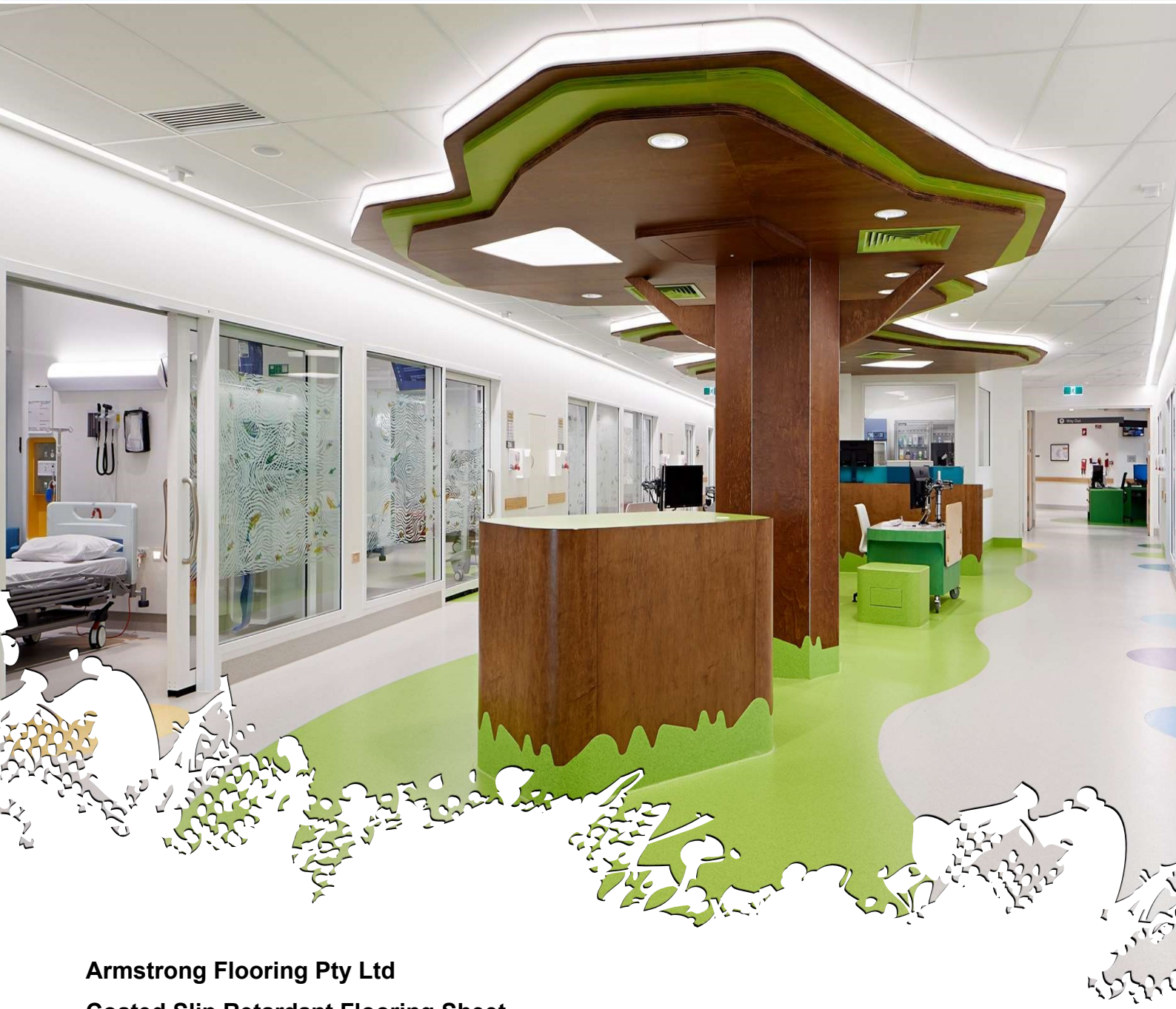
EPD™

Environmental Product Declaration

Global GreenTag EPD Program:

Compliant to EN15804+A2 2019



Armstrong Flooring Pty Ltd

Coated Slip Retardant Flooring Sheet

Accolade Foothold/ Infinity Foothold

29-39 Mills Road, Braeside Victoria 3195

ArmstrongFlooring™

ArmstrongFlooring

Coated Slip Retardant Flooring Sheet
Accolade Foothold/ Infinity Foothold

Mandatory Disclosures

EPD type	Cradle to grave A1 to C4 + D
EPD Number	ATX AS01 2022EP
Issue Date	Day 17th May 2022
Valid Until	Day 17th May 2027

Demonstration of Verification	
PCR	Standard EN 15804+A2 2019 serves as core Product Category Rules (PCR) [1]. Sub PCR FC:2019v1 Floor Coverings also applies [2].
☑ Internal	Delwyn Jones 28 04 2022 LCA and EPD by Delwyn Jones, Director Ecquate Pty Ltd 02 05 2022 LCA Reviewed by Direshni Naiker Evah Associate 24.05.2022 EPD Reviewed by David Baggs, Global GreenTag Pty Ltd
☑ External	28 04 2022 Third Party Verifier[a] Mathilde Vlieg, MalaikaLCT a. Independent external verification of the declaration and data, mandatory for business-to-consumer communication according to ISO 14025:2010 [2].
Communication	This EPD discloses potential environmental outcomes compliant with EN 15804 for business-to-business communication.
Comparability	Construction product EPDs may not be comparable if not EN15804 compliant. Different program EPDs may not be comparable. Comparability is further dependent on the product category rules and data source used.
Reliability	LCIA results are relative expressions that do not predict impacts on category endpoints, exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.
Owner	This EPD is the property of the declared manufacturer.
Explanations	Further explanatory information is available at info@globalgreentag.com or by contacting certification1@globalgreentag.com [3].

