

EPD Transparency Summary

COMPANY NAME	Novalis Innov	vative Flooring		
PRODUCT NAME	Novalis Loos	e Lay Tile (LLT) LVT		
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	system. LLT		ed without any adhesive or locking raised-access applications as well ns.	
PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR)+ VERSION	A: Life Cycle Standard 100		Related Products and Services Par Rules and Report Requirements, JL 10010-7, Version 2.0	t
CERTIFICATION PERIOD	1/1/2020 —	1/1/2025		
DECLARATION NUMBER	4789201527	101.1		
EPD TYPE	~	PRODUCT SPECIFIC	INDUSTRY AVERAGE	
DECLARED/ FUNCTIONAL UNIT	1 m2			
GREEN BUILDING QUALIFIC	ATIONS			
LEED v4 Building Product Dis Optimization - EPDs, Option ASHRAE 189.1 Material Comp	1	IgCC Material Compliance Green Globes 3.5.1.2.1 NAHB Material Selection		
REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (IF	APPLICABLE)	Commercial: 10 Years; I	Residential: 25 Years	
LCA SOFTWARE + VERSION		SimaPro 9		
IMPACT ASSESSMENT METH	IOD + VERSION	CML-IA (baseline) & TR	ACI	

LIFECYCLE IMPACT CATEGORIES

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

ATMOSPHERE			WATER		EARTH		
		0				2	A
	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	1.93E+01 kg CO ₂ -Equiv.	3.00E-07 kg CFC 11-Equiv.	8.44E-01 kg O ₃ -Equiv.	1.14E-01 kg SO ₂ -Equiv.	2.80E-02 kg N-Equiv.	kg Sb-Equiv.	MJ
CML	1.93E+01 kg CO ₂ -Equiv.	2.65E-07 kg R11-Equiv.	4.88E-03 kg Ethene-Equiv.	1.16E-01 kg SO ₂ -Equiv.	1.90E-02 kg PO ₄ -Equiv.	9.55E-06 kg Sb-Equiv.	2.09E+02 _{MJ}



Environment

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MATERIAL CONTENT

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Material content measured to 1%.

COMPONENT	MATERIAL	AVAILABILITY	MASS%	ORIGIN
Substrate	CaCO3	Non-Renewable	55.65-56.81	China
Substrate	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	Non-Renewable	23.03-26.56	China
Substrate - Plasticizer	(Bio) Plasticizer + DOTP	Renewable	9.15-11.13	China
Substrate	Mg(OH)2	Non-Renewable	1.82-1.96	China
Carbon film	PVC S1000	Non-Renewable	2.48-2.56	China
Carbon film	UN 488 Plasticizer	Non-Renewable	1.66-1.70	China
UV coating	Urethane Acrylates	Non-Renewable	0.19-0.22	China
Film	TiO2	Non-Renewable	0.05	China
Veil	Glass fiber	Non-Renewable	0.38-1.23	China

As Novalis Loose Lay LVT has a number of specifications, the component percentages are therefore presented with a range of values.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	0 %		
POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	0 %		
VOC EMISSIONS	< 0.5 mg/m3 (14 days)		
WATER CONSUMPTION	15.7 L/m2		

ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY	11.1 %	44.6	MJ
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY	88.9 %	359	MJ

MANUFACTURER CONTACT INFO

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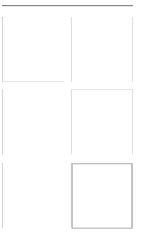
RECYCLING OR REUSE

Novalis partners with a recycler in the U.S. for pre-consumer recycling of LVT flooring. Novalis is also working with its large retail customers to develop a take-back program for the reuse and recycling of LVT flooring. When unable to be reused, they will be ground up and recycled into flooring or other products, such as rubber hoses, car mats, speed bumps, paneling, and more.

STANDARDS

- ASTM F1700 Solid Vinyl Tile
- ASTM F1914 Residual Indentation
- ASTM F137 Flexibility
- ASTM F2199 -Dimensional Stability
- ASTM F925 Chemical Resistance - ASTM F1514 - Heat Color Stability
- ASTM F1514 Heat Color Stability
- ASTM F970-Static Load Limit
- ASTM F970 Modified for Max
- Weight - ASTM E648 (NFPA 253) - Critical
- Radiant Flux - ASTM E662 (NFPA 258) - Smoke Density
- ASTM D2047-Slip Resistance
- CHPS / CA Section 01350

CERTIFICATIONS



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