

# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Decospan NV
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-DEC-20230150-IBA1-EN
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Valid to	29.08.2028

## Veneered, wood flooring with HDF carrier (7-9 mm) Decospan NV

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ECO PLATFORM

EPD  
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## 1. General Information

### Decospan NV

#### Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.  
Hegelplatz 1  
10117 Berlin  
Germany

#### Declaration number

EPD-DEC-20230150-IBA1-EN

#### This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Solid wood products, 01.08.2021  
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

#### Issue date

30.08.2023

#### Valid to

29.08.2028



Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters  
(Chairman of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)



Florian Pronold  
(Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

### Veneered, wood flooring with HDF carrier (7-9 mm)

#### Owner of the declaration

Decospan NV  
Lageweg 33  
8930 Menen  
Belgium

#### Declared product / declared unit

1 m<sup>2</sup> of veneered, wood flooring with HDF carrier (7-9mm)

#### Scope:

This Environmental Product Declaration covers an average square meter of pre-lacquered, veneered, wood flooring with HDF carrier (7-9 mm), produced by Decospan NV in Belgium.

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

#### Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR	
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011	
<input type="checkbox"/>	internally
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	externally



Dr. Matthew Fishwick,  
(Independent verifier)

## 2. Product

### 2.1 Product description/Product definition

Parky is a multi-layered parquet, consisting of a wood wear layer, pressed onto high-density fibreboard (HDF) with a wooden backing.

Parky floors are finished with a top layer of authentic wood species, sourced from responsible forestry. The thickness of the veneer top layer is 0.6 mm in order to make the most of the material.

The thin veneer layer of 0.6 mm is pressed on the HDF board according to the DSI (Double-Sided Impregnation) system. During this process, the adhesive is pressed into and absorbed by the wood.

The surface finish, consisting of eight robust layers of specially developed lacquers protects the floor from wear and tear as well as scratches. The wood absorbs the varnish which fuses with the adhesive. This results in a high-strength and scratch-resistant floor and a moist and dirt-resistant surface.

The combination of the thin top layer, the high-density fibreboard and the wooden backing ensures impact resistance and dimensional stability. Parky floors are equipped with a click system for easy installation.

To cover the most important products in the Parky product range, three different product groups are distinguished, based on the product composition. The environmental profile was calculated for each product group.

Group 1: Pre-lacquered, veneered wood flooring with HDF carrier (7-9 mm)

Group 2: Pre-lacquered, veneered wood flooring with HDF carrier and cork backing (10-12 mm)

Group 3: Pre-lacquered, veneered wood flooring with HDF carrier (10 mm)

This EPD applies to Group 1: pre-lacquered, veneered wood flooring with HDF carrier between 7 and 9 mm.

For the placing on the market of the product in the European Union/European Free Trade Association (EU/EFTA) (with the exception of Switzerland) Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 (CPR) applies. The product needs a declaration of performance taking into consideration EN 14342:2013 Wood flooring and parquet - Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking as well as the CE-marking. Further specification is according to EN 14354:2017, the European standard for wood veneer floor coverings, as referenced by EN 14342:2013. For the application and use, the respective national provisions apply.

### 2.2 Application

Parky flooring is covered by harmonised standards, EN 14342:2013 and EN 14354:2017. It's intended as floor covering for internal use in dry conditions. The provided click system is only suitable for floating installations. Flooring without an integrated cork layer should be installed on a suitable underlay. Parky flooring can be installed for both private and commercial use.

The installation must be carried out in accordance with the installation instructions, the rules of the trade and the state of the art.

### 2.3 Technical Data

Technical specifications in accordance with the information in the declaration of performance with respect to its essential characteristics following EN 14342:2013, Wood flooring and parquet - Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking.

### Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Moisture content acc. to EN 322	5-9	%
Mean density	900	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Thickness	7,2	mm
Length	1203	mm
Width	124-190	mm
Reaction to fire EN 13501-1	Cfl-s1	Class
Formaldehyde emission EN 717-1	E1	Class
Content PCP EN 14342	< 5	ppm
Slip resistance CEN/TS 15676	≥ 45	USRV
Thermal conductivity EN 12667	0.14	W/mK
Installation method	floating	-

Performance data of the product in accordance with the declaration of performance with respect to its essential characteristics according to EN 14342:2013, Wood flooring and parquet - Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking.

Verification and assessment of constancy of performance are carried out according to system 3.

