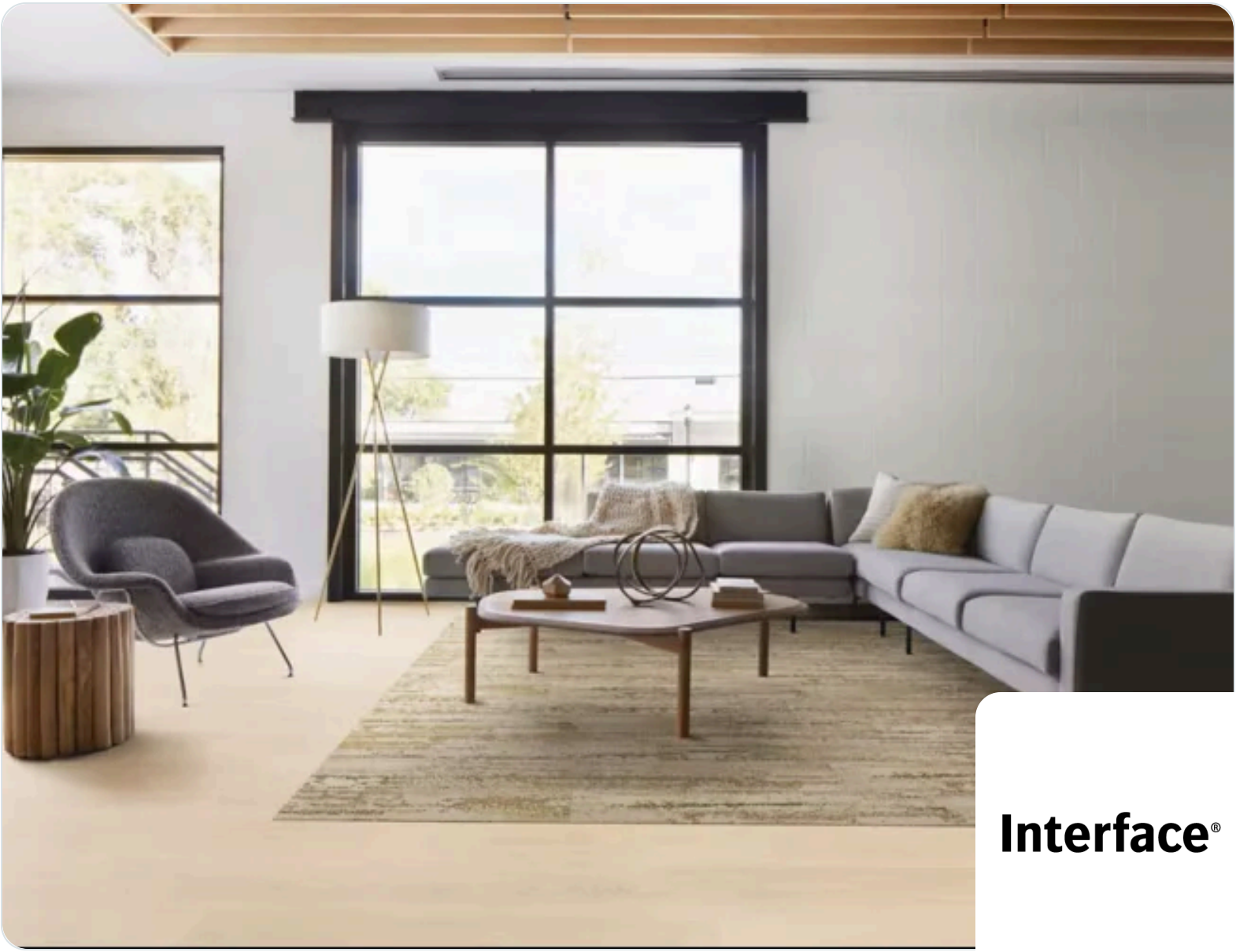
Environmental Product Declaration

Program Operator: Smart EPD®
www.smartepd.com

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISO 14025:2006 AND ISO 21930:2017



Interface®

SmartEPD-2026-111-1117-01

Modular Resilient Flooring - Sound Choice - APAC

Date of Issue	Expiration Date	Last Updated
Oct 22, 2026	**Oct 22, 2031**	**Oct 22, 2026**

Refer to the EPD Library at **www.smartepd.com** for the latest EPD listing information

General Information

Interface, Inc.

1503 Orchard Hill Road, Lagrange, GA 30240

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sustainability@interface.com

interface.com

Product Name:	Modular Resilient Flooring - Sound Choice - APAC
Functional Unit:	1 m2
Declaration Number:	SmartEPD-2026-111-1117-01
Date of Issue:	October 22, 2026
Expiration:	October 22, 2031
Last updated:	October 22, 2026
EPD Scope:	Cradle to grave
	A1 - A3, A4, A5, B1 - B7, C1 - C4, D
Market(s) of Applicability:	APAC, China, India, Japan, Korea, Middle East (Western Asia), South East Asia

General Organization Information

Interface, Inc. is a global flooring solutions company and sustainability leader, offering an integrated portfolio of carpet tile and resilient flooring products that includes Interface® carpet tile and Modular Resilient Flooring (MRF), nora® rubber flooring, and FLOR® premium area rugs for commercial and residential spaces. Made with purpose and without compromise, Interface flooring brings more sophisticated design, more performance, more innovation, and more climate progress to interior spaces. A decades-long pioneer in sustainability, Interface remains "all in" on becoming a restorative business. Today, the company is focusing on carbon reductions, not offsets, as it works toward achieving its verified science-based targets by 2030 and its goal to become a carbon negative enterprise by 2040.

