VERIFIED by SCS Global Services
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION
BASED ON LCA

Declaration Owner
Evo Floors
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Products
Evo HVT: Hybrid Vinyl Tile, Evo LVT: Luxury Vinyl Tile
Evo AVT: Acoustical Vinyl Tile, Evo IND: Industrial Vinyl Tile

EPD represents delivery of product to customers in the United States.

Functional Unit
The functional unit is one square meter of flooring over a 75-year period

EPD Number and Period of Validity
SCS-EPD-09286
EPD Valid August 8, 2023 through August 7, 2028

Product Category Rule
PCR Guidance for Building-Related Products and Services Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements. Version 3.2. UL Environment. Dec. 2018. UL 10010.

PCR Guidance for Building-Related Products and Services Part B: Flooring EPD Requirements. Version 2. UL Environment. Sept. 2018. UL 10010-7.

Program Operator
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SCSglobal SERVICES

Declaration Owner:	Evo Floors
Address:	4051 E. La Palma Ave, Suite F, Anaheim, CA 92807
Declaration Number:	SCS-EPD-09286
Declaration Validity Period:	EPD Valid August 8, 2023 through August 7, 2028
Program Operator:	SCS Global Services
Declaration URL Link:	https://www.scsglobalservices.com/certified-green-products-guide
LCA Practitioner:	Gerard Mansell, Ph.D., SCS Global Services
LCA Software and LCI database:	OpenLCA v1.10 software and the Ecoinvent v3.6 database
Product RSL:	30 years
Markets of Applicability:	United States
EPD Type:	Product-Specific
EPD Scope:	Cradle-to-Grave
LCIA Method and Version:	CML-IA and TRACI 2.1
Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071	☒ internal ☐ external
LCA Reviewer:	Tess Garvey, Ph.D., SCS Global Services
Part A Product Category Rule:	PCR Guidance for Building-Related Products and Services Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements. Version 3.2. UL Environment. Dec. 2018. UL 10010
Part A PCR Review conducted by:	Lindita Bushi, PhD (Chair); Hugues Imbeault-Tétreault, ing., M.Sc.A.; Jack Geibig
Part B Product Category Rule:	PCR Guidance for Building-Related Products and Services Part B: Flooring EPD Requirements. Version 2. UL Environment. Sept. 2018. UL 10010-7
Part B PCR Review conducted by:	Jack Geibig (chair), Ecoform; Thomas Gloria, Industrial Ecology Consultants; Thaddeus Owen
Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025 and the PCR	☐ internal ☒ external
EPD Verifier:	Thomas Gloria, Ph.D., Industrial Ecology Consultants
Declaration Contents:	

Disclaimers: *This EPD conforms to ISO 14025, 14040, 14044, and ISO 21930.*

Scope of Results Reported: *The PCR requirements limit the scope of the LCA metrics such that the results exclude environmental and social performance benchmarks and thresholds, and exclude impacts from the depletion of natural resources, land use ecological impacts, ocean impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions, risks from hazardous wastes and impacts linked to hazardous chemical emissions.*

Accuracy of Results: *Due to PCR constraints, this EPD provides estimations of potential impacts that are inherently limited in terms of accuracy.*

Comparability: *The PCR this EPD was based on was not written to support comparative assertions. EPDs based on different PCRs, or different calculation models, may not be comparable. When attempting to compare EPDs or life cycle impacts of products from different companies, the user should be aware of the uncertainty in the final results, due to and not limited to, the practitioner's assumptions, the source of the data used in the study, and the specifics of the product modeled.*

In accordance with ISO 21930:2017, EPDs are comparable only if they comply with the core PCR, use the same sub-category PCR where applicable, include all relevant information modules and are based on equivalent scenarios with respect to the context of construction works.

1. Evo Floors

Evo Floors, LLC is a leading provider of innovative resilient flooring solutions. Our state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities and commitment to create new products puts us as a leader in flooring innovation. With a production capacity of millions of square feet annually, we meet the diverse needs of industries across multiple market segments. We prioritize customer satisfaction, delivering tailored solutions, exceptional support, aesthetics, durability, and sustainability.

2. Product

2.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

Evo HVT: Hybrid Vinyl Tile
Hybrid Vinyl Tile (HVT®) is designed to answer the problems common to resilient flooring as a true alternative to VCT. Our vertically integrated manufacturing process allows us to control the consistent high-quality and stability of our products by utilizing innovative technology and advanced layering systems. Our manufacturing standards offer sustainable products that are built to last and easier to maintain.

