



# SHI-PRODUKTPASS

Produkte finden - Gebäude zertifizieren

SHI-Produktpass-Nr.:

**14326-10-1021**

## Rigid Aquastop

Warengruppe: Verlegeunterlagen - Dämmunterlagen



LOGOCLIC / BAUHAUS  
Gutenbergstraße 21  
68167 Mannheim



### Produktqualitäten:



*Köttner*

**Helmut Köttner**  
Wissenschaftlicher Leiter  
Freiburg, den 11.03.2025



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Wir sind stolz darauf, dass die SHI-Datenbank, die erste und einzige Datenbank für Bauprodukte ist, die ihre umfassenden Prozesse sowie die Aktualität regelmäßig von dem unabhängigen Prüfunternehmen SGS-TÜV Saar überprüfen lässt.





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## SHI-Produktbewertung 2024

Seit 2008 etabliert die Sentinel Holding Institut GmbH (SHI) einen einzigartigen Standard für schadstoffgeprüfte Produkte. Experten führen unabhängige Produktprüfungen nach klaren und transparenten Kriterien durch. Zusätzlich überprüft das unabhängige Prüfunternehmen SGS regelmäßig die Prozesse und Aktualität.

| Kriterium              | Produktkategorie  | Schadstoffgrenzwert                                                                    | Bewertung         |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| SHI-Produktbewertung   | sonstige Produkte | TVOC $\leq 300 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$<br>Formaldehyd $\leq 24 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | Schadstoffgeprüft |
| Gültig bis: 19.04.2026 |                   |                                                                                        |                   |



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## Qualitätssiegel Nachhaltiges Gebäude

Das Qualitätssiegel Nachhaltiges Gebäude, entwickelt durch das Bundesministerium für Wohnen, Stadtentwicklung und Bauwesen (BMWSB), legt Anforderungen an die ökologische, soziokulturelle und ökonomische Qualität von Gebäuden fest. Das Sentinel Holding Institut prüft Bauprodukte gemäß den QNG-Anforderungen für eine Zertifizierung und vergibt das QNG-ready Siegel. Das Einhalten des QNG-Standards ist Voraussetzung für den KfW-Förderkredit. Für bestimmte Produktgruppen hat das QNG derzeit keine spezifischen Anforderungen definiert. Diese Produkte sind als nicht bewertungsrelevant eingestuft, können jedoch in QNG-Projekten genutzt werden.

| Kriterium                                          | Pos. / Bauproduktgruppe                  | Betrachtete Stoffe                                                                                                   | QNG Freigabe |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 3.1.3<br>Schadstoffvermeidung in<br>Baumaterialien | 2.4 Verlegeunterlagen für<br>Bodenbeläge | VOC / Emissionen / gefährliche<br>Stoffe / Polyzyklische<br>Aromatische<br>Kohlenwasserstoffe (PAK) /<br>Nitrosamine | QNG-ready    |

**Nachweis:** Prüfbericht des Instituts Eurofins Product Testing A/S vom 28.04.2023 / Prüfbericht Nr. 392-2023-00128501\_A\_EN. Konformitätserklärung vom 19.04.2024 bestätigt die materielle Übereinstimmung mit dem geprüften Produkt.

**Bewertungsdatum:** 23.04.2024



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## DGNB Neubau 2023

Das DGNB-System (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen) bewertet die Nachhaltigkeit von Gebäuden verschiedener Art. Das System ist sowohl anwendbar für private und gewerbliche Großprojekte als auch für kleinere Wohngebäude. Die Version 2023 setzt hohe Standards für ökologische, ökonomische, soziokulturelle und funktionale Aspekte während des gesamten Lebenszyklus eines Gebäudes.

| Kriterium                             | Pos. / Relevante Bauteile / Bau-Materialien / Flächen | Betrachtete Stoffe / Aspekte | Qualitätsstufe           |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ENV 1.2 Risiken für die lokale Umwelt | nicht zutreffend                                      |                              | nicht bewertungsrelevant |

**Bewertungsdatum: 27.02.2025**

| Kriterium                     | Bewertung                                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| SOC 1.2 Innenraumluftqualität | Kann Gesamtbewertung positiv beeinflussen |

**Nachweis:** SHI-Schadstoffgeprüft

**Bewertungsdatum: 23.04.2024**



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## DGNB Neubau 2018

Das DGNB-System (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen) bewertet die Nachhaltigkeit von Gebäuden verschiedener Art. Das System ist sowohl anwendbar für private und gewerbliche Großprojekte als auch für kleinere Wohngebäude.

| Kriterium                             | Pos. / Relevante Bauteile / Bau-Materialien / Flächen | Betrachtete Stoffe / Aspekte | Qualitätsstufe           |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ENV 1.2 Risiken für die lokale Umwelt | nicht zutreffend                                      | nicht zutreffend             | nicht bewertungsrelevant |

**Bewertungsdatum: 27.02.2025**



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## **BNB-BN Neubau V2015**

Das Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen ist ein Instrument zur Bewertung von Büro- und Verwaltungsgebäuden, Unterrichtsgebäuden, Laborgebäuden sowie Außenanlagen in Deutschland. Das BNB wurde vom damaligen Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit (BMUB) entwickelt und unterliegt heute dem Bundesministerium für Wohnen, Stadtentwicklung und Bauwesen.

| Kriterium                           | Pos. / Bauprodukttyp | Betrachtete Schadstoffgruppe | Qualitätsniveau          |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.1.6 Risiken für die lokale Umwelt |                      |                              | nicht bewertungsrelevant |
| Bewertungsdatum: 23.04.2024         |                      |                              |                          |



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## **BREEAM DE Neubau 2018**

BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology) ist ein britisches Gebäudebewertungssystem, welches die Nachhaltigkeit von Neubauten, Sanierungsprojekten und Umbauten einstuft. Das Bewertungssystem wurde vom Building Research Establishment (BRE) entwickelt und zielt darauf ab, ökologische, ökonomische und soziale Auswirkungen von Gebäuden zu bewerten und zu verbessern.

| Kriterium                         | Produktkategorie | Betrachtete Stoffe | Qualitätsstufe           |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Hea 02 Qualität der Innenraumluft |                  |                    | nicht bewertungsrelevant |
| Bewertungsdatum: 23.04.2024       |                  |                    |                          |



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## Produktsiegel

In der Baubranche spielt die Auswahl qualitativ hochwertiger Materialien eine zentrale Rolle für die Gesundheit in Gebäuden und deren Nachhaltigkeit. Produktlabels und Zertifikate bieten Orientierung, um diesen Anforderungen gerecht zu werden. Allerdings besitzt jedes Zertifikat und Label eigene Prüfkriterien, die genau betrachtet werden sollten, um sicherzustellen, dass sie den spezifischen Bedürfnissen eines Bauvorhabens entsprechen.



Dieses Produkt ist schadstoffgeprüft und wird vom Sentinel Holding Institut empfohlen. Gesundes Bauen, Modernisieren und Betreiben von Immobilien erfolgt dank des Sentinel Holding Konzepts nach transparenten und nachvollziehbaren Kriterien.



Produkte mit dem QNG-ready Siegel des Sentinel Holding Instituts eignen sich für Projekte, für welche das Qualitätssiegel Nachhaltiges Gebäude (QNG) angestrebt wird. QNG-ready Produkte erfüllen die Anforderungen des QNG Anhangdokument 3.1.3 "Schadstoffvermeidung in Baumaterialien". Das KfW-Kreditprogramm Klimafreundlichen Neubau mit QNG kann eine höhere Fördersumme ermöglichen.