### 2.4 Delivery status

All products are delivered in packaging units. The following information is specified on the box:

- Finish
- Wood type
- Box quantity [m<sup>2</sup>]
- Dimensions [mm]
- Number of parquet planks [pcs]

Group 1 includes parquet planks with various formats. Dimensions of the declared products as delivered are within following ranges:

- Length: 1203 mm
- Width: 124 - 190 mm
- Thickness: 7.2 mm
- Box quantity: 1.64 -2.51 m<sup>2</sup>

### 2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

The average composition of the finished products is calculated per product group. The components of group 1 are given below in kg/m<sup>2</sup> flooring.

- Lacquer < 2 %
- Veneer (top layer & backing) 11 – 13 %
- Adhesive (UF-glue) < 1.5 %
- High-density fibreboard < 86 %

This product/article/at least one partial article contains substances listed in the *candidate list* (17.01.2023) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: No

This product/article/at least one partial article contains other carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic (CMR) substances in categories 1A or 1B which are not on the *candidate list*, exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: No

Biocide products were added to this construction product or it has been treated with biocide products (this then concerns a treated product as defined by the (EU) *Ordinance on Biocide Products No. 528/2012*): No



## 2.6 Manufacture

Decospan produces Parky flooring at its production site in Belgium. The production process mainly involves assembly of the above, purchased components (HDF, veneer, adhesive, lacquer).

Prior to the assembly process, an extended part of the production is dedicated to the sorting, preparing and jointing of the veneer.

Veneer is produced by slicing a log into thin layers. This process makes optimal use of the logs because, in contrast with solid wood, there is no sawing loss. Since Decospan purchases bundles of sliced veneer, the production process in Belgium starts with a sorting process.

Incoming veneer bundles are evaluated on various aspects:

- Wood species
- Slicing technique
- Dimensions
- Quality

After the assignment of a certain quality level, the bundles are cut in length and width. By using advanced technology, the sliced wood can be joined into veneer sheets, which are again graded, based on their quality.

The next step in the production process is pressing. Adhesive is applied to both sides of the HDF carrier, which is subsequently placed onto the wooden backing. The wooden wear layer is placed on top.

By placing this combination of materials in the press at a predefined time, temperature and pressure level, the adhesive is pressed into and absorbed by the wood. After pressing, the veneered board is trimmed to the desired dimensions and subjected to quality control.

Finishing of the wooden wear layer is done by applying eight layers of specially developed lacquers. Prior to this process, the wooden wear layer is sanded and optionally brushed. The eight layers of lacquer are cured by means of UV light. This extremely strong and matt lacquer is nearly invisible. The quality of the finishing process is extensively inspected.

After approval of the finishing quality, the lacquered veneered boards are divided into parquet planks. Dimensions of the planks depend on the collection. Each plank is provided with a click system, which is carefully milled to the sides.

The wooden flooring is packed in cardboard boxes and wrapped with plastic foil.

At the end of the manufacturing process, a full quality inspection check is performed and documented according to the internal Factory Production Control (FPC) system.

## 2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

### Health protection measures

Decospan strictly and fully applies applicable legislation and also complies with all requirements for general good working conditions, in particular, with regard to health and safety.

Possible hazards, related to chemicals used in production, are covered by a yearly due diligence exercise where material safety data sheets are collected and conformity with the REACH-regulation (incl. SVHC's) is evaluated.

The health and safety manager keeps track of safe use guidelines and provides appropriate personal protection equipment when needed. Since air extraction systems filter ambient air in production, personal protection equipment mainly involves:

- Protective clothing
- Safety shoes
- Hearing protection
- Gloves

All employees are provided with the above mentioned, suitable protection measures.

A committee for prevention and protection at work is in place. Training for personnel is carried out at regular intervals, including: at the start of employment, annual recap or when deemed necessary.

All of this is captured in safety procedures, prevention and protection reports and put into practice by means of e.g. fire exercises, first aid training organized by the HR- and HSE-manager.

Chemical residues are sorted and collected separately. Containers are picked up by a waste processor and processed according to applicable disposal regulations.

### Environmental protection measures:

Decospan is FSC® (FSC-C095327) and Program for the Enforcement of Forest Certification (PEFC) certified. Both organisations are committed to responsible forest management and include social aspects in their policy.