Evo LVT: Luxury Vinyl Tile
Luxury Vinyl Tile (LVT) offers natural and diverse designs with unique and realistic visuals and textures. Vertically integrated manufacturing gives our product superior dimensional stability and the ability for us to offer a consistent, quality product.

Evo AVT: Acoustical Vinyl Tile
Acoustical Vinyl Tile (AVT®) offers the aesthetic of woods and stones in a variety of natural tones, crisp visuals, and rustic looks with high-definition design. Engineered to withstand heavy foot traffic, scratches, and stains while providing comfort underfoot, exceptional insulation and sound absorption. A truly dimensionally stable 5mm product that is a result of a deep understanding of material and machinery led by a vertically integrated manufacturing process.

Evo IND: Industrial Vinyl Tile
Industrial Vinyl Tile (IND®) not only offers the toughness necessary for areas with heavy foot traffic, it also provides the stability needed in an anti-slip floor. Engineered to an R11 anti-slip resilient flooring classification, the Industrious tile highly resists scratches and stains and is incredibly easy to maintain. Designed for balance and durability, IND® not only has exceptional thermal insulation and sound absorbing properties, it will never shrink, gap, cup, curl or come apart from itself.

2.2 PRODUCT FLOW DIAGRAM

A flow diagram illustrating the production processes and life cycle phases included in the scope of the EPD is provided below.

2.3 APPLICATION

The Evo Floors flooring products provide the primary function of flooring for interior applications. The products are used in various residential and commercial applications including retail, healthcare, education, and hospitality.

2.4 DECLARATION OF METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The scope of the EPD is cradle-to-grave, including raw material extraction and processing, transportation, product manufacture, product delivery, installation and use, and product disposal. The life cycle phases included in the product system boundary are shown below.

Cut-off and allocation procedures are described below and conform to the PCR and ISO standards.

Table 1. *Life cycle phases included in the Evo Floors luxury vinyl flooring product system boundary.*

Product			Construction Process		Use							End-of-life				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B1	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Raw material extraction and processing	Transport to manufacturer	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction - installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potential
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MND

X = Module Included | MND = Module Not Declared

2.5 TECHNICAL DATA

Technical specifications for the flooring products are summarized in Table 2 through Table 3.

Table 2. *Product characteristics for the **Evo HVT, Evo LVT** flooring product.*

Characteristic		Description			
Sustainable certifications		ISO 14001			
VOC emissions test method		FloorScore®			
Characteristic		**Nominal Value**	**Unit**	**Min Value**	**Max Value**
Product thickness		2.5 (0.098)	mm (inch)	2.0 (0.079)	3.0 (0.12)
Wear layer thickness (where applicable)		0.50 (0.020)	mm (inch)	0.1 (0.004)	0.7 (0.028)
Product weight		4,230 (13.86)	g/m^2 (oz/ft^2)	3,500 (11.5)	5,500 (18.0)
Product Form	Tiles	Various	mm (inch)	Various	Various
	Planks	Various	mm (inch)	Various	Various

Table 3. *Product characteristics for the **Evo AVT and Evo IND** flooring products.*

Characteristic		Description			
Sustainable certifications		ISO 14001			
VOC emissions test method		FloorScore®			
Characteristic		**Nominal Value**	**Unit**	**Min Value**	**Max Value**
Product thickness		5.0 (0.197)	mm (inch)	4.0 (0.157)	6.0 (0.24)
Wear layer thickness (where applicable)		0.50 (0.020)	mm (inch)	0.1 (0.004)	1.0 (0.04)
Product weight		8,100 (26.54)	g/m^2 (oz/ft^2)	6,000 (19.7)	9,000 (29.5)
Product Form	Tiles	Various	mm (inch)	Various	Various
	Planks	Various	mm (inch)	Various	Various

2.6 MARKET PLACEMENT/APPLICATION RULES

Technical specifications and product performance results for the LVT products can be found on the manufacturer's website: https://www.evofloors.com.

2.7 PROPERTIES OF DECLARED PRODUCT AS DELIVERED

The products are delivered for installation in the form of tiles and planks.

2.8 MATERIAL COMPOSITION

The primary materials include polyvinyl chloride (PVC), plasticizers, fillers and various stabilizers and coatings.