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## Rechtliche Hinweise

(\*) Die Kriterien dieses Steckbriefs beziehen sich auf das gesamte Bauobjekt. Die Bewertung erfolgt auf der Ebene des Gebäudes. Im Rahmen einer sachgemäßen Planung und fachgerechten Installation können einzelne Produkte einen positiven Beitrag zum Gesamtergebnis der Bewertung leisten. Das Sentinel Holding Institut stützt sich einzig auf die Angaben des Herstellers.

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Alle Kriterien finden Sie unter:

<https://www.sentinel-haus.de/de/Sentinel-Haus/Qualitaeten/Qualitaeten-Pruefkriterien>

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### Herausgeber

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[info@sentinel-holding.eu](mailto:info@sentinel-holding.eu)  
[www.sentinel-holding.eu](http://www.sentinel-holding.eu)

## RIGID AQUASTOP

|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Produkt:</b>           | Rigidunterlage, 1.1mm |
| <b>Produktname:</b>       | Rigid Aquastop        |
| <b>Kundenteilenummer:</b> | LO LO98533N           |
| <b>EAN:</b>               | 4005705008067         |

**Anwendung:**

Unterlage bei Einsatz von schwimmend verlegten ElementPro und Aquaprotect Böden verwenden. Nicht geeignet für Parkettböden, Fliesen- oder Natursteinbeläge, die vollflächig mit dem Unterboden verklebt werden.

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Material:</b> | PU/Mineral+PET |
|------------------|----------------|

**1. Abmessungen:**

|        |     |         |           |             |
|--------|-----|---------|-----------|-------------|
| Dicke  | (d) | 1,1 mm  | +/- 0,1   | EN 823:2013 |
| Länge  | (l) | 6000 mm | -0% +5%   | EN 822:2013 |
| Breite | (w) | 1000 mm | -1%/+2,5% | EN 822:2013 |

**2. Technische Daten**

|                                     |                   |                                                                                                                        |           |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| <u>Unterboden / Konstruktion:</u>   |                   |                                                                                                                        |           |                                  |
| Thermische Anforderung Wärmedämmung | RA                | 0,01 m²K/W                                                                                                             | +/- 0,003 | EN 12664:2002                    |
| Eignung für Bodenheizung            |                   | Ja, wenn der Wärmedurchlasswiderstand im gesamten Aufbau (also Unterlage + Oberboden) nicht höher als 0,15 m² K/W ist. |           |                                  |
| Unebenheiten                        | PC                | 0,7 mm                                                                                                                 | +/- 10%   | EN ISO 868:2005                  |
| Feuchtigkeit                        | SD                | > 75 m                                                                                                                 |           | EN 12086:2013                    |
| <u>Nutzung:</u>                     |                   |                                                                                                                        |           |                                  |
| Dynamische Beanspruchung            | DL <sub>25</sub>  | >500 000 Zyklen                                                                                                        |           | EN 13793:2014                    |
| Statische Beanspruchung             | CS                | 700 kPa                                                                                                                | +/- 10%   | EN 826:2013                      |
| Statische Dauerbeanspruchung        | CC                | -                                                                                                                      |           | EN 1606:2013                     |
| Stoßbeanspruchung                   | RLB               | ≤1100 mm                                                                                                               |           | EN 438-2:2016                    |
| <u>Akustik:</u>                     |                   |                                                                                                                        |           |                                  |
| Trittschallminderung                | IS <sub>Lam</sub> | 15 dB                                                                                                                  | +/- 2     | EN ISO 10140:2007                |
| Gehschallemission                   | RWS               | -                                                                                                                      |           | CEN/TS 16354:2013, EPLF 021029-3 |

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EDLE FUßBÖDEN

## RIGID AQUASTOP

|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Produkt:</b>           | Rigidunterlage, 1.1mm |
| <b>Produktname:</b>       | Rigid Aquastop        |
| <b>Kundenteilenummer:</b> | LO LO98533N           |
| <b>EAN:</b>               | 4005705008067         |

**3. Umwelt:**

Die Unterlage ist FCKW-frei, problemlos entsorgbar über den Hausmüll, recyclebar, gewässerneutral, toxikologisch unbedenklich. Die Materialbasis ist verträglich mit Bitumen, PVC, Linoleum, Zement, Kunst- und Naturharzen sowie Magnesit.

**4. Besondere Hinweise**

Kühl, trocken und vor UV-Strahlung schützen. Bei Einsatz von empfindlichen elektronischen Geräten (Computer etc.) wird grundsätzlich empfohlen, auf Unterlagsmaterialien mit antistatischen Eigenschaften zurückzugreifen. Alle Angaben auf dieser Seite entsprechen dem gegenwärtigen Kenntnisstand und informieren über unsere Produkte sowie deren Anwendungsmöglichkeiten. Sie sichern keine bestimmten Eigenschaften der Produkte oder deren Eignung für einen konkreten Einsatzzweck zu. Aus diesem Grund können aus diesen Angaben keine Rechtsverbindlichkeiten abgeleitet werden. Technische Änderungen, Druckfehler und Irrtümer bleiben vorbehalten.

**5. Verlegeanleitung:**

Vor dem Verlegen ist sicherzustellen, dass der Unterboden normgerecht vorbereitet ist, insbesondere eben, sauber, trocken, rissfrei, zug- und druckfest ist und den Handwerks- und Innungsrichtlinien entsprechenden Anforderungen genügt. Das Verwenden einer zusätzlichen Dampfbremse ist aufgrund der oberseitig aufkaschierten Folie nicht notwendig. Bei der Verlegung muss sichergestellt sein, dass die Fugen der Dämmunterlagen nicht mit den Stößen der Fußbodendielen aufeinander treffen. Optimal ist eine diagonale Verlegung der Unterlagen gegenüber dem Boden. Die Unterlage wird auf dem Boden ausgerollt (aluminisierte Folienseite nach oben). Vor der Verlegung des Oberbodens sind die einzelnen Bahnen stumpf aneinander zu stoßen und die Stöße mittels Klebeband (Zubehör) zu verschliessen.

Decora S.A  
 Ignacego Prądzyńskiego 24 a,  
 63-000 Środa Wielkopolska  
 Poland

**Re: Declaration of conformity with the regulation (EC) n° 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)**

Dear,

I, Krzysztof Anioł declare that the information in this document is compliant for the products listed below. This information is for both the article supplied and its packaging.

| Name of the Product           | Brand                 | EAN code      |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| LOGOCLIC RIGID AQUASTOP 1,1MM | Logoclic / Decora S.A | 4005705008067 |

1. What is your status (several choices possible)?

- ☒ Manufacturer  
☐ Importer  
☐ Downstream user  
☐ Distributor  
☐ Producer of an article

2. Do you use a substance in a nanomaterial form ?

- ☐ Yes  
☒ No

If yes, please complete this table:

| Name of the Product<br><i>Description produit</i> | Name of the substance<br><i>Nom de la substance</i> | CAS/EC number<br><i>Numéro CAS/EC</i> | the amount of substance in the product (in gram)<br><i>Quantité de la substance dans le produit (en gramme)</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                   |                                                     |                                       |                                                                                                                 |
|                                                   |                                                     |                                       |                                                                                                                 |
|                                                   |                                                     |                                       |                                                                                                                 |
|                                                   |                                                     |                                       |                                                                                                                 |
|                                                   |                                                     |                                       |                                                                                                                 |

