Environmental Product Declaration

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

Burmatex®
MANUFACTURERS OF CREATIVE FLOORING

threads® carpet tiles

Containing EqoBalance® sustainable nylon yarn and BioBase® recycled backing

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

Made in the UK

Programme:	The International EPD® System, www.environdec.com
Programme operator:	EPD International AB
EPD registration number:	EPD-IES-0015984
Publication date:	2025-01-01
Valid until:	2029-12-31

An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com

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General information

Programme information

Programme:	The International EPD® System
Address:	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden
Website:	www.environdec.com
E-mail:	info@environdec.com

Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification
Product Category Rules (PCR)
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)
Product Category Rules (PCR): PCR 2019:14-version 1.3.4. Construction products. C-PCR-004 Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings (EN 16810) (version 2024-04-30) (prolonged validity until 2025-06-20). UN CPC code(s): 272 Carpets and other textile floor coverings
PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. See https://www.environdec.com/about-us/the-international-epd-system-about-the-system for a list of members. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat www.environdec.com/contact.
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
LCA accountability: Callum Hill, Renuables Ltd [www.renuables.co.uk]
Third-party verification
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via: ☒ EPD verification by individual verifier, Matt Fishwick, Fishwick Environmental [https://fishwickenvironmental.com/] Approved by: The International EPD® System
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: ☐ Yes ☒ No

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. EPD of multiple products (representing different colour choices), based on the average results of the product group. EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programmes, or not compliant with EN 15804, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they must be based on the same PCR (including the same version number) or be based on fully-aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have equivalent system boundaries and descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and allocation methods; apply identical cut-off rules and impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); have equivalent content declarations; and be valid at the time of comparison. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

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Company information

Owner of the EPD: Burmatex Limited
Contact: info@burmatex.co.uk
Description of the organisation: Burmatex® is one of the UK's leading designers and manufacturers of contract carpet tiles and planks.
Name and location of production site(s): Victoria Mills, The Green, Ossett, WF5 0AN, UK.
All Burmatex® carpet/carpet tile/carpet plank ranges are made at its single UK manufacturing site in Ossett.

Product information

Product name: threads® carpet tiles (EPD of multiple products, based on the average results of the product group, with differences in colour not affecting the results).
Product identification: 36008 THREADS BASE BLEND, 36012 THREADS BASE MIX, 36005 THREADS BASE PASTEL, 36004 THREADS BASE PIGMENT, 36007 THREADS BASE YELLOW, 36002 THREADS CONNECT CORE, 36010 THREADS CRAFT MIX, 36001 THREADS HARMONY STITCH, 36003 THREADS PIGMENT TIDE, 36011 THREADS RUST MIX, 36006 THREADS SHADOW BLEND, 36009 THREADS TWINE MIX
Product description: Multi-level loop 50cm x 50cm carpet tiles on a BioBase® backing, using '**EqoBalance recycled bio-circular** solution dyed nylon yarn' (see additional information). Represents an average of different colour choices for the product group.
UN CPC code: 272 Carpets and other textile floor coverings
Geographical scope: Global
Product technical data:

Description	Standard	Result
Pile Weight	ISO 8543	622g/m^2 +/10%
Pile Thickness	ISO 1765	4.5mm
Total Thickness	ISO 1765	7.0mm
Wear Classification	BS EN 1307	Class 33 - Heavy Commercial
Flammability	EN 13501-1	Bfl-S1
Impact Noise	BS EN ISO 10140-3:2010	23dB

Description of manufacturing process:
The Ossett site produces carpeting products for retail, educational and industrial buildings. The product range is based upon tiled products (nylon tile and fibre-bonded tile) and fibre bonded sheets. Product ranges span multilevel loop, textured loop pile, loop pile, structure bonded, fibre bonded, cut pile and carpets in sheet and tiles, as well as performance barrier system and entrance matting products. The tiled products have a bitumen backing in combination with a glass fibre scrim. The fibre-bonded sheet range does not have a bitumen backing. The process for the different products is illustrated in the flow sheet.

The fibre materials arrive in bales which are broken open and the polypropylene packaging is removed. The fibre is then passed to the carding line, where it is weighed onto the belt and carded to give a fine web. The carded web passes to a needle puncher to produce a needle punched mat. This is edge trimmed, with the trimmings returned to the process. The mat then passes to the latex line to produce the fibre bonded sheet.