Table 4. *Material content for the luxury vinyl flooring products in kg per square meter and percent of total mass.*

Component	Evo HVT, Evo LVT	Evo AVT, Evo IND
PVC	1.77	2.61
	(42%)	(32%)
Filler	1.77	4.16
	(41%)	(51%)
Plasticizer	0.612	0.996
	(14%)	(12%)
Stabilizer	$8.44x10^{-2}$	0.200
	(2.0%)	(2.5%)
Pigments & Coatings	$2.13x10^{-2}$	$7.45x10^{-2}$
	(0.50%)	(0.92%)
Other	0.00	$4.87x10^{-2}$
	(0%)	(0.60%)
Total Product	**4.26**	**8.09**
	(100%)	**(100%)**

No substances required to be reported as hazardous are associated with the production of this product.

2.9 MANUFACTURING

Evo Floors vinyl tile flooring is manufactured in South Korea. The vinyl flooring is made primarily from polyvinyl chloride (PVC), calcium carbonate (mineral reinforcement), plasticizers and additives (i.e., pigments and stabilizers). The product is structured with multiple layers including PVC backing, a PVC wear layer and a UV protective layer.

The production of vinyl tile flooring involves the following general manufacturing processes:

- Polyvinyl chloride resins are mixed with calcium carbonate, plasticizers, and pigments in a large industrial mixer.
- The core is extruded to a dough-like consistency. The dough-like substance is then put through calendar rollers and squeezed into sheets.
- The LVT sheets are embossed, adhered to the core and then cut into individual planks, profiled, a foamed backing layer adhered and then packaged for shipment.

2.10 PACKAGING

The products are packaged for shipment using cardboard cartons, plastic wrap and wooden pallets.

Table 5. *Material content for the Evo Floors LVT flooring product packaging, in kg per square meter and percent of total mass.*

Component	Evo HVT, Evo LVT	Evo AVT, Evo IND
Corrugated	$9.40x10^{-2}$	0.190
	(45%)	(42%)
Plastic	$1.53x10^{-3}$	$3.56x10^{-3}$
	(0.74%)	(0.79%)
Wood	0.111	0.260
	(54%)	(57%)
Total Packaging	**0.207**	**0.454**
	(100%)	**(100%)**

2.11 PRODUCT INSTALLATION

Installation of the product is accomplished using hand tools with negligible impacts and waste. The impacts associated with packaging disposal are included with the installation phase as per PCR requirements.

2.12 USE CONDITIONS

No special conditions of use are noted.

2.13 PRODUCT REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE AND BUILDING ESTIMATED SERVICE LIFE

The Reference Service Life (RSL) of the flooring products is 30 years based on the manufacturer's warranted lifetime. The building Estimated Service Life (ESL) is 75 years, consistent with the PCR.

2.14 RE-USE PHASE

The flooring products are not reused at end-of-life.

2.15 DISPOSAL

At end-of-life, the products may be disposed of in a landfill or via incineration. Although in some instances, vinyl flooring can be recycled into other products, the practice is not typical, nor widely available as a disposal route for the products in the consumer markets considered. It is assumed that no components of the product are recycled at end-of-life.

2.16 FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the product can be found on the manufacturers' website at https://www.evofloors.com.

3. LCA: Calculation Rules

3.1 FUNCTIONAL UNIT

The functional unit used in the study is defined as 1 m^2 of floor covering installed for use over a 75-year period. The corresponding reference flow for each product system is presented in Table 6. For the present assessment, a reference service lifetime (RSL) corresponding to the manufacturer's warranted lifetime is assumed. The total number of required product lifecycles during the 75-year period over which the product system is modeled is also summarized for the product in Table 6.

Table 6. *Reference flows and RSL for the Evo Floors Luxury Vinyl Tile flooring product.*

Product Name	Reference Flow (kg/m^2)	Reference Service Life – RSL (years)	Replacement Cycle (ESL/RSL-1)
Evo HVT, Evo LVT	4.26	30	1.5
Evo AVT, Evo IND	8.09	30	1.5

3.2 SYSTEM BOUNDARY

The scope of the EPD is cradle-to-grave, including raw material extraction and processing, transportation, product manufacture, product delivery, installation and use, and product disposal. The life cycle phases included in the EPD scope are described in Table 7 and illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 7. *The modules and unit processes included in the scope for the Evo Floors flooring products.*