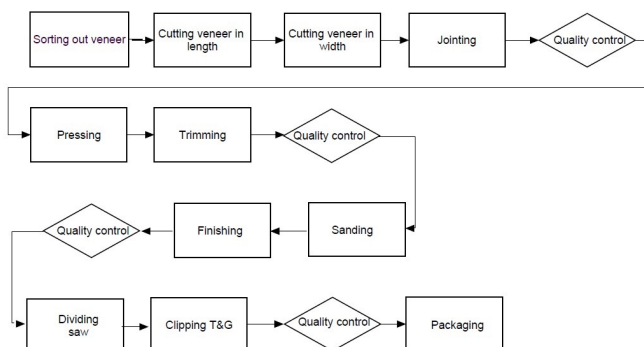
Wood or wood-based materials are responsibly sourced with one of the above-mentioned certifications or as Pure Wood. All suppliers are requested to sign and comply with the Pure Wood charter and thus respect and commit to Decospan's core values concerning responsible forestry. Internal wood waste is incinerated with energy recovery which is re-used in the manufacturing process.

## 2.8 Product processing/Installation

Before starting the installation, it is essential to read the Parky installation instructions carefully. Parky flooring is intended for floating installation and can easily be installed, with its click tongue-and-groove system. Following installation tools are recommended:

- Parky installation kit
- Pencil
- Meter
- Hammer
- Handsaw
- Cutter

Besides the above-mentioned installation tools, Parky flooring can be processed with all tools, suitable for solid wood. These tools must be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions. Make sure that the necessary safety precautions and protection measures (e.g. hearing protection, respiratory mask, protective gloves, safety glasses) are applied. Provide adequate ventilation if the processing operations generate wood dust. Dispose of the product and packaging in accordance with applicable, local, or national disposal regulations.



## 2.9 Packaging

Parky flooring is packed in a cardboard box and wrapped with PE-foil in order to protect the product during transport and storage.

Packaging material must be collected separately and disposed of in accordance with applicable legislation.

## 2.10 Condition of use

Before installation, Parky flooring should be stored in a dry and protected room with an air humidity of 40 – 60 % and a temperature between 16-21°C.

Wood has, as a hygroscopic material, the ability to absorb and release moisture from the surrounding environment. Changes in moisture content can result in dimensional changes over time. This needs to be accommodated during installation by foreseeing expansion gaps of 1 mm per running meter, as outlined in the installation instructions.

## 2.11 Environment and health during use

The use phase of Parky flooring is not in the scope of the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and resulting EPD. However, measurements of VOC emissions to indoor air are measured and available.

Parky flooring complies with following regulations and test protocols:

- Indoor Air Comfort GOLD®
- CDPH
- M1

Additional and more detailed information can be provided on request.

Parky flooring does not imply any hazards to water, air or soil when used as intended.

## 2.12 Reference service life

The service life in accordance with the Bundesinstitut für Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR), table "Service lives of components for life cycle assessment according to Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen (BNB)", is

- 40 years for wooden, multilayer parquet.
- 15 years for wood lacquers

The service life is specified on an informative basis and is based on the warranty period Decospan specifies for the products:

Material	Residential use	Low commercial use
Group 1	15	5
Group 2	Limited lifetime warranty	10
Group 3	Limited lifetime warranty	10

The product must be installed and maintained according to the Parky installation and maintenance instructions. Misuse or poor maintenance will adversely affect the service life. This also applies for unusually low or high humidity, excessive water use, dragging heavy furniture, etc.

## 3. LCA: Calculation rules

### 3.1 Declared Unit

The declared unit is 1 m<sup>2</sup> of pre-lacquered, veneered wood flooring with HDF carrier between 7-9 mm. The total inputs, outputs and produced m<sup>2</sup> for the period under consideration are taken as a basis.

The products in this EPD represent an average in a product group. The most important variable which leads to differences in the environmental profiles within the group is the amount of HDF in these products. In group 2 these differences are the largest since the amount of HDF can vary +/- 11 %. For group 1 and 3 these differences are smaller, respectively 3.82 % and 5.88 %.

## 2.13 Extraordinary effects

### Fire

Parky, wood veneered floor covering, with surface coating and with or without cork bottom layer is classified as Cfl-s1.

Test conditions: in accordance with EN 13501-1:2019.

Installation method: loose-laid on end-use substrates of wood and of classes A1 and A2-s1,d0.