For tiling products, a scrim is applied and this is needle punched. The scrim can be applied to the back, or it may be in the middle. The scrimmed mat then passes to the latex coater. After coating,

drying and cooling, the scrimmed mat passes through rollers, prior to delivery to the bitumen coating line.

The yarns for the tufted tile products arrive on bobbins. The yarns are applied to the scrim to give a loop pile, or a cut pile finish, before being transferred to the latex line.

All material (tiled and fibre bonded sheet) passes through latex coater, after which it is oven dried in a mains gas-fuelled oven, then an ambient air cooler. Tiled products are transferred to the bitumen coater, whereas the fibre-bonded mat products are not bitumen coated.

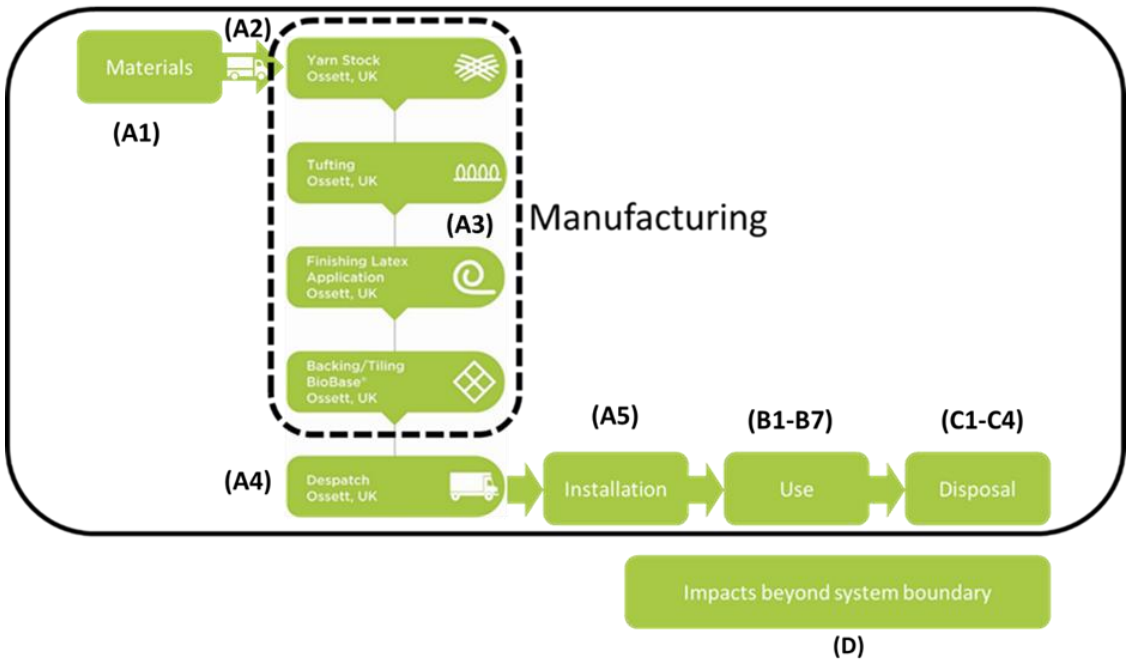
In the bitumen line, a polypropylene and a glass fibre scrim are applied to the back of the mat as well as hot bitumen. The bitumen-backed material passes through calender rollers and then nip rollers, then an air cooler and finally over a water-cooled metal plate.

Carpets are despatched as rolls wrapped in polyethylene, but carpet tiles are cut on a guillotine, packed in cardboard boxes then stacked on pallets, then wrapped in polyethylene.

Wastes arise from edge trimmings of finished tiles and carpets, plus some production rejects. There are also waste arisings from delivery packaging.

LCA information

Functional unit: One square metre of floor covering, weight 4.02 kg, density 57.4 kg/m^3
Reference service life: 1 year
Time representativeness: 2022
Database(s) and LCA software used: Ecoinvent 3.10 with Simapro 9.6
Description of system boundaries: Cradle to grave (A + B + C) plus module D.
System diagram:



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More information:

All data presented here is for cradle to grave plus module D, modules A, B, C, D (EN15804+A2). Wastes arising from the production process have been allocated to the specific product types on a weight for weight basis. Losses due to wastes are included in the transport to manufacturing site calculations. Although a recycled limestone product is used in the backing, there was no EPD available to obtain the environmental impact and Ecoinvent data for raw limestone was used. The impact is very low in any case. The power mix was based upon a certificate supplied by Burmatex and data published on the Drax Energy Solutions web site. Data collection was based upon site visits and from email communications.