EPD Program Operator	**LCA and EPD Producer**	**Declaration Owner**
Global GreenTag Pty Ltd	Ecquate Pty Ltd	Armstrong Flooring Pty Ltd
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Ecquate building ecopositive

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Coated Slip Retardant Flooring Sheet
Accolade Foothold/ Infinity Foothold

Program Description

EPD type	Cradle to grave A1 to C4 + D as defined by EN 15804 [1]
System boundary	The system boundary with nature includes material and energy acquisition, processing, manufacture, transport, installation, use plus waste arising to end
Information Modules	Figure 1 depicts all modules being declared including some with zero results. Any module not declared (MND) does not indicate a zero result.

Model	Actual			Scenarios											Potential			
Information	Building Life Cycle Assessment														Supplementary			
Stages	Product			Construct		Use							End-of-Life				Benefit & load beyond system		
						Fabric					Operation								
Modules	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D1	D2	D3
Unit Operations	Resources	Transport	Manufacture	Transport	Construct	Use	Maintain	Repair	Replace	Refurbish	Energy use	Water use	Demolish	Transport	Process	Disposal	Reuse	Recovery	Recycling
Mandatory (M) & Optional (O) Cradle to																			
Gate+ Options	Mandatory			O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Grave				M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	O

Figure 1 EPD Life Cycle Modules Cradle to Grave

Scope Depiction	
Stages included	A1-3 A4-5, B1-5, C1-4 & D1. Stages B6-7 and D2-3 have zero flows
Stages excluded	No stage was excluded but B6-7 and D2-3 have zero flows with zero results

Data Sources and Quality

Primary Data	Data was collected from primary sources 2019 to 2022 including the manufacturer, suppliers and their publications on standards, locations, logistics, technology, market share, management system in accordance with EN ISO 14044:2006, 4.3.2, [4]. All are biochemical and physical allocated none are economically allocated.
Variability Range	Significant differences of average LCIA results are declared.
Data cut-off & quality criteria	Complies with EN 15804 [1] The LCA used background data aged <10 years and quality parameters tabled below.

Background	**Data Quality**	**Parameters and Uncertainty (U)**			
Correlation	**Metric σg**	U ±0.01	U ±0.05	U ±0.10	U ±0.20
Reliability	**Reporting**	Site Audit	Expert verify	Region	Sector
	Sample	>66% trend	>25% trend	>10% batch	>5% batch
Completion	**Including**	>50%	>25%	>10%	>5%
	Cut-off	0.01%w/w	0.05%w/w	0.1%w/w	0.5%w/w
Temporal	**Data Age**	<3 years	≤5 years	<7.5 years	<10 years
	Duration	>3 years	<3 years	<2 years	1 year
Technology	**Typology**	Actual	Comparable	In Class	Convention
Geography	**Focus**	Process	Line	Plant	Corporate
	Range	Continent	Nation	Plant	Line
	Representation	Global. Africa, North America, Europe, Pacific Rim			

ArmstrongFlooring

Coated Slip Retardant Flooring Sheet
Accolade Foothold/ Infinity Foothold

Product Information

Range Names	Coated Slip-retardant Flooring Sheet
Names & code	Accolade Foothold Infinity Foothold
Manufacturer	Armstrong Flooring Ltd
Factory warranty	10 years
Manufacturer address	29-39 Mills Road, Braeside Victoria 3195
Site representation	29-39 Mills Road, Braeside Victoria 3195
Application	Coated, reinforced resilient floor covering
Function in Building	Interior wet area floor covering
Specifications	Coated slip retardant mineral-filled polyvinyl chloride sheet
Declared unit	1 kg = 0.34482m^2 of Armstrong coated slip retardant floor covering
Functional unit	20 years use of declared 2.9 kg/m^2 floor covering per kilogram
Design Application	Wet barefoot areas of Hospital, Aged Care, Health Care & Education, Hospitality, Mercantile and Light Industrial sector buildings.
Practices Reference	https://www.armstrongflooring.com/pdbupimages-flr/223752.pdf
Installation Procedure	https://www.armstrongflooring.com/pdbupimages-flr/223751.pdf
Practicality	Surface embossing aids slip resistance and reduces aquaplaning.
Durability	Safe grip with particle-enhanced, full depth replenishing polyurethane and protective finish reduces maintenance and increases scuff resistance. High-visibility colour chip masks dirt and wear patterns.

Product Functional & Technical Performance Information

This section provides manufacturer specifications, additional information and datapoints required to calculate assessment results factoring different mass and periods.

Service	Standard	Parameters	Conformance to standards
Type	ISO 10581	Resilient floor covering	Homogeneous sheet vinyl
Performance		Homogeneous floor covering	√
Binder		Content Type	1
Use Area Classification	ISO 10874	Commercial	34
		Light industrial	43
Lifetime [5,6]	ISO 15686	Reference Service Life (RSL)	20 years RSL
Dimensions	ISO 24340	Wear layer thickness	2.0mm
	ISO 24341	Roll size W*L	1.83*16m
	ISO 24346	Overall Thickness	2.0mm
Durability	EN 660-2	Wear resistance group	P
Slip resistance	AS 4586 Appendix	A: Wet pendulum	P4
		C: Wet barefoot	B
		D: Oil wet	R11
Emissions	ASTM D5116	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)	<0.5mg/m^2/hour
Reaction to fire	ISO 9239-1	Critical radiant flux	≥8kW/m^2
		Smoke Development Rate	≤750%.minutes
Fire Resistance	AS 5637.1	Cone Calorimeter	Group 3
	AS/NZS 3837	Average specific extinction area	<250m^2/kg

Product Components

This section summarises factory components, functions, source nation and % mass share. In the product content listed below the % mass has a ±5% range and a confidence interval that is 90% certain to contain true population means at any time. Listing such 90±5% certainty considers normal resource acquisition, supply chain, sedimentation, seasonal, manufacturing and product colour variation over this EPD's 5-year validity period. This also allows for intellectual property protection whilst ensuring fullest possible transparency.

