conjunction with a valid GUT-*PRODIS* license of the product.

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.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR

Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011

internally

externally



Ms Jane Anderson,
(Independent verifier)

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Product

Product description/Product definition

Tufted carpets having a pile material of PET and a Polyester backing consisting of a polyester based precoat covered by a PET felt backing with a recycled content of 92%. The declaration applies to a group of products with a maximum total pile weight of 1020 g/m².

The LCA results are calculated for products with the maximum total pile weight.

For the placing on the market of the product in the European Union/European Free Trade Association EU/EFTA (with the exception of Switzerland) Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 CPR applies. The Declaration of Performance of the products taking into consideration EN 14041 and the CE-marking of the products can be found on the manufacturer's technical information section.

Application

According to the use class as defined in EN 1307 the products can be used in all professional area which require class 33 or less.



Technical Data

Name	Value	Unit
Product Form	Tiles or rolls	-
Type of manufacture	Tufted	-
Yarn type	Polyester	-
Secondary backing	Polyester felt (92% recycled)	-
Total pile weight	max. 1020	g/m ²
Total carpet weight	max. 1950	g/m ²

Additional product properties in accordance with EN 1307 and performance data of the product in accordance with the Declaration of Performance with respect to its Essential Characteristics according to EN 14041 can be found on the Product Information System PRODIS using the PRODIS registration number of the product (www.pro-dis.info) or on the manufacturer's technical information section (www.object-carpet.com).

Base materials/Ancillary materials

Name	Value	Unit
Polyester (PES)	100	%

The specific product covered by the EPD contains substances listed in the ECHA candidate list (14.06.2023) or other carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic (CMR) substances in categories 1A or 1B which are not on the candidate list exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no

The products are registered in the GUT-PRODIS Information System. The PRODIS system ensures compliance with limitations of various chemicals and Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions and a ban on the use of all substances that are listed as 'Substances of Very High Concern' (SVHC) under REACH.

Reference service life

A calculation of the reference service life according to ISO 15686 is not possible. The service life of textile floor coverings strongly depends on the correct installation taking into account the declared use classification and the adherence to cleaning and maintenance instructions. A minimum service life of 10 years can be assumed, technical service life can be considerably longer.

LCA: Calculation rules

Declared Unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m ²
Grammage	1,95	kg/m ²
Layer thickness	0,008	m
Gross density	244	kg/m ³

The declared unit refers to 1 m² produced textile floor covering. Output of module A5 'Assembly' is 1 m² installed textile floor covering.

System boundary

Type of EPD:

Cradle-to-gate with options, module C1-C4, module D, and additional modules A4, A5, B1, B2.

System boundaries of modules A, B, C, D:

Modules C3, C4 and D are indicated separately for three end-of-life scenarios:

1 - landfill disposal

2 - municipal waste incineration

3 - recovery in a cement plant

A1-A3 Production:

Energy supply and production of the basic material, processing of secondary material, auxiliary material, transport of the material to the manufacturing site, emissions, waste water treatment, packaging material and waste processing up to the landfill disposal of residual waste (except radioactive waste). Potential benefits for generated electricity and steam due to the incineration of production waste are aggregated. Biogenic carbon that is stored in renewable material (packaging paper) is taken into account as well as the associated carbon dioxide uptake from the air from which this biogenic carbon comes.

A4 Transport:

Transport of the packed textile floor covering from factory gate to the place of installation.

A5 Installation:

Installation of the textile floor covering, processing of installation waste and packaging waste up to the landfill disposal of residual waste (except radioactive waste), the production of the amount of carpet that occurs as installation waste including its transport to the place of installation. Generated electricity and steam due to the incineration of waste are listed in the result table as exported energy. Biogenic

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carbon that is stored in renewable materials in packaging paper is released as carbon dioxide emissions into the air at the end of life in module A5. Preparation of the floor and auxiliary materials (adhesives, fixing agents, PET connectors) are beyond the system boundaries and not taken into account.

