

# Environmental Product Declaration



In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 for:

## Burmatex®

MANUFACTURERS OF CREATIVE FLOORING 

**surface trace® carpet tiles, all colour variations**

Thrive® matter recycled yarn

BioBase® recycled backing

Made in the UK

Programme:

The International EPD® System, [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com)

Programme operator:

EPD International AB

Type of EPD:

EPD of multiple products, based on the average results of the product group

*Product not yet on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.*

EPD registration number:

EPD-IES-0025909:001

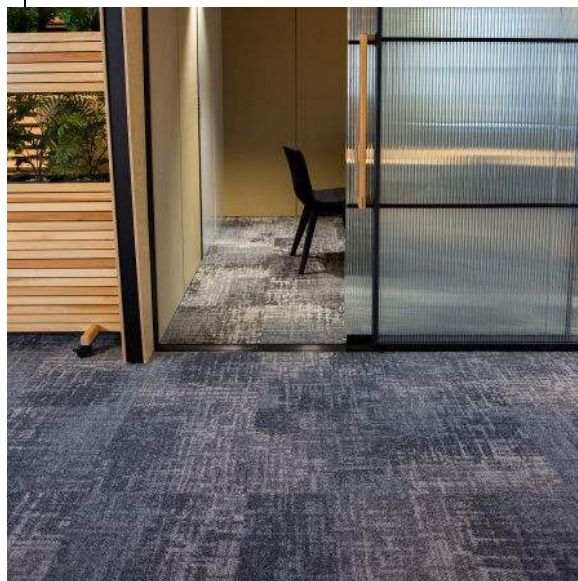
Version date:

2025-09-22

Validity date:

2030-09-21

*An EPD may be updated or depublished if conditions change. To find the latest version of the EPD and to confirm its validity, see [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com).*



## surface trace® carpet tiles

### General information

#### Programme information

<b>Programme:</b>	The International EPD® System
<b>Address:</b>	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.environdec.com">www.environdec.com</a>
<b>E-mail:</b>	<a href="mailto:info@environdec.com">info@environdec.com</a>

<b>Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification</b>
<b>Product Category Rules (PCR)</b>
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)
Product Category Rules (PCR): PCR 2019:14-version 2.0.1. Construction products. C-PCR-004 Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings (EN 16810) (version 2024-04-30) (prolonged validity). UN CPC code(s): 272 Carpets and other textile floor coverings
PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Chairs of the PCR review: Rob Rouwette (chair), Noa Meron (co-chair). See <a href="https://www.environdec.com/about-us/the-international-epd-system-about-the-system">https://www.environdec.com/about-us/the-international-epd-system-about-the-system</a> for a list of members. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat <a href="http://www.environdec.com/contact">www.environdec.com/contact</a> .
<b>Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)</b>
LCA accountability: Maggie Wildnauer, WAP Sustainability, Inc. [ <a href="http://www.wapsustainability.com">www.wapsustainability.com</a> ]
<b>Third-party verification</b>
External and independent ('third-party') verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via EPD verification through:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual EPD verification without a pre-verified LCA/EPD tool
Third-party verifier: Matt Fishwick, Fishwick Environmental [ <a href="https://fishwickenvironmental.com/">https://fishwickenvironmental.com/</a> ] Approved by: The International EPD® System
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party individual verifier:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but published in different EPD programmes, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they shall be based on the same PCR (including the same first-digit version number) or be based on fully aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have identical scope in terms of included life-cycle stages (unless the excluded life-cycle stage is demonstrated to be insignificant); apply identical impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); and be valid at the time of comparison.

## surface trace® carpet tiles

### Information about EPD owner

**Owner of the EPD:** Burmatex Limited

**Contact:** info@burmatex.co.uk

**Description of the organisation:** Burmatex® is one of the UK's leading designers and manufacturers of contract carpet tiles and planks.

**Name and location of production site(s):** Victoria Mills, The Green, Ossett, WF5 0AN, UK.

All Burmatex® carpet/carpet tile/carpet plank ranges are made at its single UK manufacturing site in Ossett.

### Product information

**Product name:** surface trace® carpet tiles (all colours)

[Product not yet on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.]