### Fire protection

Name	Value
Building material class	Cfl
Smoke gas development	s1

### Water

Parky flooring has a water-resistant surface but is not able to withstand prolonged exposure to water. Besides damage to the product, no adverse consequences to the environment will occur.

### Mechanical destruction

No negative impacts on the environment are identified when mechanically destroying the product. Suitable personal protection equipment is recommended to prevent injury or health risks, caused by sharp edges, wood chips or wood dust.

## 2.14 Re-use phase

Limited mechanical damage like scratches can be repaired using the Parky Repair Pens and Parky Repair Wax. Colour and lacquer pens are available to repair the floor and to protect it from dirt and moisture.

When your floor is severely damaged, the Parky Bulldog allows you to remove and replace the damaged plank(s). More information and instructions for use are available on [www.parky-com](http://www.parky-com).

At end-of-life, the product can be incinerated with energy recovery.

## 2.15 Disposal

Parky flooring is classified as wood waste with EWC-code 17 02 01, according to EUROSTAT Guidance.

The product must be disposed of in accordance with applicable, local or national disposal regulations.

## 2.16 Further information

Additional information, contact details, installation and maintenance instructions are available on [www.parky.com](http://www.parky.com)

### Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m <sup>2</sup>
Gross density	900	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Grammage	7.35 - 7.85	kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Wood moisture at delivery	5 - 9	%
Weighted averaged thickness	7-9	mm

Decospan collected data for a full production year: 2021. More specifically:

- Raw material use and transport to the production location
- Decospan contacted relevant suppliers for primary data
- Energy use
- Emissions
- Production

### 3.2 System boundary

This EPD is a cradle-to-gate with options (C1-C4,D)

#### Product stage A1-A3

Parquet consists of a high-density fibreboard to which a wooden veneer layer is applied (glued) on both sides. All the raw materials are supplied to Decospan by truck. The application of veneer onto the baseboard is called the pressing process. This pressing is achieved by means of pressure, temperature and time. The panels are then sawn, sanded and varnished. After varnishing, the boards are divided in planks and are provided with a click system so that they can be clipped into one another. The heat used in the production process is obtained from the incineration of part of Decospan's wood production waste. The proportion of the electricity demand covered by green electricity in the total electricity demand is 100 %.

#### Transport to construction (A4)

This module is not in the scope of this EPD.

#### Construction process (A5)

This module is not in the scope of this EPD.

#### Use phase (B)

This module is not in the scope of this EPD. However, the emissions to indoor air will be mentioned informatively in this EPD.

#### Demolition C1

Parquet can be removed from the building in a manual process. It is anticipated that the environmental impact of this process is neglectable.

#### Recovery D

This module includes the benefit of the recovery of electricity and heat that often occurs in waste incineration plants.

For the electrical and thermal efficiency of the waste-to-energy plant we calculated with 18 % and 31 % respectively. For the heat of combustion of parquet (wood) the lower heating value was used: Wood: 13.99 MJ/kg.

### 3.3 Estimates and assumptions

#### Transport to waste treatment C2

After the parquet is removed from the application is transported to a waste treatment facility. In the waste treatment scenario in this LCA, a transport distance of 50 km is assumed.

#### Waste processing C3

The waste treatment scenario in this study assumes that at the waste treatment facility the parquet is chipped into wood chips.

#### Final waste treatment C4

The waste treatment scenario in this study assumes that the wood chips are used for incineration with energy recovery.

### 3.4 Cut-off criteria

Emissions for the combustion of wood are not measured at the plant and are therefore included via the ecoinvent used. There is a process-specific emission to be expected from formaldehyde.

The exact emission is not measured and therefore included based on the ecoinvent process "Glued laminated timber, for indoor use {RER} production | Cut-off". The emission included in the calculation is 0.0114 kg/m<sup>3</sup> product. The avoided production of electricity from primary sources is based on: "Electricity, high voltage {NL} heat and power co-generation, natural gas, combined cycle power plant, 400MW electrical | Cut-off". The avoided production of heat from primary sources is based on: "Heat, district or industrial, natural gas {Europe without Switzerland} | heat production, natural gas, at industrial furnace >100 kW | Cut-off".

Since the LCA is based on production information from a full production year it is expected that mass and energy balance is (in) close (proximity) to complete as no materials or processes have been excluded. The cut-off criteria are well below 1 %.

### 3.5 Background data

For background processes, the *ecoinvent database v3.6* (allocation cut-off) has been used.