B1 Use:

Indoor emissions during the use stage. After the first year, no product-related Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions are relevant due to known VOC decay curves of the product.

B2 Maintenance:

Cleaning of the textile floor covering for a period of 1 year:
Vacuum cleaning – electricity supply
Wet cleaning – electricity, water consumption, production of the cleaning agent, waste water treatment. The declared values in this module have to be multiplied by the assumed service life of the floor covering in the building in question.

B3 - B5:

The modules are not relevant within the assumed service life of 10 years.

B6 - B7:

No energy and water input are required for the operation of the carpet in the use stage. The modules are not relevant and not declared.

C1 De-construction:

The floor covering is de-constructed manually and no additional environmental impact is caused.

C2 Transport:

Transport of the carpet waste to a landfill, to the municipal waste incineration plant (MWI) or to the waste collection facility for recycling.

C3 Waste processing:

C3-1: Landfill disposal needs no waste processing.

C3-2:

Impact from waste incineration (plant with R1 > 0.6), generated electricity and steam are listed in the result table as exported

energy.

C3-3:

Collection of the carpet waste for recovery in the cement industry, waste processing (granulating), transport to the cement plant, emissions from the incineration.

C4 Disposal

C4-1: Impact from landfill disposal,

C4-2: The carpet waste leaves the system in module C3-2,

C4-3: The pre-processed carpet waste leaves the system in module C3-3.

D Recycling potential:

Calculated potential benefits result from materials exclusive secondary materials (net materials).

D-A5:

Potential benefits for generated energy due to incineration of packaging and installation waste (incineration plant with R1 > 0.6),

D-1: Potential benefits for generated energy due to landfill disposal of carpet waste at the end of life,

D-2:

Potential benefits for generated energy due to incineration of carpet waste at the end-of-life (incineration plant with R1 > 0.6),

D-3: Potential benefits for saved fossil energy and saved inorganic material due to recovery of the carpet in a cement plant.

Geographic Representativeness

Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product's lifespan: Europe

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. Background data are taken from the Sphera Manged LCA content database 2023.1. Period under review: 2022

LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO₂.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.052	kg C

Transport to the construction site (A4)

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel (truck, EURO 0-6 mix)	0.0046	l/100km
Transport distance	700	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)	55	%
Gross density of products transported	244	kg/m ³

Installation in the building (A5)

Name	Value	Unit
Material loss	0.175	kg
PE packaging	0,009	kg
cardboard packaging	0,120	kg

Polyethylene packaging waste and installation waste are considered to be incinerated in a municipal waste incineration plant. Cardboard packaging waste is going to be recycled. Preparation of the floor and auxiliaries (adhesives, fixing agents, PET connectors, etc.) are not taken into account.

Maintenance (B2)

The values for cleaning refer to one m² floor covering used in commercial areas for one year. Depending on the application based on EN ISO 10874, the technical service life recommended by the manufacturer and the anticipated strain on the floor by customers, the case-specific useful life can be established. The effects of Module B2 need to be calculated on the basis of this useful life in order to obtain the overall environmental impacts.

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Name	Value	Unit
Maintenance cycle (wet cleaning)	1.5	1/year
Maintenance cycle (vacuum cleaning)	208	1/year
Water consumption (wet cleaning)	0.004	m ³
Cleaning agent (wet cleaning)	0.09	kg
Electricity consumption	0.314	kWh

Further information on cleaning and maintenance see the www.object-carpet.com

Reference service life

Name	Value	Unit
Life Span (according to BBSR)	10	a
Declared product properties (at the gate) and finishes	Corresponds to the specifications of EN 1307	-
An assumed quality of work, when installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions	Conforms to the manufacturer's instructions	-
Usage conditions, e.g. frequency of use, mechanical exposure	Use in areas define by use class according to EN 1307	-
Maintenance e.g. required frequency, type and quality and replacement of components	According to manufacturer's instructions	-

End of Life (C1-C4)

Three different end-of-life scenarios are declared and the results are indicated separately in module C. Each scenario is calculated as a 100% scenario.