Further information can be found at: **www.interface.com**

Limitations, Liability and Ownership

Limitations

Exclusions: EPDs do not indicate that any environmental or social performance benchmarks are met, and there may be impacts that they do not encompass. LCAs do not typically address the site-specific environmental impacts of raw material extraction, nor are they meant to assess human health toxicity. EPDs can complement but cannot replace tools and certifications that are designed to address these impacts and/or set performance thresholds – e.g. Type 1 certifications, health assessments and declarations, environmental impact assessments, etc.

Accuracy of Results: EPDs regularly rely on estimations of impacts; the level of accuracy in estimation of effect differs for any particular product line and reported impact. Interface owns the EPD and underlying data supporting the EPD. Interface is responsible for the accuracy of the data.

Comparability: EPDs from different programs may not be comparable. Full conformance with a PCR allows EPD comparability only when all stages of a life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible". Example of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

Interface is responsible for the results in this EPD.

Reference Standards

Standard(s):	ISO 14025:2006 and ISO 21930:2017
Core PCR:	UL Part A PCR for Building-Related Products and Services v4
	Date of issue: March 01, 2022
Sub-category PCR:	UL Part B: Flooring v2
	Date of issue: September 28, 2018
	Valid until: December 31, 2026

Sub-category PCR review panel:	Contact Smart EPD for more information.
General Program Instructions:	Smart EPD General Program Instructions v.2.0, March 2025

Verification Information

LCA Author/Creator:	Kristen Wharton Interface sustainability@interface.com
EPD Program Operator:	Smart EPD info@smartepd.com www.smartepd.com 585 Grove St., Ste. 145, Herndon, VA 20170, USA
Verification:	Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071: External Thomas P Gloria | Industrial Ecology Consultants | t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR(s): External Thomas P Gloria | Industrial Ecology Consultants | t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com

Product Information

Functional Unit:	1 m2
Mass:	6.88 kg
Reference Service Life:	15 Years
Product Specificity:	✗ Product Average ✓ Product Specific

Product Description

Interface's modular resilient flooring is a modular resilient floor covering based on a thermoplastic material system, incorporating mineral fillers, stabilisers, and additives to deliver durability, dimensional stability, and design flexibility.

This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) covers all styles, patterns, and formats of Interface modular resilient flooring products within the defined product family, including tiles and planks. The products are manufactured using a multilayer construction, typically consisting of a backing layer, core layer, printed design layer, and wear layer.
The product includes recycled content in selected material layers, in line with product specifications and the availability of compliant raw materials.

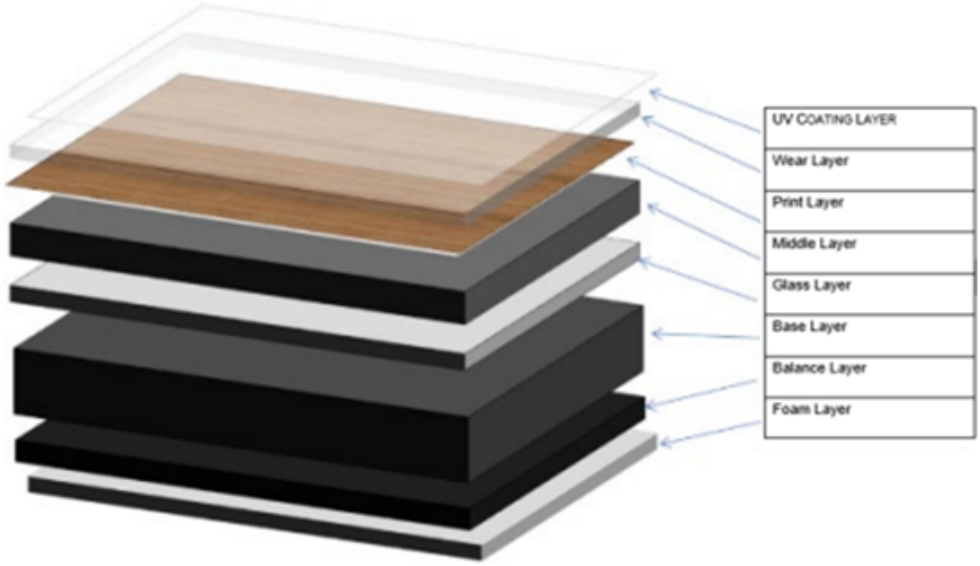
Total Product Recycled Content: 39%

Further information can be found at: www.interface.com

Product Specifications

Product SKU(s):	NA
Product Classification Codes:	UNSPSC - 301617 EC3 - Finishes -> Flooring -> ResilientFlooring
Flooring type:	Resilient
Product thickness:	4.5 mm
Product weight:	6880 g/m2

Product Composition Diagram



Material Composition

Material/Component Category	Origin	% Mass
PVC	South Korea	31
Plasticizer	South Korea	12
Filler	South Korea	54
Glass Fiber	South Korea	1
Pigment	South Korea	1
Additive and Stabilizer	South Korea	1

Packaging Material	Origin	kg Mass
Cardboard Boxes	South Korea	0.174
PE Foil	None	None

Biogenic Carbon Content	kg C per m2
Biogenic carbon content in product	0.039
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.076

Hazardous Materials
No regulated hazardous or dangerous substances are included in this product.

EPD Data Specificity

Primary Data Year: 2024

Manufacturing Specificity:

- ✗ Industry Average
- ✗ Manufacturer Average
- ✓ Facility Specific

Averaging:

Averaging was not conducted for this EPD.