Base material content range (%w/w)

Function	Component	Cradle	Accolade Foothold	Infinity Foothold
Binder	Polyvinyl Chloride	Taiwan	>40<45	>40<45
Filler	Limestone	Australia	>40<45	>40<45
Plasticiser	Dioctyl Terephthalate	Mainland China	>10<15	>10<15
Coating	Polyurethane	Netherlands	>2<5	>2<5
Stabiliser	Calcium Zinc Soap	Australia	>1<3	>1<3
White pigment	Titanium dioxide	Mainland China	>1<2	>1<2
Stabiliser Plasticiser	Epoxidised Soybean Oil	Taiwan	<1.0	<1.0
Binder	Post Industrial Scrap PVC	Australia	<1.0	<1.0
Stabiliser	Diphenyloctyl Phosphite	Taiwan	<0.5	<0.5
Slip retardant	White Alumina	Mainland China	<0.5	<0.5
Modifier	Polyurethane	Australia	<0.5	<0.5
Colour	Pigments	Global	<0.15	<0.15
Coating additive & cross-linker, coupling, matte & levelling agents	These five proprietary additives were all safety and hazard checked and included in the LCA modelling	Global	<0.16 ea	<0.16 ea
Packing				
Carton & core	Cardboard 90% PCR	Australia	0.09	0.09
Wrap, spacer	Card & paper 90% PCR	Australia	0.83	0.83
Tape & liner	Polymer 55% PCR	Australia	0.05	0.05
Spools	Plastic	Australia	0.04	0.04
Tape & label	Paper	Australia	0.04	0.04

Completeness

No Chemicals of Very High Concern	Contains no substances in the European Chemicals Agency "Authorised or Candidate Lists of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs)".
A1-A3 Stage inclusions	Operations include all known raw material acquisition, refining and processing plus scrap or material reuse from prior systems; electricity generated from all sources with extraction, refining & transport plus secondary fuel energy and recovery processes. Also, transport to factory gates; manufacture of inputs, ancillary material, product, packaging, maintenance, replacement plus flows leaving at end-of-waste boundary as well as fates of all flows at end of life.

System Analysis Scope and Boundaries

Stages A1 to 3 model actual operations. Stage A4 to C4 are model scenarios. Typical scenarios are assumed to model forecast unit operations as described in the next section. Figure 2. shows included processes in a cradle to grave system boundary to end of life fates to unshown beyond the boundary:

- reuse,
- recycling or
- landfill grave.