3. Do you use a SVHC: Substance of Very High Concern in the article or its packaging?

☐ Yes

☒ No

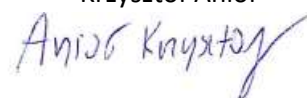
If yes, please complete this table & add a column for the packaging.

| Name of the Product | Name of the substance | CAS/EC number | the amount of substance in the product (in gram) | Localization of the substance in the product |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                     |                       |               |                                                  |                                              |
|                     |                       |               |                                                  |                                              |
|                     |                       |               |                                                  |                                              |
|                     |                       |               |                                                  |                                              |
|                     |                       |               |                                                  |                                              |

Środa Wielkopolska, 14.11.2023

Director of Quality and Process Development

Krzysztof Anioł



DECORA S.A.  
ul. Prądyńskiego 24a  
63-000 Środa Wlkp.  
NIP: 786-10-00-577

Issuance date: 02.09.2022

Validity date: 02.09.2027



## LAMINATE POLYURETHANE-MINERAL (PUM) UNDERLAYS



### EPD PROGRAM OPERATOR:

Instytut Techniki Budowlanej (ITB)  
 Address: Filtrowa 1, 00-611 Warsaw, Poland  
 Website: [www.itb.pl](http://www.itb.pl)  
 Contact: Michał Piasecki, PhD. D.Sc. Eng.  
[m.piasecki@itb.pl](mailto:m.piasecki@itb.pl), [energia@itb.pl](mailto:energia@itb.pl)

### OWNER OF THE EPD:

Decora S.A.  
 ul. Prądzyńskiego 24a  
 63-000 Środa Wielkopolska, Poland  
 Contact: +48 507 112 372  
[office@decora.pl](mailto:office@decora.pl)

ITB is the verified member of The European Platform for EPD program operators and LCA practitioner ([Eco-Platform](https://www.eco-platform.eu))

### BASIC INFORMATION

This declaration is the Type III Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) based on EN 15804

and verified according to ISO 14025 by an external auditor. It contains the information on the impacts

of the declared construction materials on the environment. Their aspects were verified by the independent body according to ISO 14025. Basically, a comparison or evaluation of EPD data is possible only if all the compared data were created according to EN 15804 (see point 5.3 of the standard).

**Life cycle analysis (LCA):** A1-A3, C1-C4 and D modules, in accordance with EN 15804

(Cradle to Gate with options)

**The year of preparing the EPD:** 2022

**Product standard:** EN 16354:2018

**Service Life:** 50 years, SL shall vary depending on a specific scenario of application

**PCR:** ITB-PCR A (PCR based on EN 15804)

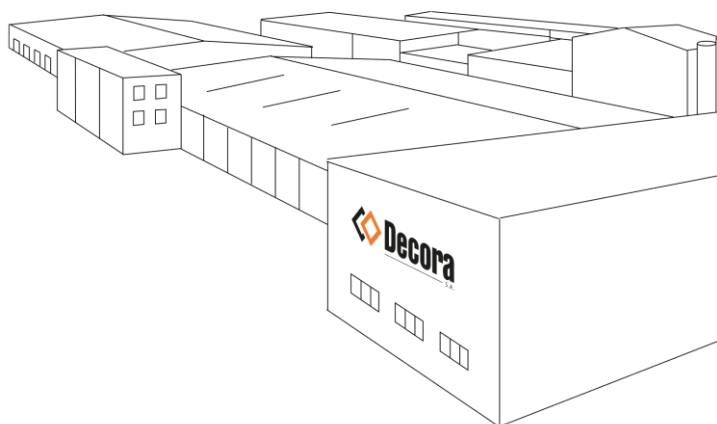
**Declared unit:** 1 m<sup>2</sup>, PU laminated underlays, from 1.1 mm to 3,0mm thickness

**Reasons for performing LCA:** B2B

**Representativeness:** manufactured in Poland, year 2021

## BASIC INFORMATION

**Decora S.A.** is an international production company with a manufacturing plant located in Środa Polska (Poland). Company is the European leader in the production of floor underlays and the only company in Europe that produces floor underlays in 3 different technologies; PUM, XPS and PEHD Aquastop. The company sells its products on 5 continents, although it focuses on European Union markets. The company has implemented a zero-waste policy.



## PRODUCTS DESCRIPTION

This environmental declaration type III covers products from the polyurethane-mineral (PUM) underlays group. The products are made of polyurethane foam with a mineral filling and laminated with PET. The underlay for floor panels is an important element of the new floor, which significantly affects its durability, improves the acoustic comfort by high level of noise reduction. Products (figure 1) are intended to be used for rooms with high traffic intensity and provide heavy load resistance. The products are manufactured in three basic thicknesses from 1.1 to 3.0 mm. The basic products are 1,1mm, 1,5mm, 2,0mm and 3,0mm. All products have a set of tests in accordance with the EN 16354 standard.



Thickness: 1,1 mm



Thickness: 1,5 mm



Thickness 2,0 mm



Thickness: 3,0 mm

Figure 1. Specific products covered by EPD.

All specific product technical data is available at manufacturer [website](#). The products may be available under the Decora brands.

**Arbiton**  
FLOOR EXPERT

Leading european brand for floors and accessories, real FLOOR EXPERT, a synonym of high quality and technologically advanced products.

**ewifoam**<sup>®</sup>  
PROFESSIONAL FLOOR EXPERT

German brand of floor underlays for professionals

**AFIRMAX**

Mineral core floors and underlays for DIY

## LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – GENERAL RULES APPLIED

### Declared Unit

1 m<sup>2</sup>, PU laminated underlays, from 1.1 mm to 3,0 mm thickness

### System boundary

The life cycle analysis of the declared product covers "Product Stage" A1-A3, C1-C4+D modules in accordance with EN 15804 and ITB PCR A (cradle to gate with options).

### Allocation

The allocation rules used for this EPD are based on general ITB PCR A. The EPD is representative for all PUM underlay products (production impacts are allocated the same way, mass based). Allocation covers 100% of production, where production of PUM products is 25%. In collaborative processes (all products), e.g. energy consumption for a production hall or offices, impacts were allocated on the basis of total mass allocation.

### System limits

Minimum 99.0% input materials and 100% energy consumption (electricity, gas) were inventoried in manufacturing plant and were included in the calculation. In the assessment, all significant parameters from gathered production data are considered, i.e. all material used per formulation, utilized thermal energy, and electric power consumption, direct production waste and available emission measurements. Tires consumption for transport was not taken into account. Limited number of substances with a percentage share of less than 0.1% of total mass might be excluded from the calculations. It is assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 1% of all impact categories. Wooden packaging products are excluded in the analysis (considered as closed loop products). In accordance with EN 15804 machines and facilities required for and during production are excluded, as is transportation of employees.

### A1 and A2 Modules: Raw materials supply and transport

All resource products (used for a production) were inventoried. A vast majority of components necessary for chemical reactions are sourced from foreign chemical production suppliers (not providing specific impacts) so the general data for these products was used in LCA. The transport to the factory has been fully inventoried (LCI questionnaire) taking into account the number of deliveries: type of vehicles, the size of the delivery and the distance from the manufacturer to the factory for all input sources and raw materials. Packing (e.g. wooden pallets) circulates almost in a closed cycle (therefore it is not included in LCA). For A2 calculation purposes, manufactured inventory data is analysed and European averages for fuel data are applied.