System Boundary

Production	A1	Raw material supply	✓
	A2	Transport	✓
	A3	Manufacturing	✓
Construction	A4	Transport to site	✓
	A5	Assembly / Install	✓
Use	B1	Use	✓
	B2	Maintenance	✓
	B3	Repair	✓
	B4	Replacement	✓
	B5	Refurbishment	✓
	B6	Operational Energy Use	✓
	B7	Operational Water Use	✓
End of Life	C1	Deconstruction	✓
	C2	Transport	✓
	C3	Waste Processing	✓
	C4	Disposal	✓
Benefits & Loads Beyond System Boundary	D	Recycling, Reuse Recovery Potential	✓

Note:

ND = Module not declared

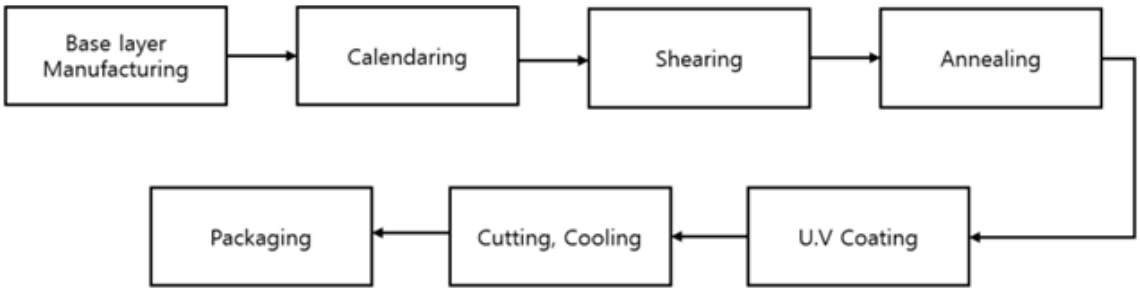
Product Composition Diagram

	PRODUCT STAGE			CONSTRUCT-ION PROCESS STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from gate to site	Assembly/Install	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Building Operational Energy Use During Product Use	Building Operational Water Use During Product Use	Deconstruction	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse, Recovery, Recycling Potential
EPD Type	X			X	X	MND	X	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	X	MND	X	X

Plants

Interface, Inc. Seoul, South Korea

Product Flow Diagram



Modular Resilient Flooring - Sound Choice is manufactured in South Korea. The product is produced through hot mixing and a continuous lamination process with a printed design layer. The product is then cut into tiles and packaged, with a production waste factor of 0,1%.

Software And Database

LCA Software:	Sphera LCA for Experts (formerly GaBi) v. 10.9	
LCI Foreground Database(s):	Sphera Managed LCA Content (formerly GaBi Professional Database) v. 2025.1	Europe
LCI Background Database(s):	Sphera Managed LCA Content (formerly GaBi Professional Database) v. 2025.1	Europe

A foreground LCI database is the database used to model the primary, site-specific data collected for this EPD. A background LCI database is the database used to model generic or non-specific data.

Data Quality

Datasets were, if available, taken from the above mentioned MLC 2025.1 database. Further datasets on the upstream chain of the basic material production are approximated with datasets on similar chemicals or are estimated by consolidation of existing datasets and literature information. The data quality can be described as good.

The data quality ranges from good to very good. The temporal quality of the data is very good with both the manufacturing specific data and the LCA FE background data being from 2024.

Life Cycle Module Description

A1–A3: Product Stage

- A1: Raw material extraction and processing, including recycled materials.
- A2: Transport of raw and processed materials to manufacturing sites.
- A3: Manufacturing at site, including materials, packaging, energy, and waste disposal or recycling. All energy purchased at manufacturing sites is allocated per square meter produced, including offices and warehouses. 100% renewable electricity and thermal energy credits are used for all sites. Waste factor in production. MRF flooring involves compounding, pressing and packaging.

A4–A5: Construction Stage

- A4: Transport of finished product to building site.
- A5: Installation includes ancillary materials (adhesives), trim waste disposal, and packaging waste. Assumed 5% installation waste for all flooring types. Installation waste sent to incineration or landfill, with energy recovery benefits accounted for in Module D. Industry recommendations followed for adhesive types.

B1–B7: Use Stage

- B2: Maintenance effort declared for one year, repeated over the Reference Service Life (RSL). MRF Sound Choice: dust mopping, buffing, cleaning solution, electricity, water, and wastewater treatment.
- Other Use Modules (B1, B3–B7): Not relevant or not declared for these flooring products.

C1–C4: End of Life

- C1: Deconstruction process which requires electricity to remove the product from the building at end of life. This requirement is modelled with DE:Electricity grid mix
- C2: Transport of waste to local disposal using diesel truck datasets.
- C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery, or recycling
- C3/1: Incineration with Energy recovery processing which includes an incineration process and is modelled as EU:28 Incineration of MRF flooring which is based on RER: EPDM seal in waste incineration.
- C3/2: waste processing from landfill scenario.
- C4: Disposal of post-consumer carpet tile, incineration without energy recovery or landfill.
- C4/1: disposal through the incineration with energy recover scenario.
- C4/2: disposal through the landfill scenario.