Module	Module description from the PCR	Unit Processes Included in Scope
A1	Extraction and processing of raw materials; any reuse of products or materials from previous product systems; processing of secondary materials; generation of electricity from primary energy resources; energy, or other, recovery processes from secondary fuels	Extraction and processing of raw materials for the vinyl flooring components.
A2	Transport (to the manufacturer)	Transport of component materials to the manufacturing facilities
A3	Manufacturing, including ancillary material production	Manufacturing of flooring products and packaging (incl. upstream unit processes)
A4	Transport (to the building site)	Transport of product (including packaging) to the building site
A5	Construction-installation process	Impacts from the installation of the product are assumed negligible. Only impacts from packaging disposal are included in this phase.
B1	Product use	Use of the flooring in a commercial building setting. There are no associated emissions or impacts from the use of the product
B2	Product maintenance	Maintenance of products, including periodic cleaning over the 75-year ESL of the assessment.
B3	Product repair	The flooring is not expected to require repair over its lifetime. Impacts from this phase are reported as zero.
B4	Product replacement	The materials and energy required for replacement of the product over the 75-year ESL of the assessment are included in this phase.
B5	Product refurbishment	The flooring is not expected to require refurbishment over its lifetime. Impacts from this phase are reported as zero
B6	Operational energy use by technical building systems	There is no operational energy use associated with the use of the product
B7	Operational water use by technical building systems	There is no operational water use associated with the use of the product
C1	Deconstruction, demolition	Demolition of the product is accomplished using hand tools with no associated emissions and negligible impacts
C2	Transport (to waste processing)	Transport of flooring product to waste treatment at end-of-life
C3	Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling	The product is disposed of by incineration and/or landfilling which require no waste processing
C4	Disposal	Disposal of flooring product in municipal landfill or incineration
D	Reuse-recovery-recycling potential	Module Not Declared