### A3: Production

Polyurethane underlays are formed as a product of a chemical reaction. The main ingredients are polyols, isocyanate, modifiers and mineral filler. To control reaction speed catalysts are being used. All components (including minerals) according to formulation are being dosed and mixed in a liquid form.

Then the mixture is laminated with a PET film, hardened and foamed under the influence of temperature.

The product is cooled down, cut and rolled into rolls. The products are packed in boxes.

Finally, the products are loaded on trucks and delivered to the customer.

### End of life scenarios (C and D modules)

The end-of-life scenario for all products has been generalized based on actual state of the art. It is assumed that in the end of life stage (C1), some electric/mechanical energy is needed to remove products from installation place, the transport distance for waste to waste processing (C2) is 100 km on > 10t loaded lorry with 75% capacity utilization and fuel consumption of 20 l per 100 km. At the end of life, the underlays are dismantled and the materials recycled according to the national treatment practice of waste what is

presented in Table 1. It is assumed that 20% of the product can be recovered in the recycling process. The remaining 40% may be designated for incineration and the remaining 40% for landfill. The reuse, recovery and recycling stage are considered beyond the system boundaries (D) (reuse potential and incineration – gained heat). The end of life scenario for PUM underlays is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. End-of-life scenario (C modules) for PUM underlays

| Parameter       | Contribution |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Collection rate | 100%         |
| Recycling       | 20%          |
| Incineration    | 40%          |
| Landfilling     | 40%          |

Electricity at end-of-life (module C) has been modelled using an average Polish electricity mix as the location where the product reaches end-of-life is unknown.

#### Data collection period

The data for manufacture of the declared products refer to period between 01.01.2021 – 31.12.2021 (1 year). The life cycle assessments were done for Poland as reference area.

#### Calculation rules

LCA was done in accordance with ITB PCR a document. Characterization factors are CML ver. 4.2 based.

ITB-LCA algorithms were used for impact calculations. A1 was calculated based on data from the database, A2 and A3 are calculated based on the LCI questionnaire provided by the manufacturer. Emission of greenhouse gases was calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP method with a 100-year horizon. Emission of acidifying substances, Emission of substances to water contributing to oxygen depletion, Emission of gases that contribute to the creation of ground-level ozone, Abiotic depletion, and ozone depletion emissions where all calculated with the CML-IA baseline method.

#### Data quality - production

The values determined to calculate A1-A3 originate from verified process LCI inventory data from production plant. A1 values for inputs were prepared considering input products characteristics based on Eco invent data. The energy consumption of production and its impact on the production lines were separately inventoried and calculated. In accordance with Annex E of the EN 15804 + A2, a data quality assessment was performed with a quality level of "good".

#### Assumptions and estimates

According to the data adopted from the Ecoinvent 3.8 database, the post-consumer scrap is not burdened with the environmental impacts.

#### Databases

The background data for the processes come from the following databases: Ecoinvent v.3.8 (polyol, isocyanate, minerals, catalyst, pigment, modifiers, PET, transport, energy carriers, heat, diesel, gas, paper, foils, other, waste processing, incineration, landfill) and KOBiZE (Polish electricity mix and combustion factors for fuels). KOBiZE data is supplemented with Ecoinvent data on the Polish electricity mix impact where no specific indicator data is provided. Specific (LCI) data quality analysis was a part of the input data verification. The time related quality of the data used is valid (5 years).

#### Additional information

Polish electricity mix used is 0.698 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh (KOBiZE, 2021). The product has the Blauer Engel ecolabel.

## LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – RESULTS

### Declared unit

The declaration refers to the declared unit DU – 1 m<sup>2</sup> of PUM underlays. The following life cycle modules are included in the declaration (Table 2). Tables 3-18 provides the environmental impacts of 1 m<sup>2</sup> of product with specific thickness (1.1, 1.5, 2 and 3 mm).

Table 2. System boundaries (life stage modules included) in a product environmental assessment

| Environmental assessment information<br>(MA – Module assessed, MNA – Module not assessed, INA – Indicator Not Assessed) |           |               |                                |                                   |           |             |        |             |               |                        |                       |                           |           |                  |          |                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Product stage                                                                                                           |           |               | Construction process           |                                   | Use stage |             |        |             |               |                        |                       | End of life               |           |                  |          | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary |
| Raw material supply                                                                                                     | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport to construction site | Construction-installation process | Use       | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | Deconstruction 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                                             |
| MA                                                                                                                      | MA        | MA            | MNA                            | MNA                               | MNA       | MNA         | MNA    | MNA         | MNA           | MNA                    | MNA                   | MA                        | MA        | MA               | MA       | MA                                            |

The conversion coef. can be used for specific product densities and thicknesses. The impact values given in Table 3-6 should then be multiplied by the conversion coef. in the table below for each specific product.

| No  | Thickness [mm]: | Gęstość [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ] | Coef. |
|-----|-----------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1.  | 1.1             | 1000                         | 1.0   |
| 2.  | 1.1             | 1150                         | 1.2   |
| 3.  | 1.4             | 1000                         | 1.4   |
| 4.  | 1.5             | 1000                         | 1.5   |
| 5.  | 1.5             | 600                          | 0.9   |
| 6.  | 1.5             | 800                          | 1.2   |
| 7.  | 1.6             | 1000                         | 1.6   |
| 8.  | 1.8             | 800                          | 1.4   |
| 8.  | 1.8             | 1000                         | 1.8   |
| 9.  | 1.8             | 1150                         | 2.1   |
| 10. | 2               | 780                          | 1.6   |
| 11. | 2.1             | 900                          | 1.9   |
| 12. | 2.2             | 700                          | 1.5   |
| 13. | 2.4             | 800                          | 1.9   |
| 14. | 2.6             | 840                          | 2.2   |
| 15. | 3               | 600                          | 1.9   |

Table 3. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay– the environmental impacts (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 1.1 mm; approx.1.1 kg)