Module D: Benefits and Loads Beyond the System Boundary

- Two end-of-life scenarios are modelled, resulting in two Module D scenarios: Module D/1 and Module D/2.
- In Module D/1, the avoided benefits and loads associated with incineration with energy recovery are calculated using RER: Electricity grid mix and RER: Process steam from natural gas as substituted energy sources.
- In Module D/2, the avoided benefits and loads associated with landfill are set to zero, as the landfilling of plastics does not result in energy recovery
- Both Module D/1 and Module D/2 scenarios account for avoided benefits and loads from A5, which include recycling, incineration with energy recovery of packaging waste, and incineration with energy recovery of installation waste

LCA Discussion

Allocation Procedure

Co-product allocation:
No co-products are produced in the manufacturing process for Modular Resilient Flooring - Sound Choice. Therefore, allocation between co-products is not required.
Recycled and secondary raw materials:
Allocation for recycled and secondary raw materials (such as recycled fillers or additives, if present) follows the “cut-off” approach. Only the environmental burdens associated with the collection and processing of recycled materials up to the point of entry into the product system are included. No upstream burdens from previous product life cycles are assigned to the recycled content.
Energy, ancillary, and operating materials:
Energy use, ancillary materials (adhesives, cleaning agents, packaging), and operating materials are allocated to individual products based on production volumes and process-specific consumption data. Where direct measurement is not possible, allocation is performed using mass or area-based proxies (e.g., per square meter of product). In-plant waste is assigned to the product and not allocated to other products, as there are no co-products.

Factory-wide allocation:
If multiple products are produced in the same facility, shared energy and utilities are allocated according to the proportion of production output (mass or area) attributable to each product. No credits are taken for recycling of production waste; all relevant impacts are assigned to the declared product.

Cut-off Procedure

In the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for Modular Resilient Flooring - Sound Choice flooring product, cut-off criteria were rigorously applied to determine which material and energy flows should be included or excluded from the analysis. The objective was to ensure the study was both thorough and practical, focusing on flows that could meaningfully affect the environmental results.
The cut-off criteria were based on thresholds for mass and energy, specifically:

- Any flow representing less than one percent of the total mass or energy for a given process could be excluded, provided it was not considered environmentally significant.
- If a flow met the exclusion threshold but was thought to have a notable environmental impact, it was included regardless of its size.
- The total sum of all excluded flows does not exceed five percent of the overall mass or energy for the product system.

In practice, this meant that all relevant flows—such as raw materials, processing, transportation, manufacturing, packaging, installation, maintenance, disposal, and recycling—were considered in the assessment. Flows that were excluded typically involved capital goods and equipment, or human labour and commuting, as these were not expected to contribute significantly to the results. Where specific data from suppliers was unavailable, conservative proxy datasets were used to ensure that any potentially important flows were still represented.

Renewable Electricity

Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) such as Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are included in the baseline reported results:	✕ No

Scenarios

Transport to the building/construction site (A4)

A4 Module

Fuel Type:	Diesel
Liters of Fuel:	0.0148 l/100km
Vehicle Type:	Truck
Transport Distance:	805 km
Capacity Utilization:	85 %
Packaging Mass:	0.177 kg
Gross density of products transported:	1569 kg/m3
Capacity utilization volume factor:	=1
Assumptions for scenario development:	Assumptions for Scenario Development: Assuming a thickness of 4.5 mm 0,014 kg diesel per 805 km per kg of product for truck transportation 0.0357 kg heavy fuel oil per 7125 km per kg of product for container ship transportation Transport is from the factory gate (Seoul, South Korea) to the place of installation All values refer to the declared functional unit (1 m²) Packaging waste and installation waste are considered in subsequent modules (A5, C1–C4) Preparation of the floor and auxiliaries (adhesives, fixing agents, PET connectors) are beyond the system boundaries and not taken into account
Heavy Fuel Oil:	0.00657 l/100km

Installation in to the building/construction site (A5)

A5 Module

Installation Scrap Rate Assumed:	5 %
Ancillary Materials:	0.107 kg
Product Lost per Declared/Functional Unit:	0.344 kg
Waste Materials at the Construction Site Before Waste Processing:	0.529 kg
Mass of Packaging Waste Specified by Type:	0.186 kg
Biogenic Carbon Contained in Packaging (kg C):	0.076 kg

Assumptions for scenario development:	Installation uses adhesive. All values refer to the declared functional unit (1 m²). Packaging waste and installation waste are considered in subsequent modules (A5, C1–C4). Preparation of the floor and auxiliaries (adhesives, fixing agents, PET connectors) are beyond the system boundaries and not taken into account.

Use (B1)

B1 Module

Maintenance (B2)

B2 Module

Maintenance Cycle:	15 Cycles/RSL 75 Cycles/ESL
Net Fresh Water Consumption Specified by Water Source and Fate:	0.0058 m3
Ancillary Materials Specified by Type:	0.119 kg
Energy Input:	0.022 kWh
Waste Materials from Maintenance:	5.92 kg
Maintenance Process Information:	Maintenance Process Information: Dust and damp mop cleaning, buffing; see MRF Maintenance Guidelines https://www.interface.com/content/dam/interfaceinc/interface/technical/ams/maintenance/LVT_Maintenance%20Guide_Global.pdf
Further assumptions for scenario development:	Further Assumptions: Frequency depends on foot traffic and local conditions; service life based on warranty (15 years) ESL for a building is set to 75 years

Repair (B3)

B3 Module

Replacement (B4)

B4 Module

Refurbishment (B5)

B5 Module

Operational Energy Use (B6) & Operational Water Use (B7)

B6 & B7 Modules

End of Life (C1 - C4)

C1 - C4 Modules

C3/1 & C4/1: 100% Energy Recovery

Collection Process

Collected Separately:	6.99 kg

Recovery

Incineration with Energy Recovery:	6.99 kg

Assumptions for scenario development:
C3/2 – Waste processing (incineration with energy recovery end-of-life): Waste processing by incineration with energy recovery; 100% of the waste mass is treated by incineration in an installation with an R1-value > 0.6. C4/2 – Waste disposal (incineration with energy recovery end-of-life): Final disposal of 100% of the incineration residues in accordance with current disposal practices.