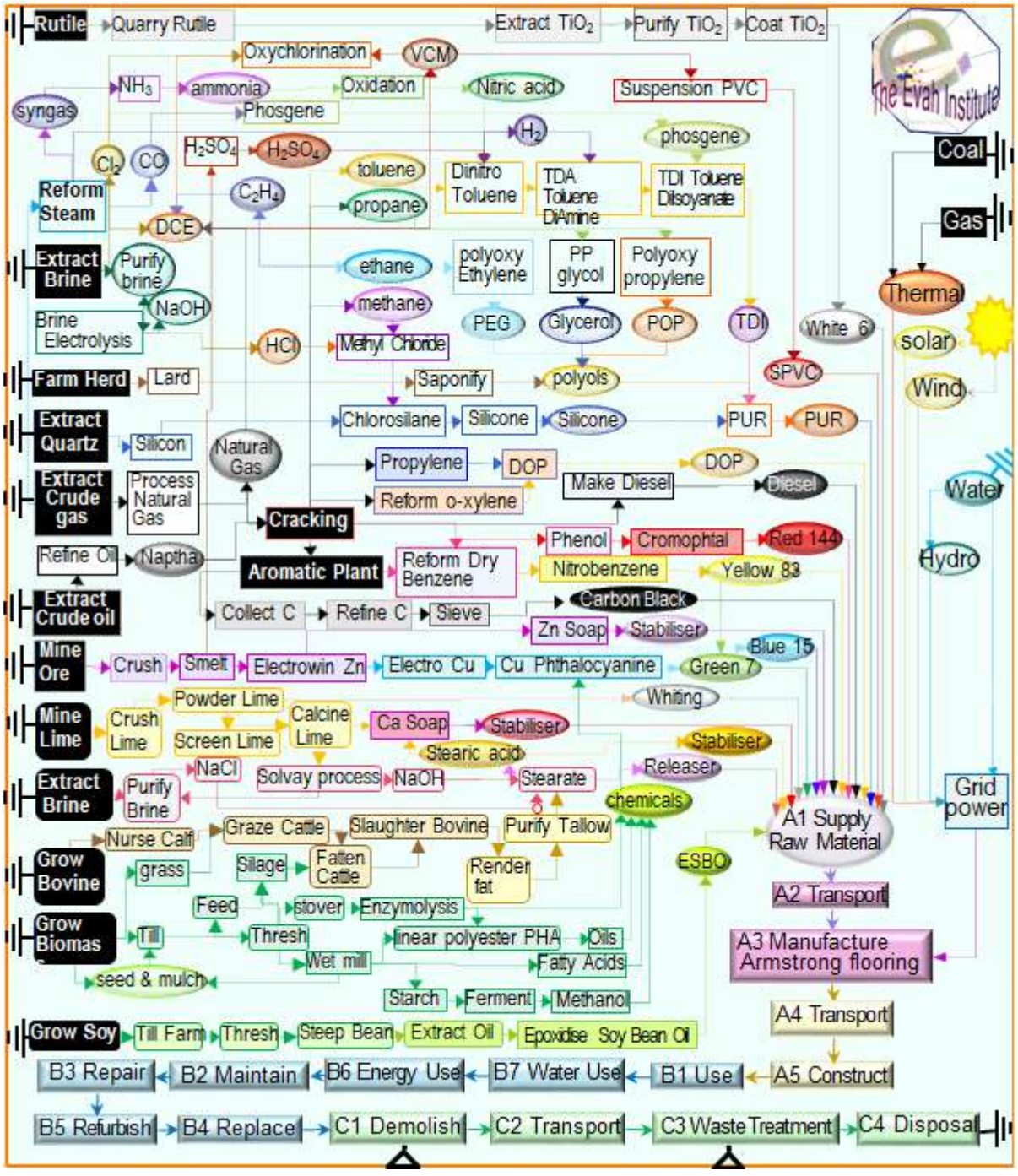

Figure 2. Product Process Flow Chart

Scenarios for Modules (Units/Functional Unit)

This section defines modelling scenarios. Stages A1 to A3 model actual operations. Stage A4 to D3 model scenarios described as listed below.

A Construction

A4 Transport to Site	Type specified	Amount	Type specified	Amount
Intercity road trucking	2t to 5t vans	220 km	85% Capacity	Full back load
Long distance road trucking	25t semi-trailer	600 km	85% Capacity	Full back load
Continental freight rail	Diesel train	600 km	85% Capacity	Full back load
Global container shipping	Factory to CBD	1,200km	85% Capacity	Full back load
Volume capacity (<1 to ≥1)	Utilisation factor	1	Uncompressed	Un-nested
A5 Installation: Ancillaries	Adhesive	0.025 kg	Edge trim	0.0001 kg
Packing	Cardboard	0.005 kg	Polymer	0.00001 kg
Water & Energy	Town water	0.00 m3	Energy type	0.0 MJ
Waste on site	Trims	0.05 kg	All packaging	As declared kg
Scrap, collection & routes	No recycling	0.0 kg	Energy recovery	0.0 kg
Emissions	Nil to air & water	0.0 kg	All from landfill	In LCA report

B Building

Stage B1 Use of building fabric has zero flows. Stage B2 and B3 scenarios are listed below. Stages B4 Replacement, B5 Refurbishment, B6 Building Operating Energy and B7 Building Operating Water each have zero flows

B2 Maintenance	Type specified	Amount	Type specified	Amount
Maker's specified process	URL declared	Specified	Clean cycle	Weekly
Ancillary material (kg)	Scrubber pads	Negligible	Detergent	0.007kgpa
Washing net water use	Town water	1.95kgpa	To drain 1.90	kgpa
Vacuum cleaning energy	Once weekly	1.62MJpa	Power mix	Local AU mean
B3 Repair	Damaged parts	0.05kg	Worn parts	Same 5%
Maker's specified process	As per website	Specified	Freight to site	As A5
Energy input & source	No excess	0.0MJpa	Packaging	As A5

Stage C1, C2 and C4 scenarios are listed below. Stage C3 Waste Treatment has zero flows.

C End Of Life

C1 Demolition	Type specified	Amount	Type specified	Amount
Operation	Take up worn area	0.40kg	Collection	Separate
Collection process	In site waste	0.40kg	Separate to reuse	0.0kg
C2 Transport	25t truck road	50km	85% capacity	No back load
C4 Disposal	Product specific	0.40kg	Collect separately	0.40kg
Typical Scenario	high wear to landfill	40%	All emissions	mass share
Recovery system	No recycling	0.0 kg	Not for energy	0.0 kg

Stage D1 scenario is listed below. Stages D2 Recovery and D3 Recycling have zero flows.

D Beyond System Boundary

D1 Reuse	Type specified	Amount	Type specified	Amount
Typical Scenario	Retain low wear	60%	Reuse in place	0.60kg

Environmental Impact Terminology

Environmental impacts contributing to risks of social and ecological issues and collapse are tabled below with common names and remedies given for each indicator.