The LCA data for EqoBalance is based upon an internal LCA report (dated 21/11/2023) on EqoBalance PA6 BCF yarn prepared by Cindy Vannieuwenhuyse and Mélanie Monceaux of B.I.G. Yarns to EN 15804 PCR and third-party verified by Damien Prunel of Bureau Veritas for reference year 2022.

Modules declared in the EPD: All modules A, B, C, D are declared, but where there are nil entries, they are combined in the EPD to make the data more legible. Infrastructure and capital goods are not included in the LCA analysis, other than where this forms part of the background data in Ecoinvent.

This assessment covers the life cycle stages for production, installation, maintenance and disposal. The reference service life used for the analysis is 1 year. Multiply the values in the table by the actual, or assumed service life in years to obtain the total impact whole the whole life cycle. Modules B1, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7 are not relevant (nil entries) during the service life of the carpet (but are declared). Module C1 (deconstruction) causes no additional impact (manual removal at end of life) and therefore has a nil entry in the EPD.

LCA is based upon an underlying LCA of the Ossett manufacturing facility, with operational data obtained for the period 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022. All relevant inputs and outputs have been considered in the LCA. The neglected input flows do not exceed 1% (mass or energy) of the total individually, or 5% in total.

An electricity grid mix based upon the Drax Energy Solutions annual fuel mix disclosure statement for 2022 was used (year-to-year variation in primary energy mix is less than 1%). The primary energy mix was: renewables 94.30%, natural gas 4.30%, nuclear 0.40%, coal 0.50%, other fuels 0.40%. The renewables primary energy mix was: wind 53%, bioenergy 29.8%, photovoltaic 13.6%, hydropower 3.6%. GWP = 0.0897 $kgCO_2e/kWh$.

For characterization factors EF3.1 was used for all impact characterisation factors, except CED for primary energy resources renewable/non-renewable used as energy carrier (PERE/PENRE), AWARE for water scarcity potential.

Lower heating value was used for all calculations involving primary energy resources including PERM, PENRM and recovered energy from wastes and end of life (see https://www.environdec.com/resources/indicators for more information). This information was obtained from the Phyllis 2 database. For more information on calculating the primary energy characterisation factors see Annex 3: Guidance to calculating the primary energy use indicators of the Product Category Rules for Construction Products (2024/04/30) PCR 2019:14 version 1.3.4 (valid until 20/06/2025). The model adopted is described in option B of the annexe.

Where modules have zero entries, they are not reported in the tables in to make the information more legible.

All site use of electricity, gas, water have been allocated on an area basis (m^2). With the total area of production (m^2) for the reference year divided by the use of electricity, gas, water for the site for the same reference year. Individual units of the factory are not separately metered. Wastes generated by the site are also allocated on an area basis for the production year analysed.

Modules A1-A3: Energy Supply and production of the basic material, processing of secondary material, auxiliary material, transport of the material to the manufacturing site, emissions, waste water treatment, packaging material and waste processing up to the landfill disposal of residual waste. A proportion (90% w/w) of the production waste (offcuts from tile and sheet manufacture) is incinerated with recovery of thermal energy for use in electricity generation supplied to the local grid with an efficiency of conversion of calorific content to electricity generated of 12% (based upon email correspondence with the waste contractor (Suez) who give a generic value of 100 tonnes of waste producing 60 MW electricity). This allows for a conversion factor to be calculated for the carpet tile offcuts based upon the PENRM of the tiles. This generated electricity substitutes for the standard UK grid primary energy mix of: Offshore wind 16.6%, Onshore wind 16.6%, Bioenergy 5.7%, Photovoltaic 4.5%, Hydropower 3.2%, Gas 36.2%, Nuclear 16.1%, Coal 1.1%. GWP = 0.227 $kgCO_2e/kWh$. The remaining 10% of the waste goes to landfill.