**Product identification:** Multi Level Loop

**Product description:** 50cm x 50cm tiles on a BioBase® backing, using Thrive® matter recycled yarn (all colours).

**UN CPC code:** 272 Carpets and other textile floor coverings

**Product lifespan:** 15 years

**Product technical data:**

Description	Standard	Result
Total Weight	ISO 8543	4195 g/m <sup>2</sup> +/-10%
Pile Thickness	ISO 1765	5.0mm
Total Thickness	ISO 1765	7.5mm
Wear Classification	BS EN 1307	Class 33 - Heavy Commercial
Flammability	EN 13501-1	Bfl-S1
Impact Noise	BS EN ISO 10140-3:2010	24dB

### Manufacturing Process

The product is manufactured at a UK facility using standard carpet tile production steps: yarn preparation, tufting, application of backing, finishing, and cutting. All inputs and energy usage are calculated on an area-allocated basis.

### More information:

This product is manufactured in the UK under ISO-compliant systems. Thrive® Matter yarn used in this product is carbon-offset by the supplier; however, these offsets are not included in the LCA in line with EPD rules. A take-back scheme is available for end-of-life recovery of tiles. For details, visit [www.burmatex.co.uk](http://www.burmatex.co.uk).

## Content declaration

All values reported per functional unit for average product. Pigment is contained in the purchased fibres. Composition does not change for different color products.

Product components	Mass, kg	Mass %	Post-consumer material, Mass-%	Biogenic material, Mass-% and kg C
Nylon yarn	0.79	19	17	0
Latex	0.23	6	0	0
Glass fibre	0.03	<1	0	0
PET	0.17	4	0	0

## surface trace® carpet tiles

Limestone	2.37	56	0	0
Bitumen	0.61	14	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Packaging materials</b>	<b>Mass, kg</b>		<b>Mass-% (versus the product)</b>	<b>Mass biogenic carbon, kg C</b>
Pallet	0.113		2.6	0.06
Cardboard	0.110		2.7	0.06
Polyethylene	0.002		<0.1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.224</b>		<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.11</b>

Dangerous substances from the candidate list of SVHC for Authorisation	EC No.	CAS No.	Mass-% per functional unit
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### LCA information

**Functional unit:** One square metre of floor covering, weight 4.195 kg, conversion factor to mass 0.238

**Reference service life:** 1 year

**Time representativeness:** 2022

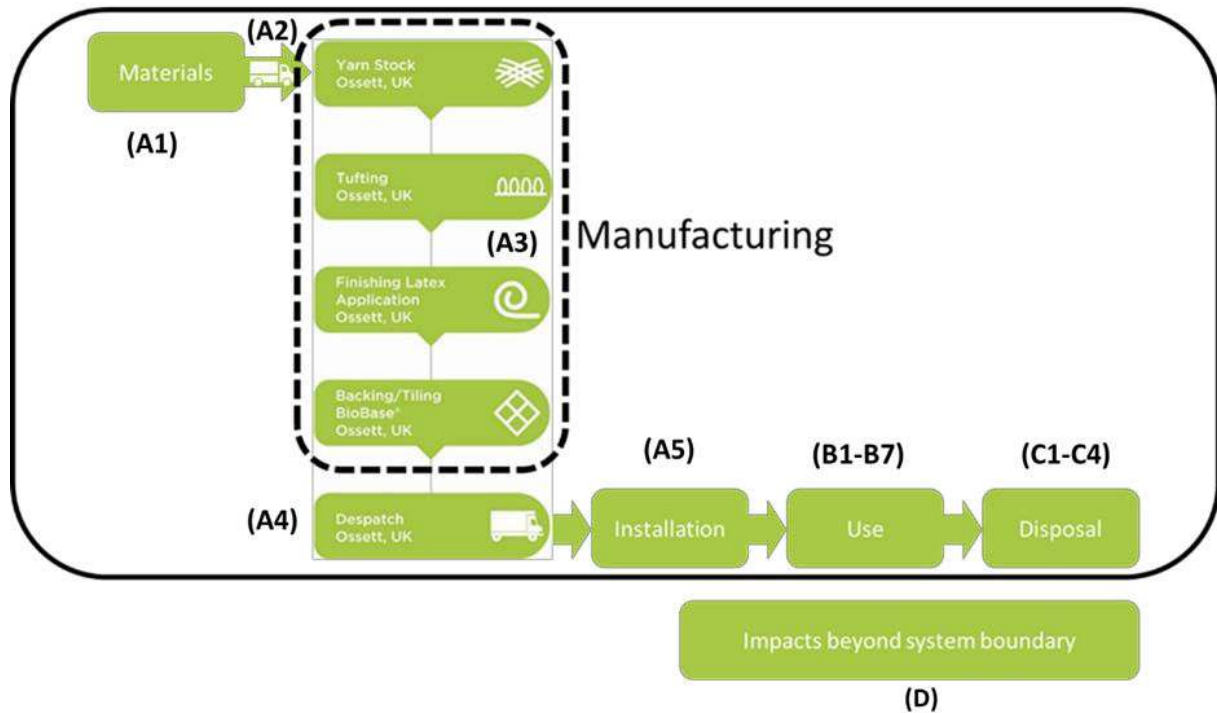
**Database(s) and LCA software used:** Ecoinvent 3.10, cut-off with SimaPro 9.6.

