



EPD Transparency Summary

COMPANY NAME Resilient Floor Covering Institute

PRODUCT NAME Rigid Core Flooring

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION Rigid core is a multi-layer product used in commercial, light commercial, and residential interiors. It is primarily made from calcium carbonate with smaller amounts of polyvinyl chloride, plasticizers, and additives.

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

CERTIFICATION PERIOD January 1, 2019 to January 1, 2024

DECLARATION NUMBER 4788753451.103.1

EPD TYPE PRODUCT SPECIFIC INDUSTRY AVERAGE

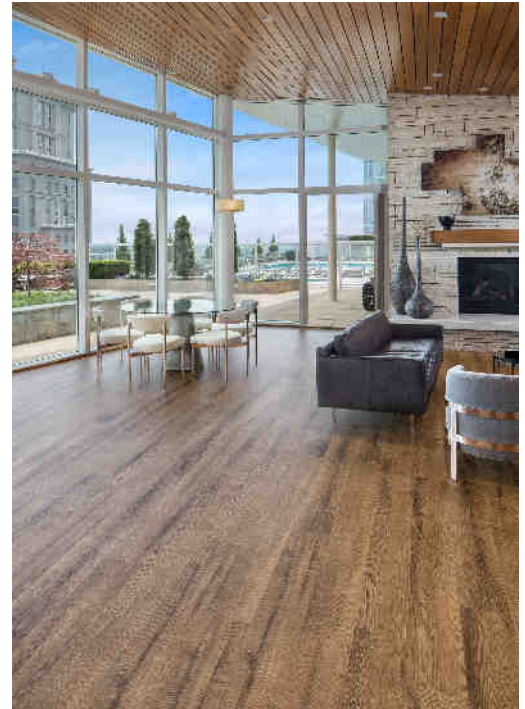
DECLARED/ FUNCTIONAL UNIT One (1) m2 of floor covering installed over a 75-year building estimated service life

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	
	Global Warming Potential refers to long-term changes in global weather patterns that are caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.	Ozone Depletion Potential 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.	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential happens when sunlight reacts with hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds, to produce air pollution known as smog.	Acidification Potential 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.	Eutrophication Potential 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.	Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Elements) 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.	Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Fossil Fuels) refers to the decreasing availability of non-renewable carbon-based compounds, such as oil and coal, due to human activity.
TRACI	2.05E+01 kg CO ₂ -Equiv.	8.54E-10 kg CFC 11-Equiv.	8.14E-01 kg O ₃ -Equiv.	5.30E-02 kg SO ₂ -Equiv.	7.99E-03 kg N-Equiv.	kg Sb-Equiv.	5.49E+01 MJ
CML	kg CO ₂ -Equiv.	kg R11-Equiv.	kg Ethene-Equiv.	kg SO ₂ -Equiv.	kg PO ₄ -Equiv.	kg Sb-Equiv.	MJ





MATERIAL CONTENT

Material content measured to 1%.

COMPONENT	MATERIAL	AVAILABILITY	MASS%	ORIGIN
Fillers	Dolomite, limestone	Material resource, abundant	48	Global
Resin	Polyvinyl chloride	Material resource, limited	43	Global
Plasticizer	DOTP, ESBO, others	Material resource, limited	5	Global
Pigment	Various	Material resource, limited	< 1	Global
Additives	Various		2.4	Global
Other	Various		1.6	

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	%
POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	%
VOC EMISSIONS	FloorScore certified
WATER CONSUMPTION	1.09E-01 m3

ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY	7 %	3.63E+01	MJ
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY	93 %	4.49E+02	MJ

MANUFACTURER CONTACT INFO

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

RECYCLING OR REUSE

Disposal of rigid core products 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 3261
ASTM E 662 / NFPA 258
CAN/ULC S102.2

CERTIFICATIONS