Global warming forcing Climate Change	Greenhouse gases absorb infra-red radiation. This heat reduces thermal energy differentials, from equator to poles, forcing ocean current and wind circulation to blend and regulate climate. Weakly blended "lumpier" weather has more frequent, extreme heat wave, fire-storm, cyclone, rain-storm, flood and blizzard events. Accumulation of carbon dioxide, natural gas methane, nitrous oxides and volatile organic compounds from burning fossil fuels causes global warming. Forest and wilderness growth absorbing air-borne carbon in biomass can drawdown such accumulation. Urgent renewable energy reliance is vital in time to avoid imminent tipping points and the worsening "***climate emergency***".
Ozone layer depletion	Stratospheric ozone loss weakens the planet's solar shield so more shorter wavelength ultraviolet (UVB) light reaching earth damages plants and increases malignant melanoma and skin cancer in humans and animals. Chlorofluorocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons, chlorobromomethane, hydrobromofluorocarbons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, methyl bromide and halon gas cause ozone layer loss. To repair the "***ozone hole***" reliance on ozone-safe refrigerants, aerosols and solvents is essential to avoid further its depletion and enable accumulation of naturally-formed ozone.
Acidification	Acidification reduces soil and waterway pH, impedes nitrogen fixation vital for plant growth and inhibits natural decomposition. It increases rates and incidence of fish kills, forest loss and deterioration of buildings and materials. Chief synthetic causes of "***acid rain***" are emissions of sulphur and nitrogen oxides, hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids and ammonia from burning fossil fuels polluting rain and snow precipitation world-wide.
Eutrophication of terrestrial, freshwater and marine life	Eutrophication from excessively high macronutrient levels added to natural waters promotes excessive plant growth that severely reduces oxygen, water and habitat security for aquatic and terrestrial organisms across related ecosystems. Chief synthetic cause of "***algal blooms***" is nitrogen (N, NOx, NH_4) and phosphorus (P, PO_4^{3-}) in rain run-off over-fertilised land catchments.
Photochemical ozone creation	Tropospheric photochemical ozone, called "***smog***" near ground level, is created from natural and synthetic compounds in UV sunlight. Low concentration smog damages vegetation and crops. High concentration smog is hazardous to human health. Chief synthetic causes are nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and volatile organic compounds (VOC) pollutants. Avoiding reliance on dirtiest coal fuel and volatile chemicals has reduced smog incidence in many areas globally.
Depletion of minerals, metals & water	Abiotic depletion of finite mineral resources increases time, effort and money required to obtain more resources to the point of extinction of naturally viable reserves. This can limit access to available, valuable and scarce elements vital for human-life. The youth movement "***extinction rebellion***" calls on adults to secure climate, reserves and biodiversity for current and future generations.
Depletion of fossil fuel reserves	Abiotic depletion of resources by consuming finite oil, natural gas, coal and yellowcake fossil fuel reserves leaves current and future generations suffering limited available, accessible, plentiful, essential valuable as well as scarce raw material, medicinal, chemical, feedstock and fuel stock. Approaching "***peak oil***" acknowledged fossil fuel reserves are finite and the need for decision-makers to act to avoid market instability, insecurity and or oil and gas wars.

Glossary of Terms and Units

Impact Potentials, acronyms, methods and units are defined below

Impact Potentials	Acronym	Description of Methods	Units
Climate Change total	GWP	Global Warming Potential [7]	kg CO_{2eq}.
Climate Change fossil	$GWP_{fossil\ fuel}$	GWP fossil fuels [7]	
Climate Change biogenic	GWP_{bio}	GWP biogenic [7]	
Climate Change land use	GWP_{luluc}	GWP land use & change [7]	
Stratospheric Ozone Depletion	ODP	Stratospheric Ozone Loss [8]	kg CFC_{11eq}
Photochemical Ozone Creation	POCP	Summer Smog [9]	kg $NMOC_{eq}$
Acidification Potential	AP	Accumulated Exceedance [10]	mol H^{+}_{eq}
Eutrophication Freshwater	EP_{fresh}	Excess nutrients freshwater [11]	kg P_{eq}
Eutrophication Marine	EP_{marine}	Excess marine nutrients [11]	kg N_{eq}
Eutrophication Terrestrial	EP_{land}	Excess Terrestrial nutrients [11]	mol N_{eq}
Mineral & Metal Depletion	ADP_{min}	Abiotic Depletion minerals [12]	kg Sb_{eq}
Fossil Fuel Depletion	ADP_{fossil}	Abiotic Depletion fossil fuel [13]	MJ_{ncv}
Water Depletion	WDP	Water Deprivation Scarcity [14, 15]	$m^3_{WDP\ eq}$

Inventory inputs, acronyms, methods and units are defined below

Input flows	Acronym	Description of Methods	Units
Fresh Water Net	FW	Lake, river, well & town water	m^3
Secondary Material	SM	Post-consumer recycled (PCR)	kg
Renewable Secondary Fuel	RSF	PCR biomass burnt	MJ_{ncv}
Primary Renewable Material	PERM	Biomass retained material	MJ_{ncv}
PER Excluding Feedstock	PERE	biomass fuels burnt	MJ_{ncv}
Primary Energy Renewable Total	PERT	Biomass burnt + retained	MJ_{ncv}
Unrenewable Secondary Fuel	NRSF	PCR fossil-fuels burnt	MJ_{ncv}
PE Finite Energy not Feedstock	PENRE	fossil-fuel used or burnt	MJ_{ncv}
PE Unrenewable Material	PENRM	Fossil feedstock retained	MJ_{ncv}
Primary Energy Unrenewable Total	PENRT	Fossil feedstock & fuel use	MJ_{ncv}

Outputs, acronyms, methods and units are defined below

Inventory Output flows	Acronym	Description of Methods	Units
Hazardous Waste Disposed	HWD	Processed to contain hazard risks	kg
Non-hazardous Waste Disposed	NHWD	Municipal landfill facility waste	kg
Radioactive Waste Disposed	RWD	Mostly nuclear power station waste	kg
Components For Reuse	CRU	Production scrap for reuse as is	kg
Material For Recycling	MFR	Production scrap for remanufacture	kg
Material For Energy Recovery	MER	Production scrap for use as fuel	kg
Exported Energy Electrical	EEE	Common for buildings not products	MJ_{ncv}
Exported Energy Thermal	EET	Common for buildings not products	MJ_{ncv}

Module A1 to C4 Impact Results Cradle to Grave

Table 1 shows results in declared units/functional unit across A1 to A5, B2, B3, C1, C2 and C4. All flows and hence results were zero in B1 Use of building fabric, B4 Replacement, B5 Refurbishment, B6 Building Operating Energy, B7 Building Operating Water and C3 Waste Treatment.