**Description of system boundaries:** Cradle to grave and module D.

Infrastructure and capital goods are not included in the LCA analysis, other than where this forms part of the background data in Ecoinvent. Cut off criteria were based upon input flows being less than 1% of the total individually, subject to the sum of all flows being less than 5% of the total, subject to verification that the impacts associated with such flows were not of a magnitude to affect the reported data significantly (less than 5% in total). Not included in the analysis is any losses due to broken pallets (pallet network used), any possible recycling of packaging from deliveries is not included and it is all treated as waste. Recycled limestone is treated as quarried limestone.

All site use of electricity, gas, water have been allocated on an area basis (m<sup>2</sup>). With the total area of production (m<sup>2</sup>) for the reference year divided by the use of electricity, gas, water for the site for the same reference year. Individual units of the factory are not separately metered. Wastes generated by the site are also allocated on an area basis for the production year analysed. Throughout the study recycled materials were accounted for via the cut-off method. Recovered energy from the incineration of product and packaging waste during installation is cut-off, i.e., no credit is given. Energy recovered from incinerated product at end-of-life is reflected with a credit in Module D.

**System diagram:**



**Product Stage (Modules A1–A3)**

Modules A1–A3 cover raw material supply, transport to the manufacturing site, and manufacturing. Recycled and conventional raw materials are considered. Electricity and gas consumption are allocated on an area basis, based on a low-carbon certified UK energy supply. Packaging and production waste are included.

An electricity grid mix based upon purchased electricity for 2022 was used. The primary energy mix is: renewables 94.30%, natural gas 4.30%, nuclear 0.40%, coal 0.50%, other fuels 0.40%. The renewables primary energy mix is: wind 50%, bioenergy 28%, photovoltaic 13%, hydropower 3.4%. GWP = 0.0620 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh.

**Construction Stage (Modules A4-A5)**

**A4 (Transport to site)**

Scenario information	Unit (per FU)
Fuel type and consumption of vehicle or vehicle type used for transport	Long distance freight, lorry >32 metric ton, EURO6; Diesel
Litre of fuel type per distance or vehicle type, Commission Directive 2007/37/EC (European Emission Standard)	20 litres/100 km
Distance	150 km
Capacity utilisation (Including empty returns)	50%
Bulk density	559 kg/m <sup>3</sup>

### A5 (Installation)

Scenario information	Unit (per FU)
Ancillary materials for installation (specified by material)	90 ml solvent-free acrylic emulsion (30% solids)
Water use	0.00006 m <sup>3</sup>
Other resource use	kg
Quantitative description of energy type (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process	N/A
Waste materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (carpet offcuts, edges, etc.)	3% (0.126 kg) to landfill
Output materials (specified by type) as a result of waste processing at the building site e.g. of collection for recycling, for energy recovery, disposal (specified by route)	0.113 kg pallet (recycle) 0.110 kg cardboard (landfill) 0.002 kg polyethylene packaging (landfill)

### Use Stage (Module B2 – Maintenance)

The reference service life is 1 year and the total impacts associated with maintenance for 1 year are reported. For actual service life of the product multiply the values in the table by the appropriate number of years. Electricity for maintenance utilizes the standard UK grid energy mix: Offshore wind 16.6%, Onshore wind 16.6%, Bioenergy 5.7%, Photovoltaic 4.5%, Hydropower 3.2%, Gas 36.2%, Nuclear 16.1%, Coal 1.1%. GWP = 0.227 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh.