C3/2 & C4/2: 100% Landfill

Collection Process

Collected Separately:	6.99 kg

Recovery

Landfill:	6.99 kg

Disposal

Product or Material for Final Disposal:	6.99 kg

Assumptions for scenario development:
C3/2 – Waste processing (landfill end-of-life): No waste processing is assumed; 100% of the waste mass is sent directly to landfill as the end-of-life scenario. C4/2 – Waste disposal (landfill end-of-life): Final disposal of 100% of the waste mass through landfilling, including landfill operation and management, in accordance with current disposal practices.

Reuse, Recovery and / or Recycling Potentials & Relevant Scenario Information (D)

D Module

Net Energy Benefit from Energy Recovery from Waste Treatment Declared as Export Energy in C3:	9.78 MJ
Net Energy Benefit from Thermal Energy Due to Treatment of Waste Declared as Exported Energy in C4:	18.4 MJ
Process and Conversion Efficiencies:	The assumed scenario in Module D/1 represents 100% incineration with energy recovery processing including an efficiency rate with an R1-value >0.6 In Module D/2, the avoided benefits and loads associated with 100% landfill scenario are set to zero, as the landfilling of plastics does not result in energy recovery. However, both Module D/1 and Module D/2 scenarios account for avoided benefits and loads from A5, which include recycling, incineration with energy recovery of packaging waste, and incineration with energy recovery of installation waste
Further assumptions for scenario development:	Recovery & Recycling: Interface promotes recycling via its ReEntry process, especially for GlasBac and MRF. Disposal: If not recycled, products are disposed of in landfill or incineration facilities, following local regulations. Transport: Typical transport distances 32 km.

Results

Environmental Impact Assessment Results

EF3.1, IPCC AR5 GWP 100, TRACI 2.2, CML 2016 v4.8

per 1 m2 of product.

LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

Impact Category	Unit	Method	A1 - A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3/1	C3/2	C4/1	C4/2	D/1	D/2	D/3
GWP- total	kg CO2 eq	EF3.1	7.33e+0	1.34e+0	8.79e-1	ND	4.86e-1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.46e-2	8.98e+0	0	0	3.49e-1	-2.51e+0	-1.32e-1	ND
GWP- fossil	kg CO2 eq	EF3.1	7.72e+0	1.34e+0	5.90e-1	ND	4.86e-1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.44e-2	8.84e+0	0	0	2.11e-1	-2.51e+0	-1.31e-1	ND
GWP-biogenic	kg CO2 eq	EF3.1	-4.06e-1	-7.24e-3	2.88e-1	ND	-4.30e-4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.82e-4	1.38e-1	0	0	1.37e-1	0	0	ND
GWP-luluc	kg CO2 eq	EF3.1	1.79e-2	3.85e-3	9.34e-4	ND	2.43e-5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7.87e-6	8.77e-4	0	0	5.78e-4	-3.80e-3	-9.22e-4	ND
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	EF3.1	4.66e-6	1.53e-13	2.33e-7	ND	1.11e-8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.51e-15	1.61e-12	0	0	7.20e-13	-2.00e-11	-4.33e-13	ND
AP	mol H+ eq	EF3.1	3.51e-2	3.43e-2	2.31e-3	ND	1.88e-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7.98e-5	4.70e-3	0	0	1.26e-3	-3.05e-3	-4.50e-4	ND
PM	disease incidence	EF3.1	3.33e-7	5.74e-7	2.14e-8	ND	1.28e-8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.89e-10	3.27e-8	0	0	1.29e-8	-2.60e-8	-4.94e-9	ND
IRP	kBq U235 eq	EF3.1	1.04e+0	3.13e-3	9.30e-2	ND	1.89e-2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.51e-5	2.64e-2	0	0	6.76e-3	-4.67e-1	-9.70e-3	ND
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	EF3.1	2.56e-2	2.36e-2	1.64e-3	ND	1.18e-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7.46e-5	4.79e-3	0	0	8.62e-4	-2.53e-3	-4.13e-4	ND
EP-fw	kg P eq	EF3.1	1.48e-3	1.25e-6	8.19e-5	ND	3.79e-6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.69e-8	7.27e-7	0	0	1.18e-4	-4.40e-6	-2.48e-6	ND
EP-marine	kg N eq	EF3.1	7.33e-3	8.62e-3	4.65e-4	ND	3.17e-4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.03e-5	1.83e-3	0	0	2.72e-4	-9.90e-4	-2.17e-4	ND
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	EF3.1	7.25e-2	9.43e-2	4.56e-3	ND	3.23e-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.40e-4	2.09e-2	0	0	2.97e-3	-1.06e-2	-2.01e-3	ND
SQI	dimensionless	EF3.1	5.10e+1	2.13e+0	2.61e+0	ND	2.64e-2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.84e-2	1.16e+0	0	0	5.40e-1	-1.28e+1	-5.79e+0	ND
WDP	m3 world eq deprived	EF3.1	9.92e+0	3.50e-3	5.38e-1	ND	1.18e-2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.10e-4	1.10e+0	0	0	2.60e-2	-2.37e-1	-1.97e-2	ND
ADP-fossil	MJ, net calorific value	EF3.1	1.92e+2	1.61e+1	1.48e+1	ND	1.19e+1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.92e-1	4.28e+0	0	0	3.49e+0	-4.33e+1	-1.93e+0	ND
ADP-minerals&metals	kg Sb eq	EF3.1	6.45e-5	4.90e-8	3.35e-6	ND	9.90e-8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.29e-9	2.12e-8	0	0	1.43e-8	-2.80e-7	-6.74e-8	ND
ETP-fwio	CTUe	EF3.1	1.08e+2	1.17e+1	7.56e+0	ND	1.48e+0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.13e-1	1.46e+0	0	0	2.31e+0	-3.31e+0	-3.79e-1	ND
ETP-fwo	CTUe	EF3.1	4.94e+0	2.79e+0	5.52e-1	ND	1.19e-2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.47e-2	7.94e-1	0	0	5.68e+0	-7.21e-1	-3.33e-1	ND
HTP-cio	CTUh	EF3.1	2.64e-9	2.04e-10	1.63e-10	ND	2.56e-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.02e-12	1.01e-10	0	0	1.01e-10	-7.78e-11	-1.82e-11	ND
HTP-co	CTUh	EF3.1	3.87e-9	6.58e-12	2.01e-10	ND	2.11e-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.76e-13	4.73e-11	0	0	9.40e-12	-3.49e-10	-7.58e-12	ND
HTP-ncio	CTUh	EF3.1	1.72e-7	6.28e-9	9.25e-9	ND	2.16e-9	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6.55e-11	1.12e-8	0	0	1.24e-9	-7.67e-9	-1.75e-9	ND
HTP-nco	CTUh	EF3.1	4.19e-9	4.86e-10	3.18e-10	ND	7.19e-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.01e-12	1.73e-10	0	0	7.16e-10	-4.30e-10	-4.67e-11	ND
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq	IPCC AR5 GWP 100	7.52e+0	1.36e+0	6.18e-1	ND	4.92e-1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.49e-2	8.85e+0	0	0	2.16e-1	-2.35e+0	8.12e-2	ND
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq	TRACI 2.2	4.22e-6	1.83e-13	2.11e-7	ND	1.58e-8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.21e-15	1.86e-12	0	0	8.52e-13	-5.10e-13	-5.10e-13	ND
AP	kg SO2 eq	TRACI 2.2	2.92e-2	2.91e-2	1.92e-3	ND	1.55e-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7.44e-5	4.33e-3	0	0	1.07e-3	-3.90e-4	-3.90e-4	ND
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	TRACI 2.2	6.60e-4	5.65e-7	3.72e-5	ND	1.72e-6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.21e-8	3.28e-7	0	0	6.40e-5	-1.12e-6	-1.12e-6	ND
EP-marine	kg N eq	TRACI 2.2	1.09e-2	1.50e-2	6.93e-4	ND	5.14e-4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6.97e-5	3.21e-3	0	0	4.65e-4	-2.89e-4	-2.89e-4	ND