Calculation is as follows:

1 tonne waste = 0.6 MWh electricity (Suez data)
1 kg waste = 0.6 kWh electricity
waste sent for incineration = 0.226 kg per sq m of carpet = 0.226 x 0.6 = 0.135 kWh = 0.488 MJ electricity equivalent output
calorific content of the carpet waste - based upon composition (limestone and glass fibre have no calorific content) = 1 kg = 18.7 MJ
calorific content of waste therefore = 0.226 x 18.7 = 4.23 MJ
conversion efficiency = (0.488/4.23) x 100 = 11.54%

Module A4: Transport to installation site assume average of 150 km, pallet used for tile products only. Delivery is by courier (HGV), with transport modelled using Ecoinvent [Transport, freight, lorry >32 metric ton, EURO6 {RER}| | Cut-off, S] using tkm calculated based upon product weight plus packaging. Bulk density of the products is 57.4 kg/m^3.

Scenario information	Unit (expressed per functional unit)
Fuel type and consumption of vehicle or vehicle type used for transport	Long distance freight, lorry >32 metric ton, EURO6
Litre of fuel type per distance or vehicle type, Commission Directive 2007/37/EC (European Emission Standard)	20 litres/100 km*
Distance	150 km
Capacity utilisation Including empty returns)	50%
Bulk density	57.4 kg/m^3

*https://ask.openlca.org/2295/ecoinvent-transport-fuel-consumption

Module A5: For installation assume 3% wastage, with waste going to landfill. Cardboard packaging and pallet to recycling and polyethylene wrapping to landfill. Use of tackifier – solvent-free acrylic

polymer emulsion usage of 90 ml per m^2, assuming 30% solids. Biogenic carbon associated with the packaging exits the system at this point.

Scenario information	Unit (per FU)
Ancillary materials for installation (specified by material)	90 ml solvent-free acrylic emulsion (30% solids)
Water use	0.00006 m^3
Other resource use	kg
Quantitative description of energy type (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process	N/A
Waste materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (carpet offcuts, edges, etc.)	0.012 kg
Output materials (specified by type) as a result of waste processing at the building site e.g. of collection for recycling, for energy recovery, disposal (specified by route)	0.1125 kg pallet (for recycling) 0.1100 kg cardboard packaging (landfill) 0.0017 polyethylene packaging (landfill)
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water	0.0 kg

B2 Maintenance

Vacuum cleaning daily – assume 250 days per year = 0.377 kWh/m^2/y. Deep cleaning every six months, this would require 0.12 kg non-ionic surfactant cleaning agent and 0.005 m^3 of water per m^2 per year. The reference service life is 1 year and the total impacts associated with maintenance for 1 year are reported. For actual service life of the product multiply the values in the table by the appropriate number of years.

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

End-of-life

Processes	Unit (per FU)
Collection process	4.0 kg collected separately
Recovery system	3.6 kg for energy recovery
Disposal specified by type	0.4 kg sent to landfill (mixed waste) (50 km)
Assumptions for scenario development	Thermal energy recovered with 80% efficiency

C2 Transport

Assume 50 km to waste disposal facility, collection by waste disposal company with transportation modelled using weight of disposed material and distance (tkm) using Ecoivent [Transport, freight, lorry >32 metric ton, EURO6 {RER}| | Cut-off, S].

C3 Waste processing

Size reduction is assumed prior to disposal, or exporting from system.

C4 Disposal

For end-of-life it is assumed that 90% (wt.) of the end-of-life carpet tiles are recovered for incineration in a waste disposal facility. The assumption for module C4 is that the end-of-life carpet tiles is disposed of by incineration and that the thermal energy is used for heating purposes with a thermal efficiency of 80%. The calorific content of the end-of-life carpet tiles is the sum of primary energy renewable in the materials (PERM) and primary energy non-renewable in the materials (PENRM). The sum (PERM + PENRM) = the thermal energy (MJ) exported from module C4. Bottom ash created by incineration (glass fibre and limestone remnant is disposed to landfill with an assumed transportation distance of 50 km. The remaining carpet tile waste is disposed of to landfill with no processing.

D Impacts outside of system boundary

It is assumed that the energy exported from module C4 is used with 80% efficiency and used for space heating, substituting for natural gas as an energy source.

This means that the lower heating value of the calorific content of the end-of-life carpet tiles incinerated in modules C4 (in MJ) is multiplied by 0.8 = the value in MJ of the energy value used for gas heating.

Energy value used for gas heating per functional unit of carpet tile (MJ) =

$$[(PERNM + PERM)*0.9^{(a)}]*0.8^{(b)}$$

(a) 90% of the material is recovered for incineration at end-of-life
(b) 80% of thermal energy released (LHV) is used for heating

These scenarios are currently in use and are typical of the lifecycle of the Burmatex products. The assumptions used are based upon dialogue with the client.