| Indicator                                                           | Unit                   | A1        | A2       | A3       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global Warming Potential*                                           | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 1.00E+00  | 4.60E-02 | 3.28E-01 | 7.68E-02 | 7.51E-04 | 7.55E-01 | 8.53E-02 | -2.79E-01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - fossil                                   | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 1.02E+00  | 4.55E-02 | 3.14E-01 | 7.53E-02 | 7.43E-04 | 7.34E-01 | 8.53E-02 | -2.79E-01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - biogenic                                 | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | -1.47E-02 | 1.42E-04 | 9.25E-03 | 2.20E-03 | 2.31E-06 | 2.04E-02 | 7.70E-04 | -1.01E-03 |
| Global warming potential - land use and land use change             | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 5.11E-04  | 1.65E-05 | 1.10E-04 | 2.64E-05 | 2.69E-07 | 1.26E-05 | 6.22E-06 | -1.28E-04 |
| Stratospheric ozone depletion potential                             | eq. kg CFC 11          | 7.78E-08  | 1.10E-08 | 6.50E-09 | 1.54E-09 | 1.79E-10 | 2.57E-09 | 1.77E-09 | -2.31E-08 |
| Soil and water acidification potential                              | eq. mol H <sup>+</sup> | 5.33E-03  | 1.87E-04 | 3.48E-03 | 8.36E-04 | 3.05E-06 | 1.57E-03 | 5.06E-05 | -1.02E-03 |
| Eutrophication potential - freshwater                               | eq. kg P               | 2.94E-04  | 2.97E-06 | 5.95E-04 | 1.43E-04 | 4.83E-08 | 6.19E-06 | 8.97E-07 | -1.78E-04 |
| Eutrophication potential - seawater                                 | eq. kg N               | 1.70E-03  | 5.57E-05 | 5.12E-04 | 1.21E-04 | 9.08E-07 | 5.34E-04 | 3.85E-04 | -3.34E-04 |
| Eutrophication potential - terrestrial                              | eq. mol N              | 9.80E-03  | 6.07E-04 | 4.26E-03 | 1.02E-03 | 9.90E-06 | 1.35E-03 | 1.82E-04 | -1.53E-03 |
| Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis                         | eq. kg NMVOC           | 4.80E-03  | 2.02E-04 | 1.19E-03 | 2.86E-04 | 3.30E-06 | 3.55E-04 | 7.15E-05 | -8.66E-04 |
| Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources | eq. kg Sb              | 1.80E-05  | 1.08E-07 | 1.53E-06 | 3.67E-07 | 1.76E-09 | 4.09E-07 | 2.02E-08 | -3.93E-06 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels                          | MJ                     | 8.70E+00  | 7.03E-01 | 5.32E+00 | 1.28E+00 | 1.15E-02 | 9.52E-02 | 1.32E-01 | -3.66E+00 |
| Water deprivation potential                                         | eq. m <sup>3</sup>     | 1.15E+00  | 3.24E-03 | 1.12E-01 | 2.64E-02 | 5.28E-05 | 2.83E-02 | 7.70E-04 | -2.34E-01 |

\*The value of the carbon footprint of the product in the product stage A1-A3 is 1.38 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kg

Table 4. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – the environmental aspects (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 1.1 mm; 1.1 kg)

| Indicator                                                                                                      | Unit           | A1       | A2       | A3       | C1       | C2       | C3        | C4        | D         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials     | MJ             | 2.26E+00 | 9.11E-03 | 3.94E-01 | 9.46E-02 | 1.49E-04 | 1.60E-02  | 2.53E-03  | -5.34E-01 |
| Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                                        | MJ             | 7.83E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00  | -1.57E-01 |
| Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources                                                        | MJ             | 3.04E+00 | 9.11E-03 | 3.94E-01 | 9.46E-02 | 1.49E-04 | 1.60E-02  | 2.53E-03  | -6.91E-01 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ             | 1.60E+01 | 7.03E-01 | 5.33E+00 | 1.28E+00 | 1.15E-02 | -8.33E+00 | -2.11E+01 | -5.13E+00 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                                    | MJ             | 4.46E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 8.51E+00  | 2.13E+01  | -8.92E-01 |
| Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources                                                    | MJ             | 2.05E+01 | 7.03E-01 | 5.33E+00 | 1.28E+00 | 1.15E-02 | 1.79E-01  | 1.36E-01  | -6.02E+00 |
| Consumption of secondary materials                                                                             | kg             | 1.74E-03 | 1.97E-04 | 4.94E-04 | 1.17E-04 | 3.22E-06 | 2.42E-04  | 4.83E-05  | -5.18E-04 |
| Consumption of renewable secondary fuels                                                                       | MJ             | 4.01E-04 | 1.75E-06 | 2.72E-06 | 6.50E-07 | 2.85E-08 | 1.37E-05  | 1.86E-06  | -8.09E-05 |
| Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels                                                                   | MJ             | 5.67E-11 | 0.00E+00 | 4.30E-03 | 1.03E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00  | -8.59E-04 |
| Net consumption of freshwater resources                                                                        | m <sup>3</sup> | 3.40E-02 | 9.11E-05 | 1.48E-03 | 3.47E-04 | 1.49E-06 | 3.51E-04  | 1.43E-04  | -6.69E-03 |

Table 5. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – the environmental impacts relate to waste management (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 1.1 mm; 1.1 kg)

| Indicator                        | Unit | A1       | A2       | A3       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|----------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Hazardous waste, neutralized     | kg   | 5.21E-02 | 7.59E-04 | 6.37E-04 | 1.32E-05 | 1.24E-05 | 3.85E-03 | 2.75E-04 | -9.76E-03 |
| Non-hazardous waste, neutralised | kg   | 7.75E-01 | 1.32E-02 | 5.39E-02 | 6.86E-04 | 2.15E-04 | 2.66E-01 | 5.54E-01 | -1.68E-01 |
| Radioactive waste                | kg   | 3.69E-06 | 4.79E-04 | 3.98E-06 | 9.57E-07 | 7.81E-06 | 5.18E-07 | 8.03E-09 | -9.74E-05 |
| Materials for recycling          | 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  |
| Materials for energy recovery    | kg   | 8.61E-05 | 2.28E-06 | 5.51E-03 | 1.32E-06 | 3.71E-08 | 5.28E-01 | 3.49E-07 | -1.12E-03 |
| Exported energy                  | MJ   | 5.90E-07 | 1.61E-08 | 4.84E-08 | 1.16E-08 | 2.63E-10 | 2.63E-08 | 4.58E-09 | -1.23E-07 |

Table 6. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – the environmental additional information (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 1.1 mm; approx.1.1 kg)

| Indicator                                                        | Unit              | A1  | A2  | A3  | C1  | C2  | C3  | C4  | D   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Particulate matter                                               | disease incidence | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235             | eg. kBq U235      | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems                  | CTUe              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects)     | CTUh              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects) | CTUh              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential soil quality index                                     | dimensionless     | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |

Table 7. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay– the environmental impacts (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 1.5 mm; approx.1.5 kg)