Impact Category	Unit	Method	A1 - A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3/1	C3/2	C4/1	C4/2	D/1	D/2	D/3
POCP	kg O3 eq	TRACI 2.2	4.06e-1	5.28e-1	2.59e-2	ND	1.96e-2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.70e-3	1.14e-1	0	0	1.68e-2	-8.70e-3	-8.70e-3	ND
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq	CML 2016 v4.8	3.18e-6	1.83e-13	1.59e-7	ND	1.45e-8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.21e-15	1.86e-12	0	0	8.52e-13	-2.36e-11	-5.10e-13	ND
AP	kg SO2 eq	CML 2016 v4.8	2.94e-2	2.74e-2	1.95e-3	ND	1.59e-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.42e-5	3.51e-3	0	0	1.04e-3	-2.38e-3	-3.16e-4	ND
EP	kg PO4 eq	CML 2016 v4.8	9.44e-3	2.93e-3	6.17e-4	ND	1.51e-4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.40e-5	6.58e-4	0	0	1.39e-3	-4.47e-4	-1.08e-4	ND
POCP	kg C2H4 eq	CML 2016 v4.8	3.07e-3	8.84e-4	2.22e-4	ND	1.51e-4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2.36e-5	2.13e-4	0	0	9.16e-5	-2.50e-4	1.60e-6	ND
ADP-fossil	MJ	CML 2016 v4.8	1.72e+2	1.60e+1	1.37e+1	ND	1.14e+1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.90e-1	3.79e+0	0	0	3.35e+0	-3.54e+1	-1.75e+0	ND

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

GWP = Global Warming Potential, 100 years (may also be denoted as GWP-total, GWP-fossil (fossil fuels), GWP-biogenic (biogenic sources), GWP-luluc (land use and land use change)), ODP = Ozone Depletion Potential, AP = Acidification Potential, EP = Eutrophication Potential, SFP = Smog Formation Potential, POCP = Photochemical oxidant creation potential, ADP-Fossil = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP-Minerals&Metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources, WDP = Water deprivation potential, PM = Particular Matter Emissions, IRP = Ionizing radiation, human health, ETP-fw = Eco-toxicity (freshwater), HTP-c = Human toxicity (cancer), HTP-nc = Human toxicity (non-cancer), SQP = Soil quality index.

Comparisons cannot be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the design stage of a project, before a building has been specified. Comparisons may be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the time of product purchase when product performance and specifications have been established and serve as a functional unit for comparison. Environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted. Any comparison of EPDs shall be subject to the requirements of ISO 21930 or EN 15804. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. Such comparison can be inaccurate, and could lead to erroneous selection of materials or products which are higher-impact, at least in some impact categories.