Scenario information	Unit (per FU)	Unit (per FU)
Maintenance process		Vacuum cleaning
Maintenance cycle		Daily (250 days/year)
Energy input during maintenance		0.377 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /yr
Deep cleaning		Twice a year
Ancillary materials for maintenance, e.g. cleaning agent, specify materials		0.12 kg non-ionic surfactant
Waste material resulting from maintenance		0.005 m <sup>3</sup> wastewater
Net freshwater consumption during maintenance		0.005 m <sup>3</sup>

### End-of-life Stage (Modules C1-C4)

Processes	Unit (per FU)
Distance transported (C2)	50 km
Collection process	4.2 kg collected separately
Recovery system	4.2 kg for energy recovery
Assumptions for scenario development	Thermal energy recovered with 80% efficiency, remaining bottom ash sent to landfill (C4)

### Beyond System Boundary (Module D)

Module D includes the environmental benefit from recovered energy during incineration at end-of-life. Thermal energy is assumed to displace natural gas heating, with an energy recovery efficiency of 80%.

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Modules declared, geographical scope, share of specific data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results)

	Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Resource recovery stage			
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential			
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D			
Modules declared	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Geography	GLO	GLO	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK		
Share of primary data used	11%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Variation – products	0%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – sites	N/A (single site)					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The share of primary data is calculated based on GWP-GHG results. It is a simplified indicator for data quality that supports the use of more primary data, to increase the representativeness of and comparability between EPDs. Note that the indicator does not capture all relevant aspects of data quality and is not comparable across product categories.

### Data quality assessment

Process	Source type	Source	Reference year	Data category
Manufacturing of product	Collected data	Burmatex	2022	Primary data
Nylon fibre	EPD	Proxied with EPD-IES-0008203:001	2021	Proxy data
Scrim, polyester	Database	Ecoinvent 3.10	2022	Secondary data
Bitumen	Database	Ecoinvent 3.10	2022	Secondary data
Waste treatment	Database	Ecoinvent 3.10	2022	Secondary data

The geographical scope of the manufacturing portion of the life cycle is the UK. All primary data were collected from the manufacturer. The geographic coverage of primary data is considered very good. The geographical scope of the raw material acquisition is global. Customer distribution, site installation, and use portions of the life cycle is within the UK. Primary data represent all information for calendar year 2022. Using this data meets the PCR requirements. Time coverage of this primary data is considered very good. Primary data are specific to the technology the company uses in manufacturing their product. It is site-specific and considered of very good quality.

In selecting secondary data, priority was given to the accuracy and representativeness of the data. When available and deemed of significant quality, country-specific data were used. However, priority was given to technological relevance and accuracy in selecting secondary data. This often led to the substitution of regional and/or global data for country-specific data. Overall geographic data quality is considered good. Data necessary to model cradle-to-gate unit processes were sourced from the mentioned EPDs and ecoinvent datasets. All datasets rely on at least one 1-year average data. Overall time coverage of the datasets is considered very good and meets the requirement of the PCR that all data be updated within a 10- year period. Technological coverage of the datasets is considered very good relative to the actual supply chain of the manufacturer.

## Environmental performance

This EPD contains information about environmental impact, use of resources and waste production in the form of quantitative indicators.

All environmental data is given for the functional unit which is 1 m<sup>2</sup> of floor covering. While results represent multiple colors of product, dye is a negligible contributor and therefore variation between different colors of product is 0%.

The estimated impact results are only relative statements which do not indicate the end points of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins or risks.

For more information on calculating the primary energy characterisation factors see Annex 3 within the PCR. The model adopted is described in option B of the annex.

The results of the end-of-life stage (modules C1-C4) should be considered when using the results of the product stage (modules A1-A3).