Scenario 1: 100 % landfill disposal

Scenario 2: 100 % municipal waste incineration (MWI) with R1 > 0.6

Scenario 3: 100 % recycling in the cement industry

If combinations of these scenarios have to be calculated this should be done according to the following scheme:

EOL-impact = x % impact (Scenario 1)
 + y % impact (Scenario 2)
 + z % impact (Scenario 3)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected as mixed construction waste (scenario 1 and 2)	1.95	kg
Collected separately waste type (scenario 3)	1.95	kg
Landfilling (scenario 1)	1.95	kg
Energy recovery (scenario 2)	1.95	kg
Energy recovery (scenario 3)	1.95	kg
Recycling (scenario 3)	-	kg

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

Recovery or recycling potentials due to the three end-of-life scenarios (module C) are indicated separately.

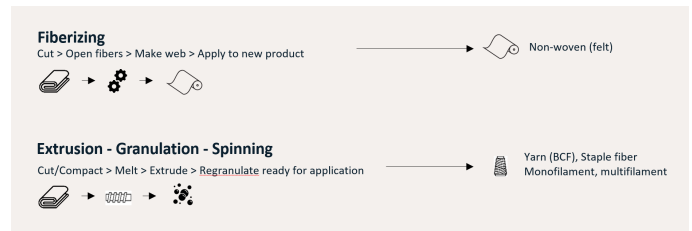
Generated electricity from the MWI is credited to the EU-28 electricity mix. Generated steam from the MWI is credited to the data set EU-28: Thermal energy from natural gas.

Recycling in the cement industry (scenario 3):

The organic material of the carpet is used as an alternative fuel in a cement kiln. It mainly substitutes for lignite (68.8 %), hard coal (23.6 %) and petrol coke (7.6 %). The inorganic material is substantially integrated into the cement clinker and substitutes for the original material input. VDZ e.V

The carpet is designed for recycling. Two recycling routes were developed:

a) Fiberizing that creates a non-woven felt as a product or b) Extrusion - Granulation - Spinning with multiple possible applications e.g. Yarns, Staple fibres, Monofilaments or multifilaments.



At the moment none of these routes is industrially established. Therefore, modules C and D have been calculated conservatively with the most common End of Life and Recycling scenarios.

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LCA: Results

The results are valid for all declared products with a maximum total pile weight of 1020 g/m². LCA results for products having a lower total pile weight can be taken from the corresponding tables of the annex. The declared result figures in module B2 have to be multiplied by the assumed service life (in years) of the floor covering in the building under consideration. Information on un-declared modules: Modules B3 - B7 are not relevant during the service life of the carpet and are therefore not declared. Modules C1, C3/1, C4/2 and C4/3 cause no additional impact (see "LCA: Calculation rules") and are therefore not declared. Module C2 represents the transport for scenarios 1, 2 and 3. Column D represents module D/A5.