Resource Use Indicator

per 1 m2 of product.

Indicator	Unit	A1 - A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3/1	C3/2	C4/1	C4/2	D/1	D/2	D/3
PERE	MJ	1.56e+1	4.15e-1	1.59e+0	ND	1.73e-1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7.97e-3	9.76e+0	0	0	5.83e-1	-1.20e+1	-1.00e-2	ND
PERM	MJ	8.98e+0	0	-2.31e-1	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	-8.75e+0	0	0	0	-3.24e+0	-3.24e+0	ND
PERT	MJ	2.46e+1	4.15e-1	1.36e+0	ND	1.73e-1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7.97e-3	1.01e+0	0	0	5.83e-1	-1.53e+1	-3.25e+0	ND
PENRE	MJ	3.00e+1	1.61e+1	1.90e+1	ND	1.19e+1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.92e-1	1.62e+2	0	0	3.49e+0	-4.15e+1	-7.00e-2	ND
PENRM	MJ	1.62e+2	0	-4.19e+0	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	-1.58e+2	0	0	0	-1.86e+0	-1.86e+0	ND
PENRT	MJ	1.92e+2	1.61e+1	1.48e+1	ND	1.19e+1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.92e-1	4.28e+0	0	0	3.49e+0	-4.33e+1	-1.93e+0	ND
SM	kg	2.68e+0	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND
FW	m3	2.44e-1	2.47e-4	1.32e-2	ND	2.95e-4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	8.60e-6	2.61e-2	0	0	7.62e-4	-1.04e-2	-1.04e-3	ND
RE	MJ	0	0	3.74e-2	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	2.82e+1	0	0	0	0	0	ND

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

RPRE or PERE = Renewable primary resources used as energy carrier (fuel), RPRM or PERM = Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, RPRT or PERT = Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content, NRPRE or PENRE = Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPRM or PENRM = Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPRT or PENRT = Total non-renewable primary resources with energy content, SM = Secondary materials, RSF = Renewable secondary fuels, NRSF = Non-renewable secondary fuels, RE = Recovered energy, ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential, FW = Use of net freshwater resources, VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds.

Waste and Output Flow Indicators

per 1 m2 of product.

Indicator	Unit	A1 - A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3/1	C3/2	C4/1	C4/2	D/1	D/2	D/3
HWD	kg	5.98e-2	5.85e-10	3.09e-3	ND	1.33e-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.18e-11	2.00e-9	0	0	7.82e-10	-4.63e-8	-2.29e-8	ND
NHWD	kg	2.04e-1	1.58e-3	3.87e-1	ND	5.91e-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.96e-5	1.21e+0	0	0	6.96e+0	-2.32e-2	-4.09e-3	ND
RWD	kg	3.89e-3	2.24e-5	2.59e-4	ND	1.94e-4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6.58e-7	1.75e-4	0	0	5.04e-5	-2.83e-3	-5.92e-5	ND
CRU	kg	0	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND
MFR	kg	0	0	1.39e-1	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND
MER	kg	0	0	9.29e-3	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	6.99e+0	0	0	0	0	0	ND
EEE	MJ	0	0	1.30e-2	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	9.78e+0	0	0	0	0	0	ND
EET	MJ	0	0	2.44e-2	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	1.84e+1	0	0	0	0	0	ND

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed, NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed, RWD = Radioactive waste disposed, HLRW = High-level radioactive waste, ILLRW = Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, CRU = Components for re-use, MFR or MR = Materials for recycling, MER = Materials for energy recovery, MNER = Materials for incineration, no energy recovery, EE or EEE = Recovered energy exported from the product system, EET = Exported thermal energy.

Carbon Emissions and Removals

per 1 m2 of product.

Indicator	Unit	A1 - A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3/1	C3/2	C4/1	C4/2	D/1	D/2	D/3
BCRP	kg CO2	1.44e-1	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND
BCEP	kg CO2	0	0	7.22e-3	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	1.37e-1	0	0	1.37e-1	0	0	ND
BCRK	kg CO2	2.73e-1	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND
BCEK	kg CO2	0	0	2.73e-1	ND	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND

Note:

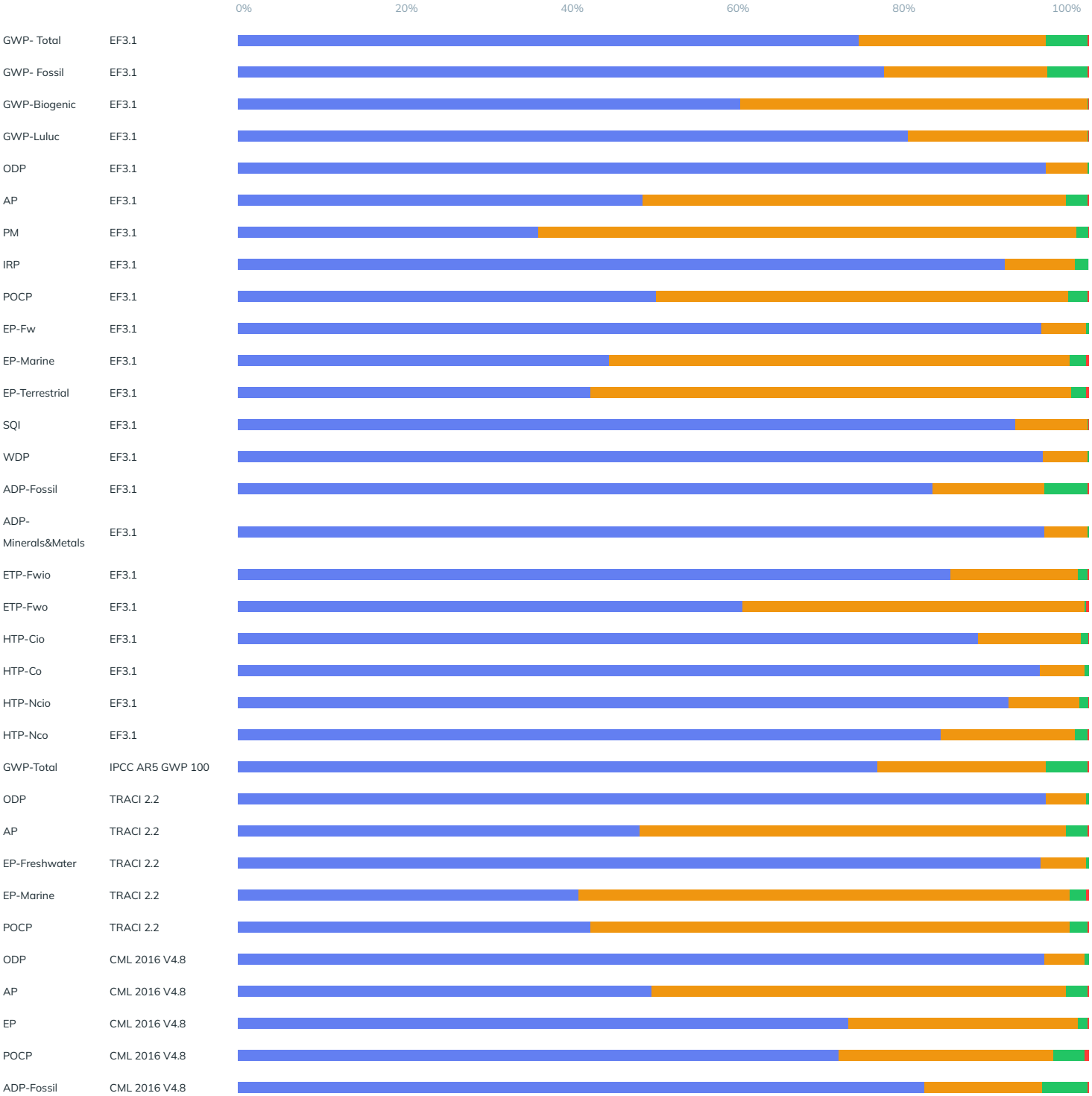
Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

BCRP = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Product, BCEP = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Product, BCRK = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Packaging, BCEK = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Packaging, BCEW = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Combustion of Waste from Renewable Sources Used in Production Processes, CCE = Calcination Carbon Emissions, CCR = Carbonation Carbon Removals, CWNR = Carbon Emissions from Combustion of Waste from Non-Renewable Sources used in Production Processes, GWP-luc = Carbon Emissions from Land-use Change.

Interpretation

The life cycle impacts of Modular Resilient Flooring- Sound Choice are driven by the Product Stage (A1-A3) and the impacts from this stage are driven by raw materials.
PVC and plasticizer are the major contributors to impacts.
Recycled materials in the product reduce the impacts as compared to virgin petrochemical based materials.



Production (A1 - A3) Construction (A4 - A5) Use (B1 - B7) End of Life (C1 - C4)

Further Information

For more a full list of associated certifications and documentation, please visit interface.com/sustainability.

References

ISO 14025 Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures
ISO 14040 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework
ISO 14044:2006 + Amendments Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines
ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services
EN 15804:2019 + A2 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products
EN ISO 23997 Specifies weight per unit area for flooring products
EN ISO 24346 Specifies thickness for flooring products
EN ISO 10874 Classification of floor coverings for heavy traffic areas
ISO 15686 Reference Service Life calculation (not applied for rubber flooring)
ISO/IEC 25010 Software Product Quality
ISO/IEC 27001 Information Security Management
OWASP SAMM Software Assurance Maturity Model
UL Environment Part A Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements according to ISO 21930:2017, version 4.0
PCR Guidance for Building-Related Products and Services – Part B UL Flooring EPD Requirements, UL 10010-7, v.2, September 2018, Extended to March 31, 2026
EPA Criteria for Product Category Rules (PCRs) To Support the Label Program for Low Embodied Carbon Construction Materials, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2024
LCA FE (GaBi) 10.9.0.31 (2024) Software-System and Databases for Life Cycle Engineering (Sphera)
Sphera LCA FE databases Used for secondary data and modelling
Environmental Footprint (EF) 3.1 Characterisation factors (European Commission JRC, 2022)
TRACI 2.2 Tool for the Reduction and Assessment of Chemicals and other Environmental Impacts (US EPA, 2021)
CML 2001 Operational guide to the ISO standards (Guinee et al.), Centre for Milieukunde (CML) Leiden
ERASM, FEFCO, Plastics Europe Industry associations for secondary data
UL Environment PCRs (Part A and Part B) For EPD creation and verification
ACLCA PCR Open Standard Guidance for Quantifying Renewable Electricity Instruments in Environmental Product Declarations. ACLCA. 2022
ELCD European Commission Joint Research Center (2008). LCA Tools, Services and Data
Frischknecht, Rolf (2009) LCI modelling approaches applied on recycling of materials
US EPA (2024) C-MORE EPD Criteria for Data Quality and Transparency
ISO/TR 14047 Examples of impact categories and mechanisms