### 3.6 Data quality

#### Data quality and validation of economic flows

Decospan collected data on the production of Parky parquet for a full production year, 2021. More specifically:

- Raw material use and transport to the production location
- Primary data for important products were requested from suppliers
- Energy use
- Emissions
- Production waste

The provided data was checked for plausibility. The quality and representativeness are considered high.

The products in this EPD represent an average in a product group. The most important variable which leads to differences in the environmental profiles within the group is the amount of HDF in these products. In group 2 these differences are the largest since the amount of HDF can vary +/- 11 %. For group 1 and 3 these differences are smaller, respectively 3.82 % and 5.88 %.

For background processes, the *ecoinvent database v3.6* (allocation cut-off) has been used.

#### Data quality and validation of environmental inventories

Since the LCA is based on production information from a full production year it is expected that mass and energy balance is close to complete.

For the LCA calculations, the following methods have been used:

- SimaPro's LCA method: "EN 15804+A2" via bepalingsmethode 'set 1', 'set 2' & param (NMD 3.4) (see appendix C)

SGS *INSTRON* has checked potential uncharacterised substances. This check is part of the validation of environmental inventories.

### 3.7 Period under review

The production data for this EPD is based on the production of a full production year (2021).

### 3.8 Geographic Representativeness

Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product's lifespan: Belgium

### 3.9 Allocation

The energy use for the production processes has been allocated based on the area produced for each of the products

The amount of production waste has been allocated based on the mass of the products and the loss factor for each of the products.

### 3.10 Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account. For background processes, the *ecoinvent database v3.6* (allocation cut-off) has been used.

## 4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

### Characteristic product properties biogenic carbon

The amount of biogenic C in the product has been calculated using the amount of veneer, HDF and cork in the product, multiplication by the wood and cardboard content and 0.5. The latter is the amount of C in wood according to *EN 16485:2014*. The wood content in HDF is 77 % according to the suppliers EPD: EPD-UNI-20150013-IBA1-EN. For veneer and cork, a moisture content of 6 % has been used.

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO<sub>2</sub>.

### Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	2.92	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.046	kg C

### Use or application of the installed product (B1) see section 2.12 "Use"

This module is not in scope. However, the emissions to indoor air are informatively mentioned in section 2.11.

The following information, related to maintenance and repair is informative, given that module B is not declared.

### Maintenance (B2)

The specially developed Parky Wood Floor Cleaner is recommended to maintain the parquet. It removes dirt without harming the lacquer. Maintenance instructions are available on [www.par-ky.com](http://www.par-ky.com)

### Repair (B3)

Limited mechanical damage like scratches can be repaired using the Parky Repair Pens and Parky Repair Wax. Colour and lacquer pens are available to repair the floor and protect it from dirt and moisture.

### Replacement (B4) / Refurbishment (B5)

When your floor is severely damaged, the Parky Bulldog allows you to remove and replace the damaged plank(s). More information and instructions for use are available on [www.par-ky.com](http://www.par-ky.com).

### Reference service life

The service life is declared in accordance with the *BBSR*, table "Service lives of components for life cycle assessment according to *BNB*".

Name	Value	Unit
Life span According to BBSR	15	years
Life span according to the manufacturer	See section 2.12	-

### End of life (C1-C4)

#### Demolition C1

Parquet is typically removed from the building in a manual process. It is anticipated that the environmental impact of this process is neglectable.

#### Transport to waste treatment C2

After the parquet is removed from the application is transported to a waste treatment facility. In the waste treatment scenario in this LCA a transport distance of 50 km is assumed (*ecoinvent*: "Transport, freight, lorry, unspecified {GLO}" market group for transport, freight, lorry, unspecified | Cut-off").

#### Waste processing (C3)

The waste treatment scenario in this study assumes that at the waste treatment facility the parquet is chipped into wood chips. The following *ecoinvent* process is used: "Wood chipping, industrial residual wood, stationary electric chipper {GLO}" market for | Cut-off".

#### Final waste treatment (C4)

The waste treatment scenario in this study assumes that the wood chips are used for incineration with energy recovery. It is assumed that the energy efficiency of energy recovery is 18 % electric and 31 % thermal. Since this efficiency is <60 %, the incineration process is included in module C4.

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste wood	7.54	kg
Energy recovery	7.54	kg

### Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials (D), relevant scenario information.