### Mandatory indicators according to EN 15804 [EF 3.1], results per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of floor covering

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	3.71E+00	9.01E-02	5.25E-01	0.00E+00	3.98E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.36E-02	4.28E+00	6.86E-03	-2.86E+00
GWP-fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	4.06E+00	9.01E-02	1.16E-01	0.00E+00	3.97E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.36E-02	4.28E+00	6.85E-03	-2.86E+00
GWP-biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	-3.71E-01	2.18E-05	4.08E-01	0.00E+00	1.51E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.05E-05	2.55E-04	1.14E-06	0.00E+00
GWP-luluc	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	2.18E-02	3.74E-05	1.01E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	8.71E-07	1.69E-08	3.24E-09	0.00E+00	7.48E-09	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	8.17E-09	4.40E-09	1.03E-10	-1.30E-07
AP	mol H <sup>+</sup> eq.	1.63E-02	2.81E-04	1.66E-03	0.00E+00	1.94E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.36E-04	9.76E-04	6.19E-05	-2.26E-03
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	5.27E-04	7.33E-06	4.38E-05	0.00E+00	9.28E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.55E-06	1.28E-05	3.48E-07	-5.16E-05
EP-marine	kg N eq.	5.14E-03	5.33E-05	1.18E-04	0.00E+00	9.36E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.58E-05	5.57E-04	2.78E-05	-8.14E-04
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	4.21E-02	5.79E-04	1.13E-03	0.00E+00	4.91E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.80E-04	4.75E-03	3.02E-04	-8.83E-03
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	1.66E-02	2.29E-04	5.10E-04	0.00E+00	1.81E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.11E-04	1.20E-03	9.09E-05	-5.36E-03
ADPminerals&metals*	kg Sb eq.	1.45E-05	2.40E-07	1.11E-06	0.00E+00	3.92E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.16E-07	2.06E-07	2.46E-09	-9.93E-07

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
ADP-fossil*	MJ	7.54E+01	1.37E+00	2.04E+00	0.00E+00	8.65E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.62E-01	7.90E-01	8.77E-02	-4.21E+01
WDP*	m3	5.22E+00	8.56E-03	8.03E-02	0.00E+00	1.40E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.15E-03	2.06E-02	2.16E-04	-1.46E-02

\* Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

Note: All modules, are declared, but where there are nil entries, they are not included in the EPD to make the data more legible.

### Potential environmental impact – additional mandatory and voluntary indicators, results per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of floor covering

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG*	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	4.06E+00	9.01E-02	1.16E-01	0.00E+00	3.97E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.36E-02	4.28E+00	6.85E-03	-2.86E+00
PM	Disease incidence	1.08E-07	6.37E-09	8.18E-09	0.00E+00	2.34E-08	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.08E-09	4.90E-09	1.69E-09	-1.20E-08
IRP***	kBq U235 eq.	7.68E-02	7.19E-03	1.44E-02	0.00E+00	1.11E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.48E-03	1.58E-03	4.46E-05	-1.58E-02
ETP-fw**	CTUe	1.78E+01	8.34E-02	1.19E+00	0.00E+00	3.44E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.04E-02	8.46E+00	4.14E-02	-1.87E+00
HTP-c**	CTUh	8.79E-09	3.51E-12	3.34E-09	0.00E+00	1.08E-08	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.70E-12	2.63E-08	3.45E-11	-7.32E-09
HTP-nc**	CTUh	1.25E-08	2.41E-11	1.48E-10	0.00E+00	3.66E-10	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.17E-11	7.46E-10	4.32E-12	-8.13E-10
SQP**	dimensionless	3.72E+01	1.19E+00	6.10E-01	0.00E+00	5.68E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.77E-01	2.36E-01	1.05E-01	-6.67E-01

\*GWP-GHG - This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. As such, the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> is set to zero

\*\* Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

\*\*\*Disclaimer: 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 nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

### Use of resources, results per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of floor covering

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	3.84E+01	1.97E-02	1.58E-01	0.00E+00	3.74E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.56E-03	3.24E-02	7.24E-04	-1.77E-01
PERM	MJ	3.20E+00	0.00E+00	3.20E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PERT	MJ	4.17E+01	1.97E-02	3.04E+00	0.00E+00	3.74E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.56E-03	3.24E-02	7.24E-04	-1.77E-01
PENRE	MJ	8.02E+01	1.48E+00	2.17E+00	0.00E+00	9.32E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.17E-01	8.56E-01	9.33E-02	-4.66E+01
PENRM	MJ	6.47E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.46E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PENRT	MJ	1.45E+02	1.48E+00	2.17E+00	0.00E+00	9.32E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.17E-01	6.38E+01	9.33E-02	-4.66E+01
SM	kg	7.11E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW	m3	1.18E-01	2.18E-04	2.95E-03	0.00E+00	5.58E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.06E-04	0.00E+00	3.82E-04	-2.60E-03