Table 1.0 A1 to C4 Impact Results/Functional Unit

Accolade Foothold	A1-3 Acquire Transport & Manufacture	A4 Transport	A5 Construct	B2 Maintain	B3 Repair	C2 Transport	C4 Disposal
GWP biogenic	-4.9E-02	-1.1E-06	-0.012	-0.091	-4.0E-03	-8.8E-07	0
GWP fossil	3.62	0.02	0.30	0.62	0.23	6.1E-03	7.1E-03
GWP luluc	5.1E-06	1.7E-09	6.0E-06	7.33E-06	4.21E-07	1.4E-09	3.5E-03
GWP total	3.57	0.02	0.29	0.53	0.23	6.1E-03	1.1E-02
Ozone loss ODP	1.7E-08	1.7E-13	1.2E-08	3.0E-09	5.9E-09	1.1E-13	7.1E-08
Smog POCP	2.1E-02	1.2E-04	1.9E-03	3.3E-03	1.4E-03	6.0E-05	6.1E-04
Acidification AP	9.6E-03	1.2E-05	8.3E-04	1.4E-03	6.5E-04	5.1E-06	1.1E-03
EP freshwater	3.0E-06	5.6E-10	2.3E-05	5.9E-07	2.2E-05	3.1E-10	3.1E-04
EP marine	1.9E-03	2.3E-06	1.7E-04	2.4E-04	1.3E-04	9.5E-07	2.6E-05
EP terrestrial	1.5E-02	7.9E-06	1.1E-03	1.8E-03	9.9E-04	3.4E-06	4.2E-05
ADP fossil	2.91	2.3E-02	0.26	0.53	0.19	7.5E-03	0
ADP mineral	1.8E-04	7.2E-06	4.6E-05	2.9E-04	2.2E-05	4.0E-06	0
WDP water	1.2E-02	3.0E-06	5.2E-03	9.8E-03	2.7E-03	1.4E-06	0
Infinity Foothold							
GWP biogenic	-4.9E-02	-1.1E-06	-0.012	-0.091	-4.0E-03	-8.8E-07	0
GWP fossil	3.62	0.02	0.30	0.62	0.23	6.1E-03	7.1E-03
GWP luluc	5.1E-06	1.7E-09	6.0E-06	7.33E-06	4.21E-07	1.4E-09	3.5E-03
GWP total	3.57	0.02	0.29	0.53	0.23	6.1E-03	1.1E-02
Ozone loss ODP	1.7E-08	1.7E-13	1.2E-08	3.0E-09	5.9E-09	1.1E-13	7.1E-08
Smog POCP	2.1E-02	1.2E-04	1.9E-03	3.3E-03	1.4E-03	6.0E-05	6.1E-04
Acidification AP	9.6E-03	1.2E-05	8.3E-04	1.4E-03	6.5E-04	5.1E-06	1.1E-03
EP freshwater	3.0E-06	5.6E-10	2.3E-05	5.9E-07	2.2E-05	3.1E-10	3.1E-04
EP marine	1.9E-03	2.3E-06	1.7E-04	2.4E-04	1.3E-04	9.5E-07	2.6E-05
EP terrestrial	1.5E-02	7.9E-06	1.1E-03	1.8E-03	9.9E-04	3.4E-06	4.2E-05
ADP fossil	2.91	2.3E-02	0.26	0.53	0.19	7.5E-03	0
ADP mineral	1.8E-04	7.2E-06	4.6E-05	2.9E-04	2.2E-05	4.0E-06	0

Tables 2 show product LCI inputs/functional unit across stages A1 to A5, B2, B3, C1, C2 and C4. All flows and hence results were zero in stages: B1 Use of building fabric, B4 Replacement, B5 Refurbishment, B6 Building Operating Energy, B7 Building Operating Water and C3 Waste Treatment.

Table 2. A1 to C4 Inventory Results /Functional Unit

Accolade Foothold		A1-3 Acquire Transport & Manufacture	A4 Transport	A5 Construct	B2 Maintain	B3 Repair	C1 Demolish	C2 Transport	C4 Dispose
Fresh Water Net		7.5E-02	1.8E-05	3.2E-02	6.1E-02	1.7E-02	1.4E-04	8.7E-06	0
Secondary Material		0.14	2.9E-06	0.025	0.044	0.014	4.1E-04	2.2E-06	0
Renewable	Secondary Fuel	0.038	6.75E-06	0.011	0.20	0.006	4.71E-04	5.12E-06	0
	Primary Energy not material	1.16	3.0E-04	0.200	0.41	0.071	1.2E-03	2.0E-04	0
	Primary Feedstock	0.43	2.4E-03	0.034	1.00	0.027	2.3E-03	1.6E-03	0
	Primary Energy Total	1.56	2.7E-03	0.0234	1.41	0.098	3.5E-03	1.8E-03	0
Unrenewable	Secondary Fuel	0.17	7.4E-04	1.9E-04	0.039	3.0E-03	8.9E-05	4.8E-04	0
	Primary Energy not material	48.3	0.11	3.76	7.74	2.98	2.2E-02	6.4E-02	0
	Primary Material	15.2	0.19	1.63	1.57	1.03	3.7E-03	3.7E-02	0
	Primary Energy Total	63.5	0.30	5.38	9.31	4.01	2.6E-02	1.0E-01	0
Infinity Foothold									
	Fresh Water Net	7.5E-02	1.8E-05	3.2E-02	6.1E-02	1.7E-02	1.4E-04	8.7E-06	0
	Secondary Material	0.14	2.9E-06	0.025	0.044	0.014	4.1E-04	2.2E-06	0
Renewable	Renewable Secondary Fuel	3.8E-02	6.75E-06	0.011	0.20	0.006	4.71E-04	0	0
	Primary Energy not material	1.16	3.0E-04	0.200	0.41	0.071	1.2E-03	0	0
	Primary Feedstock	0.43	2.4E-03	0.034	1.00	0.027	2.3E-03	0	0
	Primary Energy Total	1.56	2.7E-03	0.0234	1.41	0.098	3.5E-03	0	0
Unrenewable	Secondary Fuel	0.17	7.4E-04	1.9E-04	0.039	3.0E-03	8.9E-05	0	0
	Primary Energy not Material	48.3	0.11	3.76	7.74	2.98	2.2E-02	0	0
	Primary Material	15.2	0.19	1.63	1.57	1.03	3.7E-03	0	0
	Primary Energy Total	63.5	0.30	5.38	9.31	4.01	2.6E-02	0	0