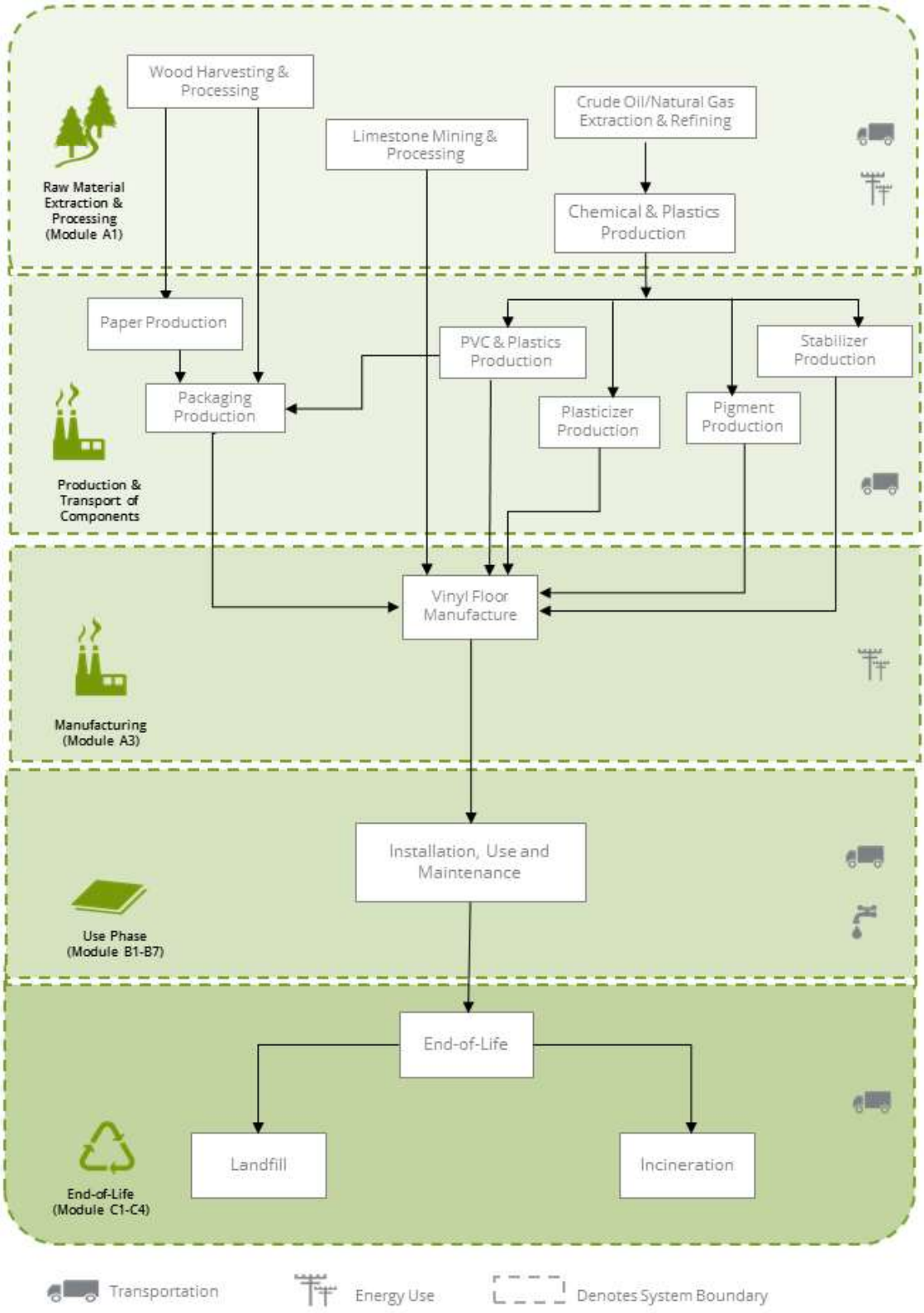


Figure 1. *Flow Diagram for the life cycle of the Evo Floors luxury vinyl flooring product system.*

3.3 PRODUCT SPECIFIC CALCULATION FOR USE PHASE

The recommended cleaning regime is highly dependent on the use of the premises where the floor covering is installed. In high traffic areas more frequent cleaning will be needed compared to areas where there is low traffic. For the purposes of this EPD, average maintenance (moderate traffic levels) is presented based on typical installations.

3.4 UNITS

All data and results are presented using SI units.

3.5 ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

- The manufacturing facility is located in Korea. An Ecoinvent inventory dataset for the Korean energy grid mix was used to model resource use and emissions from electricity use at the manufacturing facility.
- Disposal of the product packaging is modeled based on regional statistics regarding municipal solid waste generation and disposal in the United States, as specified in the PCR. The data include end-of-life recycling rates of packaging and product materials. No components of the product are assumed recycled.
- For final disposal of the packaging material and flooring at end-of-life, all materials are assumed to be transported ~32 km (20 miles) by diesel truck to either a landfill, incineration facility, or material reclamation facility (for recycling). Datasets representing disposal in a landfill and waste incineration are from Ecoinvent.

The PCR requires the results for several inventory flows related to construction products to be reported including energy and resource use and waste and outflows. These are aggregated inventory flows, and do not characterize any potential impact; results should be interpreted considering this limitation.

3.6 CUT-OFF RULES

According to the PCR, processes contributing greater than 1% of the total environmental impact indicator for each impact are included in the inventory. No data gaps were allowed which were expected to significantly affect the outcome of the indicator results. No known flows are deliberately excluded from this EPD.

3.7 DATA SOURCES

Primary data were provided by the manufacturer for their production facility. The sources of secondary LCI data are the Ecoinvent database.

Table 8. *Data sources for the Evo Floors flooring product system.*

Component	Dataset	Data Source	Publication data
PRODUCT			
PVC			
Polyvinyl Chloride	polyvinylchloride production, bulk polymerisation | polyvinylchloride, bulk polymerised | Cutoff, S/RoW	EI v3.6	2019
Filler			
Calcium Carbonate	limestone production, crushed, washed | limestone, crushed, washed | Cutoff, S/RoW	EI v3.6	2019
Plasticizer			
PVC Plasticizer*	diisoheptyl phthalate (DIHP) {GLO} | market for | Alloc Rec U System	EI v3.6	2019
Stabilizer			
Stabilizer	market for chemical, organic | chemical, organic | Cutoff, S/GLO	EI v3.6	2019
	market for chemicals, inorganic | chemical, inorganic | Cutoff, S/GLO	EI v3.6	2019
	market for limestone, crushed, washed | limestone, crushed, washed | Cutoff, S/RoW	EI v3.6	2019
	market for zinc oxide | zinc oxide | Cutoff, S/GLO	EI v3.6	2019
Pigment			
Carbon Black	market for carbon black | carbon black | Cutoff, S/GLO	EI v3.6	2019
Other			
Organic chemicals	market for chemical, organic | chemical, organic | Cutoff, S/GLO	EI v3.6	2019
Glass Fibre	glass fibre production | glass fibre | Cutoff, S/RoW	EI v3.6	2019
Urethane Acrylate	market for polyurethane, flexible foam | polyurethane, flexible foam | Cutoff, S/RoW	EI v3.6	2019
PACKAGING			
Cardboard	containerboard production, linerboard, kraftliner | containerboard, linerboard | Cutoff, S/RoW	EI v3.6	2019
Wrapping Film	packaging film production, low density polyethylene | packaging film, low density polyethylene | Cutoff, S/RoW	EI v3.6	2019
Polyester Strapping	polyethylene terephthalate production, granulate, amorphous | polyethylene terephthalate, granulate, amorphous | Cutoff, S/RoW	EI v3.6	2019
Wood	market for EUR-flat pallet | EUR-flat pallet | Cutoff, S/GLO	EI v3.6	2019
TRANSPORT			
Road transport	market for transport, freight, lorry 16-32 metric ton, EURO4 | transport, freight, lorry 16-32 metric ton, EURO4 | Cutoff, S/RoW	EI v3.6	2019
Ship transport	transport, freight, sea, container ship | transport, freight, sea, container ship | Cutoff, S/GLO	EI v3.6	2019
RESOURCES			
Grid electricity	market for electricity, medium voltage | electricity, medium voltage | Cutoff, S/KR	EI v3.6	2019
Heat – natural gas	market group for heat, district or industrial, natural gas | heat, district or industrial, natural gas | Cutoff, S/GLO	EI v3.6	2019