| Indicator                                                           | Unit                   | A1        | A2       | A3       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global Warming Potential                                            | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 1,37E+00  | 6,28E-02 | 4,47E-01 | 1,05E-01 | 1,02E-03 | 1,03E+00 | 1,16E-01 | -3,81E-01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - fossil                                   | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 1,38E+00  | 6,21E-02 | 4,28E-01 | 1,03E-01 | 1,01E-03 | 1,00E+00 | 1,16E-01 | -3,81E-01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - biogenic                                 | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | -2,00E-02 | 1,93E-04 | 1,26E-02 | 3,00E-03 | 3,15E-06 | 2,78E-02 | 1,05E-03 | -1,38E-03 |
| Global warming potential - land use and land use change             | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 6,96E-04  | 2,25E-05 | 1,50E-04 | 3,60E-05 | 3,67E-07 | 1,72E-05 | 8,48E-06 | -1,75E-04 |
| Stratospheric ozone depletion potential                             | eq. kg CFC 11          | 1,06E-07  | 1,50E-08 | 8,87E-09 | 2,10E-09 | 2,44E-10 | 3,50E-09 | 2,41E-09 | -3,15E-08 |
| Soil and water acidification potential                              | eq. mol H <sup>+</sup> | 7,26E-03  | 2,55E-04 | 4,75E-03 | 1,14E-03 | 4,16E-06 | 2,14E-03 | 6,90E-05 | -1,39E-03 |
| Eutrophication potential - freshwater                               | eq. kg P               | 4,01E-04  | 4,04E-06 | 8,12E-04 | 1,95E-04 | 6,59E-08 | 8,45E-06 | 1,22E-06 | -2,43E-04 |
| Eutrophication potential - seawater                                 | eq. kg N               | 2,32E-03  | 7,59E-05 | 6,99E-04 | 1,65E-04 | 1,24E-06 | 7,28E-04 | 5,25E-04 | -4,56E-04 |
| Eutrophication potential - terrestrial                              | eq. mol N              | 1,34E-02  | 8,28E-04 | 5,81E-03 | 1,40E-03 | 1,35E-05 | 1,85E-03 | 2,48E-04 | -2,08E-03 |
| Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis                         | eq. kg NMVOC           | 6,54E-03  | 2,76E-04 | 1,62E-03 | 3,90E-04 | 4,50E-06 | 4,84E-04 | 9,75E-05 | -1,18E-03 |
| Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources | eq. kg Sb              | 2,46E-05  | 1,47E-07 | 2,09E-06 | 5,01E-07 | 2,40E-09 | 5,58E-07 | 2,75E-08 | -5,36E-06 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels                          | MJ                     | 1,19E+01  | 9,59E-01 | 7,25E+00 | 1,74E+00 | 1,56E-02 | 1,30E-01 | 1,80E-01 | -4,99E+00 |
| Water deprivation potential                                         | eq. m <sup>3</sup>     | 1,56E+00  | 4,42E-03 | 1,52E-01 | 3,60E-02 | 7,20E-05 | 3,86E-02 | 1,05E-03 | -3,18E-01 |

Table 8. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – the environmental aspects (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 1.5 mm; 1.5 kg)

| Indicator                                                                                                      | Unit           | A1       | A2       | A3       | C1       | C2       | C3        | C4        | D         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials     | MJ             | 3.08E+00 | 1.24E-02 | 5.37E-01 | 1.29E-01 | 2.03E-04 | 2.19E-02  | 3.45E-03  | -7.28E-01 |
| Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                                        | MJ             | 1.07E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00  | -2.14E-01 |
| Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources                                                        | MJ             | 4.15E+00 | 1.24E-02 | 5.37E-01 | 1.29E-01 | 2.03E-04 | 2.19E-02  | 3.45E-03  | -9.42E-01 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ             | 2.19E+01 | 9.59E-01 | 7.27E+00 | 1.75E+00 | 1.56E-02 | -1.14E+01 | -2.88E+01 | -6.99E+00 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                                    | MJ             | 6.08E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.16E+01  | 2.90E+01  | -1.22E+00 |
| Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources                                                    | MJ             | 2.79E+01 | 9.59E-01 | 7.27E+00 | 1.75E+00 | 1.56E-02 | 2.44E-01  | 1.85E-01  | -8.21E+00 |
| Consumption of secondary materials                                                                             | kg             | 2.37E-03 | 2.69E-04 | 6.73E-04 | 1.59E-04 | 4.39E-06 | 3.30E-04  | 6.59E-05  | -7.06E-04 |
| Consumption of renewable secondary fuels                                                                       | MJ             | 5.46E-04 | 2.38E-06 | 3.71E-06 | 8.86E-07 | 3.88E-08 | 1.87E-05  | 2.54E-06  | -1.10E-04 |
| Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels                                                                   | MJ             | 7.73E-11 | 0.00E+00 | 5.86E-03 | 1.41E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00  | -1.17E-03 |
| Net consumption of freshwater resources                                                                        | m <sup>3</sup> | 4.63E-02 | 1.24E-04 | 2.01E-03 | 4.73E-04 | 2.03E-06 | 4.79E-04  | 1.95E-04  | -9.13E-03 |

Table 9. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – the environmental impacts relate to waste management (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 1.5 mm; 1.5 kg)

| Indicator                        | Unit | A1       | A2       | A3       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|----------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Hazardous waste, neutralized     | kg   | 7.11E-02 | 1.04E-03 | 8.69E-04 | 1.80E-05 | 1.69E-05 | 5.25E-03 | 3.75E-04 | -1.33E-02 |
| Non-hazardous waste, neutralised | kg   | 1.06E+00 | 1.79E-02 | 7.35E-02 | 9.36E-04 | 2.93E-04 | 3.63E-01 | 7.55E-01 | -2.29E-01 |
| Radioactive waste                | kg   | 5.03E-06 | 6.53E-04 | 5.43E-06 | 1.31E-06 | 1.07E-05 | 7.07E-07 | 1.10E-08 | -1.33E-04 |
| Materials for recycling          | kg   | 1.17E-04 | 3.11E-06 | 7.51E-03 | 1.80E-06 | 5.06E-08 | 7.20E-01 | 4.76E-07 | -1.53E-03 |
| Materials for energy recovery    | kg   | 8.05E-07 | 2.20E-08 | 6.60E-08 | 1.58E-08 | 3.59E-10 | 3.59E-08 | 6.24E-09 | -1.67E-07 |
| Exported energy                  | MJ   | 1.30E+00 | 1.19E-03 | 2.17E-02 | 5.19E-03 | 1.95E-05 | 4.46E+00 | 3.75E-04 | -2.64E-01 |

Table 10. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – the environmental additional information (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 1.5 mm; approx.1.5 kg)

| Indicator                                                        | Unit              | A1  | A2  | A3  | C1  | C2  | C3  | C4  | D   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Particulate matter                                               | disease incidence | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235             | eg. kBq U235      | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems                  | CTUe              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects)     | CTUh              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects) | CTUh              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential soil quality index                                     | dimensionless     | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |

Table 11. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – the environmental impacts (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 2.0 mm; approx.1.6 kg)

| Indicator                                                           | Unit                   | A1        | A2       | A3       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global Warming Potential                                            | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 1.46E+00  | 6.70E-02 | 4.77E-01 | 1.12E-01 | 1.09E-03 | 1.10E+00 | 1.24E-01 | -4.06E-01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - fossil                                   | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 1.48E+00  | 6.62E-02 | 4.57E-01 | 1.10E-01 | 1.08E-03 | 1.07E+00 | 1.24E-01 | -4.06E-01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - biogenic                                 | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | -2.13E-02 | 2.06E-04 | 1.35E-02 | 3.20E-03 | 3.36E-06 | 2.96E-02 | 1.12E-03 | -1.47E-03 |
| Global warming potential - land use and land use change             | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 7.43E-04  | 2.40E-05 | 1.60E-04 | 3.84E-05 | 3.91E-07 | 1.83E-05 | 9.04E-06 | -1.87E-04 |
| Stratospheric ozone depletion potential                             | eq. kg CFC 11          | 1.13E-07  | 1.60E-08 | 9.46E-09 | 2.24E-09 | 2.60E-10 | 3.74E-09 | 2.57E-09 | -3.36E-08 |
| Soil and water acidification potential                              | eq. mol H <sup>+</sup> | 7.75E-03  | 2.72E-04 | 5.06E-03 | 1.22E-03 | 4.44E-06 | 2.28E-03 | 7.36E-05 | -1.48E-03 |
| Eutrophication potential - freshwater                               | eq. kg P               | 4.27E-04  | 4.31E-06 | 8.66E-04 | 2.08E-04 | 7.03E-08 | 9.01E-06 | 1.30E-06 | -2.59E-04 |
| Eutrophication potential - seawater                                 | eq. kg N               | 2.47E-03  | 8.10E-05 | 7.45E-04 | 1.76E-04 | 1.32E-06 | 7.77E-04 | 5.60E-04 | -4.86E-04 |
| Eutrophication potential - terrestrial                              | eq. mol N              | 1.42E-02  | 8.83E-04 | 6.20E-03 | 1.49E-03 | 1.44E-05 | 1.97E-03 | 2.64E-04 | -2.22E-03 |
| Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis                         | eq. kg NMVOC           | 6.98E-03  | 2.94E-04 | 1.73E-03 | 4.16E-04 | 4.80E-06 | 5.16E-04 | 1.04E-04 | -1.26E-03 |
| Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources | eq. kg Sb              | 2.62E-05  | 1.57E-07 | 2.23E-06 | 5.34E-07 | 2.56E-09 | 5.96E-07 | 2.94E-08 | -5.72E-06 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels                          | MJ                     | 1.27E+01  | 1.02E+00 | 7.74E+00 | 1.86E+00 | 1.67E-02 | 1.38E-01 | 1.92E-01 | -5.32E+00 |
| Water deprivation potential                                         | eq. m <sup>3</sup>     | 1.67E+00  | 4.71E-03 | 1.63E-01 | 3.84E-02 | 7.68E-05 | 4.11E-02 | 1.12E-03 | -3.40E-01 |