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

The results of modules A1-A3 should be considered in combination with the results of module C

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

	Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Resource recovery stage
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
Module	**A1**	**A2**	**A3**	**A4**	**A5**	**B1**	**B2**	**B3**	**B4**	**B5**	**B6**	**B7**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**
Modules declared	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	GLO	GLO	UK	UK	UK	GLO	UK	GLO	GLO	GLO	GLO	GLO	GLO	GLO	GLO	GLO	GLO
Specific data used	30%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – products	0%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – sites	0% (single site)					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Content information per FU (m^2)

Product components	Weight, kg	Post-consumer material, weight-%	Biogenic material, weight-% and kg C/kg
Nylon yarn	0.6	0	9%; 0.36
Latex	0.4	0	0%
Glass fibre	<0.1	0	0%
Polypropylene	<0.1	0	0%
PET	0.1	0	0%
Limestone	2.1	0	0%
Bitumen	0.6	0	0%
TOTAL	**4.02**	**0**	**9%**
Packaging materials	**Weight, kg**	**Weight-% (versus the product)**	**Weight biogenic carbon, kg C**
Polyethylene	0.0017	<0.1	0
Cardboard	0.1100	2.7	0.05
Pallet	0.1125	2.7	0.05
TOTAL	**0.2242**	**5.5**	**0.11**

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

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Environmental Information

This EPD contains information about environmental impact, use of resources and waste production in the form of quantitative indicators. The following abbreviations and have been used in the tables which quantify environmental performance:

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

All environmental data is given for the functional unit which is 1 m^2 of floor covering with packaging.

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Environmental Information for 1m² of flooring product (FU)

Potential environmental impact– mandatory indicators according to EN 15804

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO_2 eq.	3.90E+00	8.46E-02	4.09E-01	0.00E+00	3.98E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.55E-02	0.00E+00	5.35E+00	-2.99E+00
GWP-fossil	kg CO_2 eq.	5.59E+00	8.45E-02	1.14E-03	0.00E+00	3.97E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.55E-02	0.00E+00	4.01E+00	-2.99E+00
GWP-biogenic	kg CO_2 eq.	-1.73E+00	2.04E-05	4.08E-01	0.00E+00	1.51E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.73E-06	0.00E+00	1.33E+00	-3.34E-04
GWP-luluc	kg CO_2 eq.	4.38E-02	3.51E-05	3.72E-07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	8.56E-07	1.58E-08	1.55E-10	0.00E+00	7.48E-09	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.89E-09	0.00E+00	4.22E-09	-1.36E-07
AP	mol H^+ eq.	1.91E-02	2.63E-04	5.60E-06	0.00E+00	1.94E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.81E-05	0.00E+00	9.74E-04	-2.37E-03
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	2.13E-03	6.88E-06	8.25E-08	0.00E+00	9.28E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.26E-06	0.00E+00	1.23E-05	-5.41E-05
EP-marine	kg N eq.	1.11E-02	5.00E-05	1.87E-06	0.00E+00	9.36E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.14E-06	0.00E+00	5.49E-04	-8.53E-04
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	5.15E-02	5.43E-04	2.03E-05	0.00E+00	4.91E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.93E-05	0.00E+00	4.74E-03	-9.26E-03
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	1.98E-02	2.15E-04	6.60E-06	0.00E+00	1.81E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.93E-05	0.00E+00	1.21E-03	-5.62E-03
ADP-minerals&metals*	kg Sb eq.	1.64E-05	2.25E-07	2.25E-09	0.00E+00	3.92E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.12E-08	0.00E+00	1.95E-07	-1.04E-06
ADP-fossil*	MJ	1.11E+02	1.28E+00	1.65E-02	0.00E+00	8.65E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.34E-01	0.00E+00	8.25E-01	-4.41E+01
WDP*	m^3	2.54E+00	8.03E-03	8.67E-05	0.00E+00	1.40E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.47E-03	0.00E+00	1.95E-02	-1.53E-02

** Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.*
Note: All modules, are declared, but where there are nil entries, they are not included in the EPD to make the data more legible.