** Inventory data developed for diisoheptyl phthalate (DIHP) was used as a surrogate to represent DOTP in the LCA model.*

3.8 DATA QUALITY

The data quality assessment addressed the following parameters: time-related coverage, geographical coverage, technological coverage, precision, completeness, representativeness, consistency, reproducibility, sources of data, and uncertainty.

Table 9. *Data quality assessment for the Evo Floors flooring product system.*

Data Quality Parameter	Data Quality Discussion
Time-Related Coverage: Age of data and the minimum length of time over which data is collected	The most recent available data are used, based on other considerations such as data quality and similarity to the actual operations. Typically, these data are less than 5 years old (typically 2016). All of the data used represented an average of at least one year's worth of data collection, and up to three years in some cases. Manufacturer-supplied data (primary data) are based on annual production for 2019.
Geographical Coverage: Geographical area from which data for unit processes is collected to satisfy the goal of the study	The data used in the analysis provide the best possible representation available with current data. Electricity use for product manufacture is modeled using representative data for South Korea. Surrogate data used in the assessment are representative of global or European operations. Data representative of European operations are considered sufficiently similar to actual processes.
Technology Coverage: Specific technology or technology mix	For the most part, data are representative of the actual technologies used for processing, transportation, and manufacturing operations. Representative fabrication datasets, specific to the type of material, are used to represent the actual processes, as appropriate.
Precision: Measure of the variability of the data values for each data expressed	Precision of results are not quantified due to a lack of data. Data collected for operations were typically averaged for one or more years and over multiple operations, which is expected to reduce the variability of results.
Completeness: Percentage of flow that is measured or estimated	The LCA model included all known mass and energy flows for production of the flooring products. In some instances, surrogate data used to represent upstream and downstream operations may be missing some data which is propagated in the model. No known processes or activities contributing to more than 1% of the total environmental impact for each indicator are excluded.
Representativeness: Qualitative assessment of the degree to which the data set reflects the true population of interest	Data used in the assessment represent typical or average processes as currently reported from multiple data sources and are therefore generally representative of the range of actual processes and technologies for production of these materials. Considerable deviation may exist among actual processes on a site-specific basis; however, such a determination would require detailed data collection throughout the supply chain back to resource extraction.
Consistency: Qualitative assessment of whether the study methodology is applied uniformly to the various components of the analysis	The consistency of the assessment is considered to be high. Data sources of similar quality and age are used; with a bias towards Ecoinvent v3.6 data where available. Different portions of the product life cycle are equally considered; however, it must be noted that final disposition of the product is based on assumptions of current average practices in the United States.
Reproducibility: Qualitative assessment of the extent to which information about the methodology and data values would allow an independent practitioner to reproduce the results reported in the study	Based on the description of data and assumptions used, this assessment would be reproducible by other practitioners. All assumptions, models, and data sources are documented.
Sources of the Data: Description of all primary and secondary data sources	Data representing energy use at manufacturing facility in South Korea represent an annual average and are considered of high quality due to the length of time over which these data are collected, as compared to a snapshot that may not accurately reflect fluctuations in production. For secondary LCI datasets, Ecoinvent v3.6 LCI data are used, with a bias towards the most recent representative data.
Uncertainty of the Information: Uncertainty related to data, models, and assumptions	Uncertainty related to materials in the flooring products and packaging is low. Actual supplier data for upstream operations was not available for all suppliers and the study relied upon the use of existing representative datasets. These datasets contained relatively recent data (<10 years) but lacked geographical representativeness. Uncertainty related to the impact assessment methods used in the study are high. The impact assessment method required by the PCR includes impact potentials, which lack characterization of providing and receiving environments or tipping points.