Table 12. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – the environmental aspects (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 2.0 mm; approx.1.6 kg)

| Indicator                                                                                                      | Unit           | A1       | A2       | A3       | C1       | C2       | C3        | C4        | D         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials     | MJ             | 3.29E+00 | 1.32E-02 | 5.73E-01 | 1.38E-01 | 2.16E-04 | 2.33E-02  | 3.68E-03  | -7.77E-01 |
| Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                                        | MJ             | 1.14E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00  | -2.28E-01 |
| Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources                                                        | MJ             | 4.43E+00 | 1.32E-02 | 5.73E-01 | 1.38E-01 | 2.16E-04 | 2.33E-02  | 3.68E-03  | -1.00E+00 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ             | 2.33E+01 | 1.02E+00 | 7.76E+00 | 1.86E+00 | 1.67E-02 | -1.21E+01 | -3.07E+01 | -7.46E+00 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                                    | MJ             | 6.49E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.24E+01  | 3.09E+01  | -1.30E+00 |
| Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources                                                    | MJ             | 2.98E+01 | 1.02E+00 | 7.76E+00 | 1.86E+00 | 1.67E-02 | 2.60E-01  | 1.98E-01  | -8.76E+00 |
| Consumption of secondary materials                                                                             | kg             | 2.53E-03 | 2.87E-04 | 7.18E-04 | 1.70E-04 | 4.68E-06 | 3.52E-04  | 7.03E-05  | -7.53E-04 |
| Consumption of renewable secondary fuels                                                                       | MJ             | 5.83E-04 | 2.54E-06 | 3.96E-06 | 9.45E-07 | 4.14E-08 | 1.99E-05  | 2.70E-06  | -1.18E-04 |
| Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels                                                                   | MJ             | 8.24E-11 | 0.00E+00 | 6.25E-03 | 1.50E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00  | -1.25E-03 |
| Net consumption of freshwater resources                                                                        | m <sup>3</sup> | 4.94E-02 | 1.32E-04 | 2.15E-03 | 5.04E-04 | 2.16E-06 | 5.10E-04  | 2.08E-04  | -9.74E-03 |

Table 13. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 2.0 mm; approx.1.6 kg)- environmental information describing waste categories

| Indicator                        | Unit | A1       | A2       | A3       | A1-A3    | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|----------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Hazardous waste, neutralized     | kg   | 7.58E-02 | 1.10E-03 | 9.27E-04 | 1.92E-05 | 1.80E-05 | 5.60E-03 | 4.00E-04 | -1.42E-02 |
| Non-hazardous waste, neutralised | kg   | 1.13E+00 | 1.91E-02 | 7.84E-02 | 9.98E-04 | 3.12E-04 | 3.87E-01 | 8.06E-01 | -2.44E-01 |
| Radioactive waste                | kg   | 5.36E-06 | 6.97E-04 | 5.79E-06 | 1.39E-06 | 1.14E-05 | 7.54E-07 | 1.17E-08 | -1.42E-04 |
| Materials for recycling          | kg   | 1.25E-04 | 3.31E-06 | 8.01E-03 | 1.92E-06 | 5.40E-08 | 7.68E-01 | 5.08E-07 | -1.63E-03 |
| Materials for energy recovery    | kg   | 8.58E-07 | 2.35E-08 | 7.04E-08 | 1.68E-08 | 3.83E-10 | 3.82E-08 | 6.66E-09 | -1.79E-07 |
| Exported energy                  | MJ   | 1.38E+00 | 1.27E-03 | 2.32E-02 | 5.54E-03 | 2.08E-05 | 4.76E+00 | 4.00E-04 | -2.82E-01 |

Table 14. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay additional indicators (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 2.0 mm; approx.1.6 kg)

| Indicator                                                        | Unit              | A1  | A2  | A3  | C1  | C2  | C3  | C4  | D   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Particulate matter                                               | disease incidence | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235             | eg. kBq U235      | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems                  | CTUe              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects)     | CTUh              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects) | CTUh              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential soil quality index                                     | dimensionless     | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |

Table 15. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay– the environmental impacts (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 3.0 mm; approx.1.9 kg)

| Indicator                                                           | Unit                   | A1        | A2       | A3       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global Warming Potential                                            | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 1.73E+00  | 7.95E-02 | 5.66E-01 | 1.33E-01 | 1.30E-03 | 1.30E+00 | 1.47E-01 | -4.82E-01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - fossil                                   | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 1.75E+00  | 7.87E-02 | 5.43E-01 | 1.30E-01 | 1.28E-03 | 1.27E+00 | 1.47E-01 | -4.82E-01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - biogenic                                 | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | -2.53E-02 | 2.45E-04 | 1.60E-02 | 3.80E-03 | 3.99E-06 | 3.52E-02 | 1.33E-03 | -1.75E-03 |
| Global warming potential - land use and land use change             | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 8.82E-04  | 2.85E-05 | 1.90E-04 | 4.56E-05 | 4.65E-07 | 2.18E-05 | 1.07E-05 | -2.22E-04 |
| Stratospheric ozone depletion potential                             | eq. kg CFC 11          | 1.34E-07  | 1.90E-08 | 1.12E-08 | 2.66E-09 | 3.09E-10 | 4.44E-09 | 3.05E-09 | -3.99E-08 |
| Soil and water acidification potential                              | eq. mol H <sup>+</sup> | 9.20E-03  | 3.23E-04 | 6.01E-03 | 1.44E-03 | 5.27E-06 | 2.71E-03 | 8.74E-05 | -1.76E-03 |
| Eutrophication potential - freshwater                               | eq. kg P               | 5.07E-04  | 5.12E-06 | 1.03E-03 | 2.47E-04 | 8.35E-08 | 1.07E-05 | 1.55E-06 | -3.08E-04 |
| Eutrophication potential - seawater                                 | eq. kg N               | 2.94E-03  | 9.61E-05 | 8.85E-04 | 2.09E-04 | 1.57E-06 | 9.22E-04 | 6.65E-04 | -5.77E-04 |
| Eutrophication potential - terrestrial                              | eq. mol N              | 1.69E-02  | 1.05E-03 | 7.36E-03 | 1.77E-03 | 1.71E-05 | 2.34E-03 | 3.14E-04 | -2.63E-03 |
| Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis                         | eq. kg NMVOC           | 8.28E-03  | 3.50E-04 | 2.06E-03 | 4.94E-04 | 5.70E-06 | 6.13E-04 | 1.24E-04 | -1.50E-03 |
| Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources | eq. kg Sb              | 3.11E-05  | 1.86E-07 | 2.65E-06 | 6.35E-07 | 3.04E-09 | 7.07E-07 | 3.49E-08 | -6.79E-06 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels                          | MJ                     | 1.50E+01  | 1.21E+00 | 9.19E+00 | 2.20E+00 | 1.98E-02 | 1.64E-01 | 2.28E-01 | -6.31E+00 |
| Water deprivation potential                                         | eq. m <sup>3</sup>     | 1.98E+00  | 5.59E-03 | 1.93E-01 | 4.56E-02 | 9.12E-05 | 4.88E-02 | 1.33E-03 | -4.03E-01 |