The benefit of the recuperation of electricity and heat that often occurs in waste incineration plants was included in module D.



## 5. LCA: Results

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; ND = MODULE OR INDICATOR NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	MND	MND	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m<sup>2</sup> veneered flooring

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	-2.97E+00	0	1.04E-01	1.06E-01	1.36E+01	-5.02E-01
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1.03E+01	0	1.04E-01	1.05E-01	1.12E-01	-4.51E-01
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	-1.35E+01	0	4.81E-05	8.25E-04	1.35E+01	-4.65E-02
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1.47E-01	0	3.81E-05	1.89E-04	2.01E-05	-5.19E-03
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	7.32E-07	0	2.3E-08	4.77E-09	9E-09	-1.32E-07
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H <sup>+</sup> eq	7.17E-02	0	6.04E-04	5.34E-04	1.26E-03	-1.47E-02
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	1.48E-03	0	1.05E-06	6.41E-06	1.46E-06	-4.62E-05
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	1.26E-02	0	2.13E-04	8.89E-05	5.97E-04	-4.29E-03
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	1.43E-01	0	2.35E-03	1.01E-03	6.36E-03	-7.06E-02
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	4.77E-02	0	6.7E-04	2.72E-04	1.56E-03	-1.24E-02
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	8.71E-05	0	2.64E-06	2.59E-07	1.45E-06	-6.62E-06
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	1.59E+02	0	1.57E+00	1.44E+00	9.83E-01	-5.42E+00
Water use (WDP)	m <sup>3</sup> world eq deprived	2.9E+00	0	5.62E-03	1.76E-02	-8.71E-02	-4.83E-02

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m<sup>2</sup> veneered flooring

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	2.29E+02	0	1.97E-02	1.77E-01	2.24E-02	-1.17E+02
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	2.29E+02	0	1.97E-02	1.77E-01	2.24E-02	-1.17E+02
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	1.67E+02	0	1.67E+00	1.52E+00	1.07E+00	-5.76E+00
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	1.67E+02	0	1.67E+00	1.52E+00	1.07E+00	-5.76E+00
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of non renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water (FW)	m <sup>3</sup>	9.81E-02	0	1.91E-04	8.56E-04	-1.64E-03	-1.44E-03

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m<sup>2</sup> veneered flooring

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	2.29E-02	0	3.98E-06	5.89E-07	2.28E-06	-1.92E-05
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	1.85E+00	0	9.96E-02	9.64E-03	8.91E-02	-2.1E-01
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	7.33E-04	0	1.03E-05	5.55E-06	2.18E-06	-3.48E-05
Components for re-use (CRU)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for recycling (MFR)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery (MER)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	0	0	0	0	1.94E+01	0
Exported thermal energy (EET)	MJ	0	0	0	0	3.35E+01	0

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 m<sup>2</sup> veneered flooring