3.9 PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

The period of review is calendar year 2019.

3.10 ALLOCATION

Manufacturing resource use was allocated to the products based on product area. Impacts from transportation were allocated based on the mass of material and distance transported.

3.11 COMPARABILITY

The PCR this EPD was based on was not written to support comparative assertions. EPDs based on different PCRs, or different calculation models, may not be comparable. When attempting to compare EPDs or life cycle impacts of products from different companies, the user should be aware of the uncertainty in the final results, due to and not limited to, the practitioner's assumptions, the source of the data used in the study, and the specifics of the product modeled.

4. LCA: Scenarios and Additional Technical Information

Delivery and Installation stage (A4 - A5)

Distribution of the flooring products to the point of installation is included in the assessment. Transportation parameters for modeling product distribution are summarized in Table 10. Average distances by transport mode were used to represent product distribution to each consumer market.

Table 10. *Product distribution parameters, per 1 m^2 (A4)*

Parameter	Evo HVT, Evo LVT	Evo AVT, Evo IND
Diesel truck – Fuel utilization (L/100 km)	18.7	18.7
Diesel truck – Capacity utilization (%)	76%	76%
Diesel truck – Distance (km)	800	800
Ocean freighter – Fuel utilization (ton/ton-km)	2.5	2.5
Ocean freighter – Capacity utilization (%)	65%	65%
Ocean freighter – Distance (km)	18,000	18,000
Gross mass of products transported (kg)	4.47	8.54

The impacts associated with the product installation are assumed negligible. The impacts associated with packaging disposal are included with the installation phase as per PCR requirements.

Table 11. *Installation parameters for the LVT flooring products, per 1 m^2.*

Parameter		Evo HVT, Evo LVT	Evo AVT, Evo IND
Ancillary materials (kg)		neg.	neg.
Net freshwater consumption (m^3)		-	-
Electricity consumption (kWh)		-	-
Product loss per functional unit (kg)		neg.	neg.
Waste materials generated by product installation (kg)		neg.	neg.
Output materials resulting from on-site waste processing (kg)		n/a	n/a
Mass of packaging waste (kg)	Corrugated	$9.40x10^{-2}$	0.190
	Plastic	$1.53x10^{-3}$	$3.56x10^{-3}$
	Wood	0.111	0.260
Biogenic carbon contained in packaging (kg CO_2)		0.362	0.792
Direct emissions (kg)		-	-

Use stage (B1)

No impacts are associated with the use of the product over the Reference Service Lifetime.

Maintenance stage (B2)

According to the manufacturer, typical maintenance involves regular sweeping and damp mopping. The present assessment is based on a recommended weekly cleaning schedule including sweeping and damp mopping with a neutral cleaner.

Table 12. *Maintenance parameters for the flooring products, per 1 m^2.*

Parameter	Unit	Value
Maintenance cycle	Cycles / RSL	1,560
Maintenance cycle	Cycles / ESL	3,900
Maintenance process	-	Damp mopping
Net freshwater consumption	$m^3/m^2/yr$	0.0058
Cleaning agent	$kg/m^2/yr$	0.0119
Maintenance process	-	Vacuuming
Electricity	$kWh/m^2/yr$	0.022
Further assumptions	-	Moderate traffic; weekly maintenance

Repair/Refurbishment stage (B3; B5)

Product repair and refurbishment are not relevant during the lifetime of the product.

Replacement stage (B4)

The materials and energy required for replacement of the product over the 75-year ESL of the assessment are included in this stage.

Building operation stage (B6 – B7)

There is no operational energy or water use associated with the use of the product.

Disposal stage (C1 - C4)

The disposal stage includes removal of the products (C1); transport of the flooring products to waste treatment facilities (C2); waste processing (C3); and associated emissions as the product degrades in a landfill or is burned in an incinerator (C4). For the flooring products, no emissions are generated during demolition (C1) while no waste processing (C3) is required for incineration or landfill disposal.

Transportation of waste materials at end-of-life (C2) assumes a 20 mile (~32 km) average distance to disposal, consistent with assumptions used in the US EPA WARM model. The recycling rates used for the product packaging are based on regional statistics regarding municipal solid waste generation and disposal in the United States for 2015, from the US Environmental Protection Agency. No recycling of the product materials is assumed at end-of-life. The relevant disposal statistics used for the packaging are summarized in Table 13 and Table 14. For material not recycled, 80% are assumed landfilled and 20% incinerated.