## surface trace® carpet tiles

### Waste production and output flows, results per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of floor covering

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	2.04E-03	8.10E-07	4.91E-06	0.00E+00	1.47E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.92E-07	4.77E-06	5.71E-07	-1.87E-04
NHWD	kg	3.47E+01	8.47E-02	1.87E-01	0.00E+00	4.95E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.10E-02	7.81E-02	2.39E+00	-6.04E-02
RWD	kg	1.57E-04	9.55E-06	3.73E-06	0.00E+00	2.47E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.62E-06	4.01E-07	1.03E-08	-3.99E-06
CRU	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MFR	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.15E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MFER	kg	2.26E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.80E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EEE	MJ	2.45E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EET	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

### Information on biogenic carbon content

Biogenic carbon content	kgC	kgCO <sub>2</sub>
In product	0.00	0.00
In packaging	0.11	0.41

Note: 1 kgC = 44/12kgCO<sub>2</sub>

# eco<sub>2</sub>matters

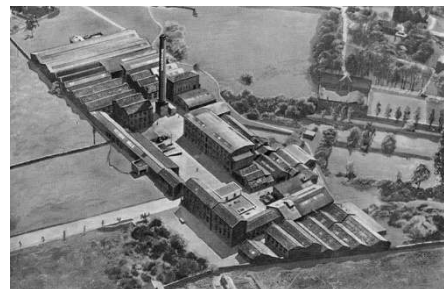
## Our heritage

Originally established in the UK in 1917 as J&F Burrows, we have been recycling for over 100 years. We began by recycling wool and cotton textile waste for resale to the textile industry, for use in the manufacturer of clothing.

With the advent of synthetic fibres, we quickly adapted to also recycle synthetic waste, eventually focusing solely on the recycling of nylon and polypropylene. With the development of a new type of carpet, needlefelt (now called fibre bonded), we saw an opportunity to use this recycled material to produce our own finished products.

The Burmatex® brand was created in 1976. For over 50 years, the careful selection, reprocessing and recycling of industrial synthetic waste has enabled us to produce sustainable products.

Today Burmatex® manufactures a much broader range of products, including designer loop and low-level loop nylon carpet tiles. Still, the fundamental principles of recycling and reuse remain at the core of our operation and form the foundations of the **eco<sub>2</sub>matters** sustainability principles.



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*“Our single site operation in Ossett, UK, has been recycling for over 100 years.”*

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To achieve optimal whole Life Costings, products must be correctly installed and maintained in accordance with manufacturers’ instructions: <https://www.burmatex.co.uk/technical/caring-for-your-carpet/>

End of Life Take Back Scheme – To give your used tiles a new lease of life, please contact us for more details of our Recovery Take Back Service - 01924 262525 or [www.burmatex.co.uk/contact-us/](http://www.burmatex.co.uk/contact-us/) for more information.

### Abbreviations

Indicator	Abbreviation
Global warming potential (Fossil, biogenic, land use and transformation (LUT))	GWP
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP
Acidification potential	AP
Eutrophication potential	EP
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	POCP
Abiotic depletion potential – Elements	ADPE
Abiotic depletion potential – Fossil resources	ADPF
Water scarcity potential	WSP
Primary energy resources – Renewable (use as energy carrier)	PERE
Primary energy resources – Renewable (use raw materials)	PERM
Primary energy resources – Renewable (total)	PERT
Primary energy resources – Non-renewable (use as energy carrier)	PENRE
Primary energy resources – Non-renewable (use raw materials)	PENRM
Primary energy resources – Non-renewable (total)	PENRT
Secondary material	SM
Renewable secondary fuels	RSF
Non-renewable secondary fuels	NRSF
Net use of fresh water	NUFW
Hazardous waste disposed	HWD
Non-hazardous waste disposed	NHWD
Radioactive waste disposed	RWD
Components for re-use	CRU
Material for recycling	MFR
Materials for energy recovery	MFER
Exported energy, electricity	EEE
Exported energy, thermal	EET
Particulate Matter emissions	PM
Ionizing radiation, human health	IRP
Eco-toxicity - freshwater	ETP-fw
Human toxicity, cancer effect	HTP-c
Human toxicity, non-cancer effects	HTP-nc
Land use related impacts/Soil quality	SQP

## surface trace® carpet tiles

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### Version history

Version	Date	Differences from previous versions
1.0	Current	Original version of EPD