Table 16. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – the environmental aspects (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 3.0 mm; approx.1.9 kg)

| Indicator                                                                                                      | Unit           | A1       | A2       | A3       | C1       | C2       | C3        | C4        | D         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials     | MJ             | 3.91E+00 | 1.57E-02 | 6.80E-01 | 1.63E-01 | 2.57E-04 | 2.77E-02  | 4.37E-03  | -9.22E-01 |
| Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                                        | MJ             | 1.35E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00  | -2.71E-01 |
| Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources                                                        | MJ             | 5.26E+00 | 1.57E-02 | 6.80E-01 | 1.63E-01 | 2.57E-04 | 2.77E-02  | 4.37E-03  | -1.19E+00 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ             | 2.77E+01 | 1.21E+00 | 9.21E+00 | 2.21E+00 | 1.98E-02 | -1.44E+01 | -3.65E+01 | -8.86E+00 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                                    | MJ             | 7.70E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.47E+01  | 3.67E+01  | -1.54E+00 |
| Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources                                                    | MJ             | 3.54E+01 | 1.21E+00 | 9.21E+00 | 2.21E+00 | 1.98E-02 | 3.09E-01  | 2.35E-01  | -1.04E+01 |
| Consumption of secondary materials                                                                             | kg             | 3.01E-03 | 3.41E-04 | 8.53E-04 | 2.01E-04 | 5.56E-06 | 4.18E-04  | 8.35E-05  | -8.94E-04 |
| Consumption of renewable secondary fuels                                                                       | MJ             | 6.92E-04 | 3.02E-06 | 4.70E-06 | 1.12E-06 | 4.92E-08 | 2.37E-05  | 3.21E-06  | -1.40E-04 |
| Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels                                                                   | MJ             | 9.79E-11 | 0.00E+00 | 7.42E-03 | 1.78E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00  | -1.48E-03 |
| Net consumption of freshwater resources                                                                        | m <sup>3</sup> | 5.87E-02 | 1.57E-04 | 2.55E-03 | 5.99E-04 | 2.57E-06 | 6.06E-04  | 2.47E-04  | -1.16E-02 |

Table 17. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – the environmental impacts relate to waste management (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 3.0 mm; approx.1.9 kg)

| Indicator                        | Unit | A1       | A2       | A3       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|----------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Hazardous waste, neutralized     | kg   | 9.00E-02 | 1.31E-03 | 1.10E-03 | 2.28E-05 | 2.14E-05 | 6.65E-03 | 4.75E-04 | -1.69E-02 |
| Non-hazardous waste, neutralised | kg   | 1.34E+00 | 2.27E-02 | 9.30E-02 | 1.19E-03 | 3.71E-04 | 4.60E-01 | 9.57E-01 | -2.90E-01 |
| Radioactive waste                | kg   | 6.37E-06 | 8.28E-04 | 6.88E-06 | 1.65E-06 | 1.35E-05 | 8.95E-07 | 1.39E-08 | -1.68E-04 |
| Materials for recycling          | 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  |
| Materials for energy recovery    | kg   | 1.49E-04 | 3.93E-06 | 9.51E-03 | 2.28E-06 | 6.41E-08 | 9.12E-01 | 6.03E-07 | -1.93E-03 |
| Exported energy                  | MJ   | 1.02E-06 | 2.79E-08 | 8.36E-08 | 2.00E-08 | 4.55E-10 | 4.54E-08 | 7.90E-09 | -2.12E-07 |

Table 18. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of PUM underlay – the environmental additional information (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>; 3.0 mm; approx.1.9 kg)

| Indicator                                                        | Unit              | A1  | A2  | A3  | C1  | C2  | C3  | C4  | D   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Particulate matter                                               | disease incidence | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235             | eg. kBq U235      | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems                  | CTUe              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects)     | CTUh              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects) | CTUh              | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential soil quality index                                     | dimensionless     | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |

## VERIFICATION

The process of verification of this EPD was in accordance with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930. After verification, this EPD is valid for a 5-year-period. EPD does not have to be recalculated after 5 years if the underlying data have not changed significantly.

|                                                                                                                                                            |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| THE BASIS FOR LCA ANALYSIS WAS EN 15804 AND ITB PCR A                                                                                                      |          |
| Independent verification corresponding to ISO 14025 (sub clause 8.1.3.)                                                                                    |          |
|                                                                           | EXTERNAL |
|                                                                          | INTERNAL |
| External verification of EPD: Ph.D. Eng. Halina Prejzner<br>LCA. LCI audit and input data verification: Ph.D, D.Sc.Eng. Michał Piasecki. m.piasecki@itb.pl |          |

The declaration owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the declaration. Declarations within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable. Declarations of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025

## Normative references

- ITB PCR A General Product Category Rules for Construction Products
- EN 16354:2018 Laminate floor coverings - Underlays - Specification, requirements and test methods
- ISO 14025:2006. Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures
- ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works – Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines
- EN 15804+A2 Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products
- CRU Group. Carbon footprint by cold metal by country - <https://www.crugroup.com/about-cru/>
- European Life Cycle Database. ELCD 3.2. <http://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ELCD3/index.xhtml?stock=default>
- Ecoinvent Database. <http://www.ecoinvent.org/database/>.
- KOBIZE Wskaźniki emisyjności CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO i pyłu całkowitego dla energii elektrycznej, 2021



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# **CERTIFICATE No 364/2022 of TYPE III ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION**

Product:

**Polyurethane-mineral (PUM) underlays**

Manufacturer:

**Decora S.A.**

ul. Prądyńskiego 24, 63-000 Środa Wielkopolska, Poland

confirms the correctness of the data included in the development of  
Type III Environmental Declaration and accordance with the requirements of the standard

**EN 15804**

**Sustainability of construction works.**

**Environmental product declarations.**

**Core rules for the product category of construction products.**

This certificate, issued for the first time on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2022 is valid for 5 years  
or until amendment of mentioned Environmental Declaration

Head of the Thermal Physics, Acoustics  
and Environment Department

*Agnieszka Winkler-Skalna*  
Agnieszka Winkler-Skalna, PhD



Deputy Director  
for Research and Innovation

*Krzysztof Kuczyński*  
Krzysztof Kuczyński, PhD

Warsaw, September 2022