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

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m² floorcovering

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	C3/1	C3/2	C3/3	C4	C4/1	C4/2	C4/3	D	D/1	D/2	D/3
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	6.2E+00	1.51E-01	1.04E+00	0	5.36E-01	0	8.11E-03	ND	ND	4.47E+00	4.5E+00	ND	1.37E-01	ND	ND	-1E-01	0	-9.73E-01	-2.38E-01
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	6.33E+00	1.5E-01	1.01E+00	0	3.35E-01	0	8.03E-03	ND	ND	4.47E+00	4.5E+00	ND	1.37E-01	ND	ND	-9.94E-02	0	-9.67E-01	-2.38E-01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	-1.31E-01	1.45E-05	2.6E-02	0	4.23E-03	0	7.75E-07	ND	ND	2.08E-04	3.06E-04	ND	0	ND	ND	-5.65E-04	0	-5.5E-03	-2.2E-04
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	2.73E-03	1.4E-03	3.75E-04	0	1.96E-01	0	7.48E-05	ND	ND	5.61E-06	1.94E-04	ND	1.1E-04	ND	ND	-6.42E-06	0	-6.25E-05	-1.19E-04
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	3.19E-10	1.32E-14	2.87E-11	0	3.42E-08	0	7.07E-16	ND	ND	2.86E-13	4.49E-13	ND	2.25E-13	ND	ND	-7.76E-13	0	-7.55E-12	-4.89E-13
AP	mol H ⁺ eq	1.57E-02	9.27E-04	1.54E-03	0	7.94E-04	0	4.97E-05	ND	ND	4.27E-04	5.7E-04	ND	4.02E-04	ND	ND	-1.23E-04	0	-1.2E-03	-6.77E-04
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	1.59E-05	5.5E-07	1.49E-06	0	5.23E-06	0	2.95E-08	ND	ND	6.77E-08	1.74E-07	ND	2.58E-05	ND	ND	-1.6E-07	0	-1.56E-06	-2.54E-07
EP-marine	kg N eq	4.46E-03	4.55E-04	4.55E-04	0	1.92E-04	0	2.44E-05	ND	ND	1.21E-04	1.86E-04	ND	9.22E-05	ND	ND	-3.6E-05	0	-3.5E-04	-2.3E-04
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	4.8E-02	5.04E-03	4.99E-03	0	2.77E-03	0	2.7E-04	ND	ND	2.06E-03	2.78E-03	ND	1.01E-03	ND	ND	-3.85E-04	0	-3.75E-03	-2.52E-03
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	1.37E-02	8.6E-04	1.35E-03	4.18E-04	9.67E-04	0	4.61E-05	ND	ND	3.38E-04	4.65E-04	ND	2.93E-04	ND	ND	-1E-04	0	-9.75E-04	-7.16E-04
ADPE	kg Sb eq	4.81E-07	9.72E-09	4.45E-08	0	2.14E-07	0	5.21E-10	ND	ND	2.67E-09	5.33E-09	ND	3.54E-09	ND	ND	-7.1E-09	0	-6.91E-08	-7.07E-09
ADPF	MJ	1.48E+02	2.05E+00	1.35E+01	0	5.93E+00	0	1.1E-01	ND	ND	7.23E-01	1.18E+00	ND	2E+00	ND	ND	-1.82E+00	0	-1.77E+01	-3.92E+01
WDP	m ³ world eq deprived	1.71E+00	1.74E-03	1.93E-01	0	9.61E-02	0	9.31E-05	ND	ND	3.98E-01	4E-01	ND	-1.89E-03	ND	ND	-9.41E-03	0	-9.15E-02	-2.71E-02

GWP = Global warming potential; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential of land and water; EP = Eutrophication potential; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants; ADPE = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m² floorcovering

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	C3/1	C3/2	C3/3	C4	C4/1	C4/2	C4/3	D	D/1	D/2	D/3
PERE	MJ	2.74E+01	1.45E-01	2.76E+00	0	3.79E+00	0	7.78E-03	ND	ND	1.84E-01	3.13E-01	ND	1.81E-01	ND	ND	-5.3E-01	0	-5.15E+00	-2.97E-01
PERM	MJ	2.34E-01	0	-2.34E-01	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	2.77E+01	1.45E-01	2.52E+00	0	3.79E+00	0	7.78E-03	ND	ND	1.84E-01	3.13E-01	ND	1.81E-01	ND	ND	-5.3E-01	0	-5.15E+00	-2.97E-01
PENRE	MJ	1.14E+02	2.06E+00	1.5E+01	0	5.93E+00	0	1.1E-01	ND	ND	3.26E+01	3.31E+01	ND	2E+00	ND	ND	-1.82E+00	0	-1.77E+01	-3.92E+01
PENRM	MJ	3.33E+01	0	-1.42E+00	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	-3.19E+01	-3.19E+01	ND	0	ND	ND	0	0	0	0