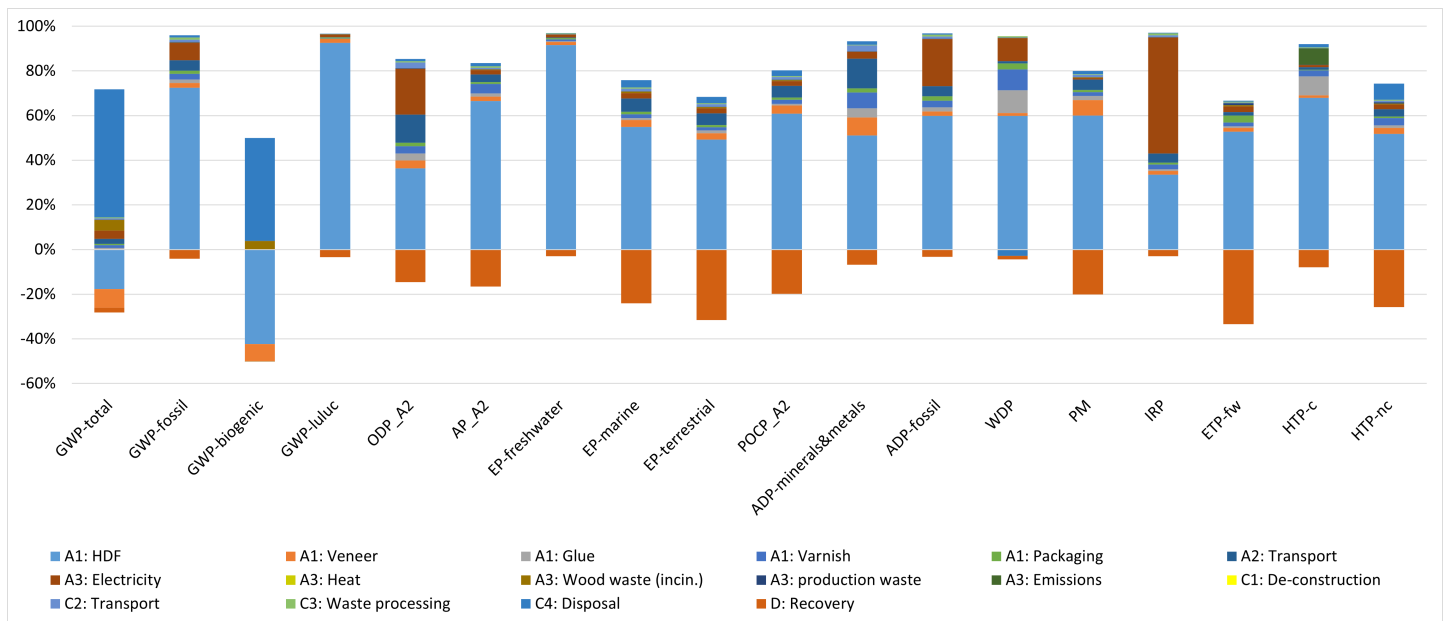
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	Disease incidence	7.65E-07	0	9.35E-09	3.74E-09	1.31E-08	-1.99E-07
Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IR)	kBq U235 eq	7.4E-01	0	6.58E-03	7.37E-03	1.61E-03	-2.27E-02
Comparative toxic unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	CTUe	2.8E+02	0	1.4E+00	1.88E+00	1.76E+00	-1.43E+02
Comparative toxic unit for humans (carcinogenic) (HTP-c)	CTUh	1.86E-08	0	4.54E-11	3.82E-11	3.13E-10	-1.63E-09
Comparative toxic unit for humans (noncarcinogenic) (HTP-nc)	CTUh	1.52E-07	0	1.53E-09	1.07E-09	1.66E-08	-5.94E-08
Soil quality index (SQP)	SQP	1.19E+03	0	1.36E+00	2.59E-01	3.08E-01	-5.6E+02



Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator “Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235”. 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.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators “abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources”, “abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources”, “water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption”, “potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems”, “potential comparative toxic unit for humans – cancerogenic”, “Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic”, “potential soil quality index”. The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.

## 6. LCA: Interpretation



To visualize which materials and processes give the largest contribution to the environmental indicators, a major contributions analysis has been included. In the graph, the total value of each indicator has been set to 100 %. The colours indicate which part of the environmental effects are caused by the different materials and processes in the life cycle of the parquet.

The production of HDF gives the largest contribution to most of the environmental indicators. The exceptions are GWP where the incineration of wood (waste) gives the largest contribution.

## 7. Requisite evidence

Use phase (B) is not in the scope of this LCA, however, the emissions to indoor air will be mentioned informatively. VOC emission test reports by *Eurofins Product Testing A/S*, Smedskovvej 38, 8464 Galten, Denmark are available. The highest measured values of all objects, included in group 1, is given.

### 7.1. Formaldehyde

Test method: EN 16516

Name	Value	Unit
EN 717-1	13	µg/m <sup>3</sup>

### 7.2. VOC emissions

#### AgBB overview of results (28 days [µg/m<sup>3</sup>])

Name	Value	Unit
TVOC (C6 - C16)	12	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sum SVOC (C16 - C22)	< 5	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
R (dimensionless)	0.79	-
VOC without NIK	< 5	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carcinogenic Substances	< 1	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Formaldehyde	13	µg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### AgBB overview of results (3 days [µg/m<sup>3</sup>])

Name	Value	Unit
TVOC (C6 - C16)	96	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sum SVOC (C16 - C22)	< 5	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
R (dimensionless)	26	-
VOC without NIK	< 5	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carcinogenic Substances	< 1	µg/m <sup>3</sup>

Comparison with limit values of

- French VOC Regulation
- French CMR Components
- Belgian Regulation

Name	Value	Unit
French VOC Regulation	A(+)	-
French CMR Components	Pass	-
Belgian Regulation	Pass	-

## 8. References

### Standards

#### EN 322

EN 322:1994, Wood-based panels - Determination of moisture content

#### EN 717-1

EN 717-1:2004, Wood-based panels - Determination of formaldehyde release - Part 1: Formaldehyde emission by the chamber method

#### EN 12667

EN 12667:2001, Thermal performance of building materials and products - Determination of thermal resistance by means of guarded hot plate and heat flow meter methods - Products of high and medium thermal resistance

#### EN 13501-1

EN 13501-1:2019, Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

#### ISO 14025

ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures, 2006.