Tables 3.0 lists all other modules' product outputs in declared units/functional unit for stage A1 to A5, B2, B3, C1, C2 and C4. All results are zero for stages: B1 Use of building fabric, B4 Replacement, B5 Refurbishment, B6 Building Operating Energy, B7 Building Operating Water and C3 Waste Processing.

Table 3.0 Module A1 to C4 Output Results/Functional Unit

Accolade Foothold	A1-3 Acquire Transport & Manufacture	A4 Transport	A5 Construction	B2 Maintain	B3 Repair	C1 Demolition	C2 Transport	C4 Disposal
Hazardous Waste Disposed	7.8E-03	3.7E-05	8.9E-04	9.1E-04	6.2E-04	2.1E-06	1.2E-05	0
Non-hazardous Waste Disposed	0.14	3.1E-04	5.2E-02	9.9E-02	4.0E-02	2.3E-04	9.7E-05	4.0E-01
Radioactive Waste Disposed	1.6E-16	1.1E-31	4.5E-17	2.5E-17	2.3E-17	5.8E-20	8.5E-32	0
Components For Reuse	1.5E-02	4.4E-3	2.6E-04	1.7E-3	6.8E-3	3.8E-3	3.5E-3	0
Material For Recycling	5.4E-02	6.4E-06	3.2E-02	7.1E-02	3.4E-03	1.7E-04	4.6E-06	0
Material For Energy Recovery	8.2E-04	2.3E-07	2.7E-04	3.2E-05	1.2E-04	7.5E-08	1.5E-07	0
Exported Energy Electrical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported Energy Thermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infinity Foothold								
Hazardous Waste Disposed	7.8E-03	3.7E-05	8.9E-04	9.1E-04	6.2E-04	2.1E-06	1.2E-05	0
Non-hazardous Waste Disposed	0.14	3.1E-04	5.2E-02	9.9E-02	4.0E-02	2.3E-04	9.7E-05	4.0E-01
Radioactive Waste Disposed	1.6E-16	1.1E-31	4.5E-17	2.5E-17	2.3E-17	5.8E-20	8.5E-32	0
Components For Reuse	1.5E-02	4.4E-3	2.6E-04	1.7E-3	6.8E-3	3.8E-3	3.5E-3	0
Material For Recycling	5.4E-02	6.4E-06	3.2E-02	7.1E-02	3.4E-03	1.7E-04	4.6E-06	0
Material For Energy Recovery	8.2E-04	2.3E-07	2.7E-04	3.2E-05	1.2E-04	7.5E-08	1.5E-07	0
Exported Energy Electrical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported Energy Thermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Module D Results Beyond System Boundaries

All flows and results were zero for D1 Exported Energy: Electrical and Thermal, D2 Recovery and D3 Recycling. Table 4 shows Module D1 Reuse stage results for products/functional unit.

Table 4 D1 Reuse Results /Functional Unit

Impact Potentials		Accolade Foothold	Infinity Foothold
Climate Change GWP biogenic		-1.5E-02	-1.5E-02
Climate Change GWP fossil		-2.3E+00	-2.3E+00
Climate Change GWP luluc		-3.0E-06	-3.0E-06
Climate Change GWP total		-2.2E+00	-2.2E+00
Ozone Depletion Potential		-1.0E-08	-1.0E-08
Photochemical Ozone Potential		-1.3E-02	-1.3E-02
Acidification Potential		-5.8E-03	-5.8E-03
Eutrophication freshwater		-1.8E-06	-1.8E-06
Eutrophication marine		-1.1E-03	-1.1E-03
Eutrophication terrestrial		-9.3E-03	-9.3E-03
Mineral & Metal Depletion		-1.7E+00	-1.7E+00
Fossil Fuel Depletion		-1.1E-04	-1.1E-04
Water Depletion		-7.3E-03	-7.3E-03
Inventory input flows			
	Fresh Water Net	-0.23	-0.23
	Secondary Material	-7.2E-03	-7.2E-03
Renewable	Secondary Fuel	-5.9E-02	-5.9E-02
Renewable	Primary Energy Feedstock	-0.66	-0.66
Renewable	Primary Energy not Material	-0.06	-0.06
Renewable	Primary Energy Total	-0.72	-0.72
Unrenewable	Secondary Fuel	0.10	0.10
Unrenewable	Primary Energy not Material	-29.08	-29.08
Unrenewable	Primary Energy Feedstock	-9.14	-9.14
Unrenewable	Primary Energy Total	-38.22	-38.22
Inventory output flows			
Hazardous Waste Disposed		-4.7E-03	-4.7E-03
Non-hazardous Waste Disposed		-8.6E-02	-8.6E-02
Radioactive Waste Disposed		-9.6E-17	-9.6E-17
Components For Reuse		-9.1E-03	-9.1E-03
Material For Recycling		-3.2E-02	-3.2E-02
Material For Energy Recovery		-4.9E-04	-4.9E-04

Interpretation

This interpretation discusses product results cradle to grave. Table 5 lists results for component content mass % share versus Global Warming Potential (GWP kg CO_{2e}) and % share gross embodied energy (EE) /kg Foothold products cradle to gate A1 to A3.