Potential environmental impact – additional mandatory and voluntary indicators

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG*	kg CO_2 eq.	5.59E+00	8.45E-02	1.14E-03	0.00E+00	3.97E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.55E-02	0.00E+00	4.01E+00	-2.99E+00
PM	Disease incidence	1.15E-07	5.98E-09	1.42E-10	0.00E+00	2.34E-08	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.09E-09	0.00E+00	6.24E-09	-1.26E-08
IRP	kBq U235 eq.	6.88E-02	6.75E-03	6.60E-05	0.00E+00	1.11E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.23E-03	0.00E+00	1.52E-03	-1.66E-02
ETP-fw	CTUe	1.86E+01	7.82E-02	2.82E-03	0.00E+00	3.44E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.43E-02	0.00E+00	7.96E+00	-1.96E+00
HTP-c	CTUh	8.77E-09	3.30E-12	1.77E-12	0.00E+00	1.08E-08	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.03E-13	0.00E+00	2.47E-08	-7.67E-09
HTP-nc	CTUh	1.26E-08	2.26E-11	4.31E-13	0.00E+00	3.66E-10	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.14E-12	0.00E+00	7.03E-10	-8.52E-10
SQP	dimensionless	3.67E+01	1.12E+00	1.58E-02	0.00E+00	5.68E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.04E-01	0.00E+00	3.23E-01	-6.99E-01

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Use of resources

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	1.35E+02	1.85E-02	2.11E-04	0.00E+00	3.74E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.39E-03	0.00E+00	3.10E-02	-1.85E-01
PERM	MJ	2.15E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PERT	MJ	1.57E+02	1.85E-02	2.11E-04	0.00E+00	3.74E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.39E-03	0.00E+00	3.10E-02	-1.85E-01
PENRE	MJ	1.16E+02	1.39E+00	1.78E-02	0.00E+00	9.32E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.54E-01	0.00E+00	8.92E-01	-4.89E+01
PENRM	MJ	5.37E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PENRT	MJ	1.70E+02	1.39E+00	1.78E-02	0.00E+00	9.32E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.54E-01	0.00E+00	8.92E-01	-4.89E+01
SM	kg	1.36E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF	MJ	5.81E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW	m^3	3.37E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.00E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

Waste production and output flows

Waste production

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	3.44E-04	7.60E-07	3.59E-08	0.00E+00	1.47E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.39E-07	0.00E+00	5.02E-06	-1.95E-04
NHWD	kg	2.96E-01	7.95E-02	1.21E-01	0.00E+00	4.95E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.45E-02	0.00E+00	2.41E+00	-6.33E-02
RWD	kg	1.08E-03	8.96E-06	8.51E-08	0.00E+00	2.47E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.64E-06	0.00E+00	3.85E-07	-4.18E-06

Output flows

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
CRU	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MFR	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MFER	kg	2.26E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.62E+00	0.00E+00
EEE	MJ	1.35E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EET	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.42E+01	0.00E+00

Information on biogenic carbon content

Biogenic carbon content	kgC	$kgCO_2e$
In product	0.36	1.33
In packaging	0.11	0.41

Note: 1 kgC = 44/12kgCO_2e

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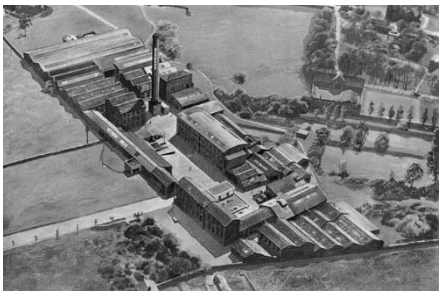
Additional environmental information

eco2matters

Our heritage

Originally established in the UK in 1917 as J&F Burrows, we have been recycling for over 100 years. We began by recycling wool and cotton textile waste for resale to the textile industry, for use in the manufacturer of clothing.
With the advent of synthetic fibres, we quickly adapted to also recycle synthetic waste, eventually focusing solely on the recycling of nylon and polypropylene. With the development of a new type of carpet, needlefelt (now called fibre bonded), we saw an opportunity to use this recycled material to produce our own finished products.
The Burmatex® brand was created in 1976. For over 50 years, the careful selection, reprocessing and recycling of industrial synthetic waste has enabled us to produce sustainable products.



Today Burmatex® manufacturers a much broader range of products, including designer loop and low-level loop nylon carpet tiles. Still, the fundamental principles of recycling and reuse remain at the core of our operation, and form the foundations of the eco2matters sustainability principles.

"Our single site operation in Ossett, UK, has been recycling for over 100 years"

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

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

EqoBalance is manufactured with raw materials made from waste or residues of biological origins. In the manufacturing process both bio-circular and virgin feedstock are blended together. This is traceable and certified.

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