#### ISO 14040

ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Principles and framework, 2006.

#### ISO 14044

ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines, 2006.

#### EN 14342

EN 14342:2013, Wood flooring - Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking

#### EN 14354

EN 14354: 2017, Wood veneer floor coverings

#### CEN/TS 15676

CEN/TS 15676:2007, Wood flooring, slip resistance

#### EN 15804

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products, 2019.

#### EN 16485

EN 16485:2014; Round and sawn timber - Environmental Product Declarations - Product category rules for wood and wood-based products for use in construction, 2014.

#### EN 16516

EN 16516:2017+A1:2020, Construction products: Assessment of release of dangerous substances - Determination of emissions into indoor air.

#### ISO 21930

ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services, 2017.

### Further references

#### AgBB/ABG

Anforderungen an bauliche Anlagen bezüglich des Gesundheitsschutzes (ABG)

#### AltholzV

Ordinance on Requirements for the Recovery and Disposal of Waste Wood of 15 August 2002 (BGBl. I p. 3302), last amended by Article 120 of the Ordinance of 19 June 2020 (BGBl. I p. 1328).

#### Belgian Regulation

Royal decree of May 2015

#### BBSR

Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung

#### BNB

BNB Code No. 352.812 Useful lives of building components for life cycle analyses according to the Sustainable Building Assessment System, 2017: Wood multilayer parquet. Berlin: Federal Ministry of the Interior, for Construction and Home Affairs.

#### CDPH

Californian Department of Public Health Standard Method for VOC Emissions

#### ECHA Candidate List

List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) Candidate for Authorisation (ECHA Candidate List), dated 17.01.2023, published in accordance with Article 59(10) of the REACH Regulation. Helsinki: European Chemicals Agency.

#### EUROSTAT

European waste classification for statistics

#### EWC-code

EWC-code 17 02 01: Non-hazardous wood waste

#### French VOC Regulation

Regulation of March and May 2011 (DEVL1101903D and DEVL1104875A)

#### French CMR Components

Regulation of April and May 2009

#### FSC®

Forest Stewardship Council License number: FSC-C095327

#### IBU 2021

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: General Instructions for the EPD programme of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Version 2.0, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 2021 HYPERLINK "<http://www.ibu-epd.com>" [www.ibu-epd.com](http://www.ibu-epd.com)

#### Indoor Air Comfort Gold®

Eurofins product certification

#### M1

Finnish classification test for building materials

#### PEFC

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes.  
License number: PEFC/07-31-60

**PCR Part A**

'Product Category Rules for Building-Related Products and Services Part A: Calculation Rules for the Life Cycle Assessment and Requirements on the Project Report according to EN 15804+A2:2019 Version 1.3,'

**PCR Part B**

'Product Category Rules for Building-Related Products and Services Part B: Requirements on the EPD for Solid wood products.'

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 2021.

**Regulation (EU) No 305/2011**

of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products

**Regulation (EU) No 528/2012**

of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products.

**Software/database**

Ecoinvent database v3.6



**Publisher**

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.  
Hegelplatz 1  
10117 Berlin  
Germany

+49 (0)30 3087748- 0  
info@ibu-epd.com  
www.ibu-epd.com

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**Programme holder**

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.  
Hegelplatz 1  
10117 Berlin  
Germany

+49 (0)30 3087748- 0  
info@ibu-epd.com  
www.ibu-epd.com

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**Author of the Life Cycle Assessment**

SGS INTRON  
Dr. Nolenslaan 126  
6136GV Sittard  
Netherlands

+31 88 214 52 04  
nl.intron@sgs.com  
www.sgs.com/intron

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**Owner of the Declaration**

Decospan NV  
Lageweg 33  
8930 Meneen  
Belgium

+32 (0)56 88 99 00  
compliance@decospan.com  
<https://www.decospan.com/>