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PENRT	MJ	1.48E+02	2.06E+00	1.36E+01	0	5.93E+00	0	1.1E-01	ND	ND	7.23E-01	1.18E+00	ND	2E+00	ND	ND	-1.82E+00	0	-1.77E+01	-3.92E+01
SM	kg	6.62E-01	0	5.96E-02	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	0	0	0	0
FW	m ³	5.22E-02	1.6E-04	5.61E-03	0	3.26E-03	0	8.57E-06	ND	ND	9.34E-03	9.45E-03	ND	1.98E-05	ND	ND	-4.3E-04	0	-4.18E-03	-3.36E-03

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources 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 resources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2:

1 m² floorcovering

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	C3/1	C3/2	C3/3	C4	C4/1	C4/2	C4/3	D	D/1	D/2	D/3
HWD	kg	4.17E-08	7.6E-12	3.76E-09	0	4.19E-05	0	4.08E-13	ND	ND	1.65E-11	3.17E-12	ND	1.69E-10	ND	ND	-9.58E-11	0	-9.33E-10	2.43E-11
NHWD	kg	7.41E-02	2.96E-04	8.71E-03	0	7.29E-03	0	1.59E-05	ND	ND	2.11E-02	2.13E-02	ND	1.94E+00	ND	ND	-8.98E-04	0	-8.73E-03	-7.24E-04
RWD	kg	6.19E-03	2.66E-06	5.61E-04	0	3.79E-04	0	1.42E-07	ND	ND	4.36E-05	7.31E-05	ND	2.37E-05	ND	ND	-1.41E-04	0	-1.37E-03	-5.55E-05
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	1.94E-02	0	1.75E-03	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	6.35E-01	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	6.41E+00	0	ND	0	ND	ND	0	0	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	1.14E+00	0	0	0	0	ND	ND	1.15E+01	2.28E+01	ND	0	ND	ND	0	0	0	0

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed; CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EET = Exported thermal energy

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional:

1 m² floorcovering

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	C3/1	C3/2	C3/3	C4	C4/1	C4/2	C4/3	D	D/1	D/2	D/3
PM	Disease incidence	1.73E-07	5.83E-09	1.63E-08	0	6.82E-08	0	3.13E-10	ND	ND	2.29E-09	3.23E-09	ND	3.9E-09	ND	ND	-1.05E-09	0	0	-8.69E-09
IR	kBq U235 eq	1.03E+00	3.83E-04	9.34E-02	0	6.73E-02	0	2.06E-05	ND	ND	7.04E-03	1.2E-02	ND	3.51E-03	ND	ND	-2.34E-02	0	0	-4.92E-03
ETP-fw	CTUe	6.72E+01	1.43E+00	6.21E+00	3.6E-03	2.71E+00	0	7.67E-02	ND	ND	3.2E-01	5.93E-01	ND	1.91E+00	ND	ND	-3.99E-01	0	0	-6.64E+00
HTP-c	CTUh	2.02E-09	2.92E-11	1.87E-10	0	6.26E-10	0	1.56E-12	ND	ND	2.49E-11	3.15E-11	ND	8.77E-11	ND	ND	-2.01E-11	0	0	-5.88E-11
HTP-nc	CTUh	8.53E-08	1.83E-09	7.92E-09	2.6E-11	9.27E-09	0	9.79E-11	ND	ND	7.85E-10	1.1E-09	ND	7.29E-09	ND	ND	-6.25E-10	0	0	-2.83E-09
SQP	SQP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

PM = Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions; IR = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235; ETP-fw = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems; HTP-c = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (cancerogenic); HTP-nc = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (not cancerogenic); SQP = Potential soil quality index

No substantiated values can be given for the SQP indicator with the existing database.

The result figures given in module B2 refer to a period of 1 year because a reference service life is not declared. They have to be multiplied by the assumed service life (in years) of the floor covering in the building under consideration.

Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator 'Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235'. 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 or radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators 'abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources', 'abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources', 'water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption', 'potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems', 'potential comparative toxic unit for humans – cancerogenic', 'Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic', 'potential soil quality index'. The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high as there is limited experience with the indicator

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