Results of Figure 3 charting mass % results versus gross %EE share /kg product cradle to gate A1 to A3 show highest sensitivity to PVC binder content and least sensitivity to limestone ($CaCO_3$) filler content. Results of Figure 4 charting GWP results versus Abiotic Depletion of Fossil Fuel (ADP FF) /kg product A1 to A3. show most GWP emissions from PVC binder, electricity usage and DOTP plasticiser.

Table 5 Component & EE % Vs GWP/kg

Component	Mass%	EE%	GWP
PVC	<45	38.0	0.99
DOTP	<15	12.3	0.26
PUR	<5	3.1	0.14
Ca Zn Soap	<3	1.8	0.07
ESBO	<1	1.4	0.06
TiO_2	<2	0.9	0.03
DPOP	<0.5	0.3	0.01
$CaCO_3$	<45	0.6	0.001

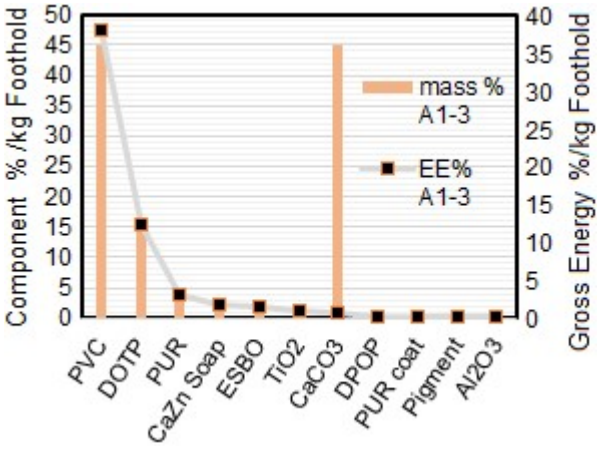

Figure 3 Component & EE% share//kg A1-A3

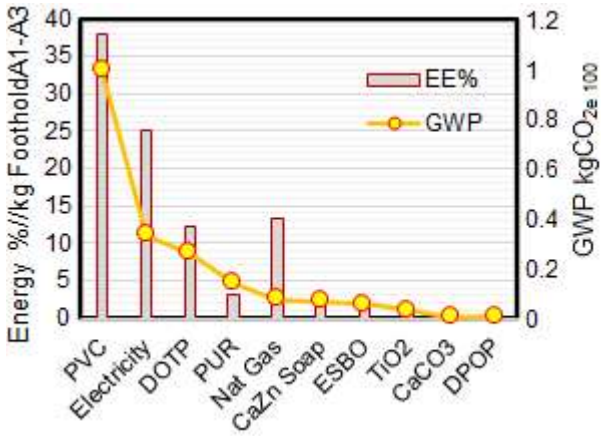

Figure 4 GWP Vs ADP FF/kg A1-A3

Figure 5 charts GWP results versus ADP FF /kg product Cradle to Grave A1 to C4. Figure 6 charts Photochemical Smog (POCP) Acidification (Ap), Marine Eutrophication (Ep Marine) and GWP results/kg product A1 to C4. Both charts show highest results from product manufacture A1 to A3, nearest that is B2 maintenance from cleaning and least are A4 and C2 transport, C1 demolish and D4 disposal.

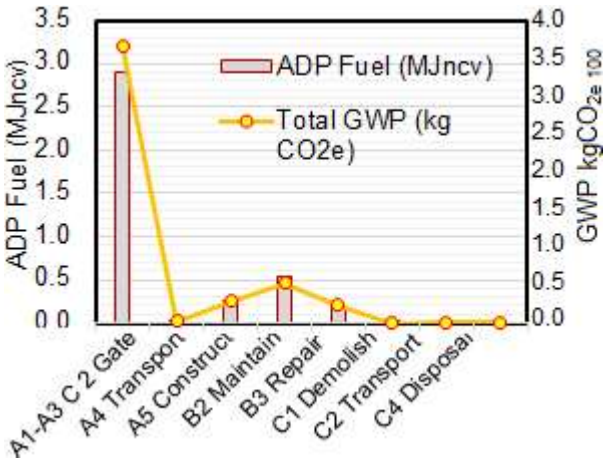

Figure 5 GWP Vs ADPFF /kg A1 to C4

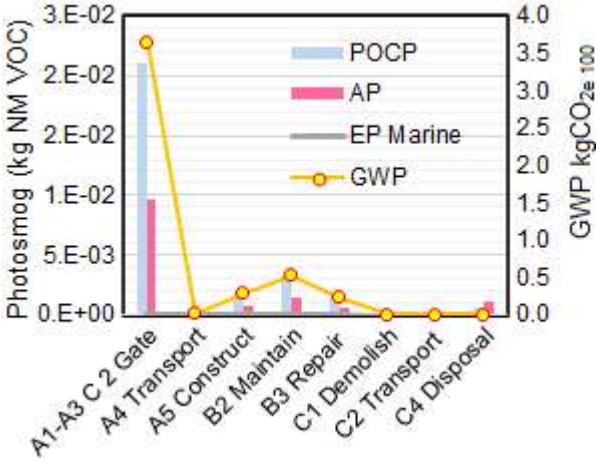

Figure 6 GWP, POCP, AP & EPMP /kg A1 to C4

Module D Beyond System Boundary results show typical D1 Reuse of 60% of least-worn product in low traffic bedroom, office and storage areas for 40 more years reduces all impacts >40%/kg for a 60-year building life with the same new flooring to 40% of floor area in high traffic areas. Results for phases A4 to C4 are significant and these remain unchanged for replacement flooring over the building life.

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