Table 13. *Recycling rates for packaging materials at end-of-life.*

Material	Recycling rate (%)
Recycling Rates	
Paper & Pulp	78%
Wood	26%
Plastics	15%
Disposal of Non-recyclables	
Landfill	80%
Incineration	20%

Table 14. *End-of-life disposal scenario parameters for the flooring products.*

Parameter		Evo HVT, Evo LVT	Evo AVT, Evo IND
Assumptions for scenario development		100% landfill	100% landfill
Collection process		-	
Collected with mixed construction waste (kg)		4.26	8.09
Recovery		n/a	n/a
Disposal	Landfill (kg)	4.26	8.09
Removals of biogenic carbon (kg CO_2 eq)		n/a	n/a

5. LCA: Results

Results of the Life Cycle Assessment are presented below. It is noted that LCA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

The following environmental impact category indicators are reported using characterization factors based on the U.S. EPA's Tool for the Reduction and Assessment of Chemical and Other Environmental Impacts – TRACI 2.1 and CML-IA.

CMLI-A Impact Category	Unit	TRACI 2.1 Impact Category	Unit
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	kg CO_2 eq	Global Warming Potential (GWP)	kg CO_2 eq
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC 11 eq	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)	kg CFC 11 eq
Acidification Potential of soil and water (AP)	kg SO_2 eq	Acidification Potential (AP)	kg SO_2 eq
Eutrophication Potential (EP)	kg $(PO_4)^{3-}$ eq	Eutrophication Potential (EP)	kg N eq
Photochemical Oxidant Creation Potential (POCP)	kg C_2H_4 eq	Smog Formation Potential (SFP)	kg O_3 eq
Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-elements) for non-fossil resources	kg Sb eq	Fossil Fuel Depletion Potential (ADP_{fossil})	MJ Surplus, LHV
Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-fossil fuels) for fossil resources	MJ, LHV	-	-

These impact categories are globally deemed mature enough to be included in Type III environmental declarations. Other categories are being developed and defined and LCA should continue making advances in their development. However, the EPD users shall not use additional measures for comparative purposes.

The following inventory parameters, specified by the PCR, are also reported.

Resources	Unit	Waste and Outflows	Unit
RPR_E: Renewable primary resources used as energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, LHV	**HWD:** Hazardous waste disposed	kg
RPR_M: Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, LHV	**NHWD:** Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg
$NRPR_E$: Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, LHV	**HLRW:** High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg
$NRPR_M$: Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, LHV	**ILLRW:** Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg
SM: Secondary materials	MJ, LHV	**CRU:** Components for re-use	kg
RSF: Renewable secondary fuels	MJ, LHV	**MR:** Materials for recycling	kg
NRSF: Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, LHV	**MER:** Materials for energy recovery	kg
RE: Recovered energy	MJ, LHV	**EE:** Recovered energy exported from the product system	MJ, LHV
FW: Use of net fresh water resources	m^3	-	-

Table 15. *Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) results for the **Evo HVT, Evo LVT** luxury vinyl flooring products over a 75-yr time horizon. Results reported in MJ are calculated using lower heating values. All values are rounded to three significant digits.*

Impact Category	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B2	B4	C2	C4
CML-IA									
GWP (kg CO_2 eq)	6.87	0.215	0.366	1.36	$3.94x10^{-2}$	9.59	16.1	0.174	1.69
	19%	0.59%	1.0%	3.7%	0.11%	26%	44%	0.48%	4.7%
ODP (kg CFC-11 eq)	$2.22x10^{-6}$	$3.77x10^{-8}$	$2.86x10^{-8}$	$2.28x10^{-7}$	$1.72x10^{-9}$	$5.65x10^{-7}$	$3.83x10^{-6}$	$3.03x10^{-8}$	$1.20x10^{-8}$
	32%	0.54%	0.41%	3.3%	0.02%	8.1%	55%	0.44%	0.17%
AP (kg SO_2 eq)	$2.60x10^{-2}$	$8.44x10^{-4}$	$1.17x10^{-3}$	$2.21x10^{-2}$	$5.04x10^{-5}$	$4.29x10^{-2}$	$7.71x10^{-2}$	$8.12x10^{-4}$	$4.80x10^{-4}$
	15%	0.49%	0.68%	13%	0.03%	25%	45%	0.47%	0.28%
EP (kg $(PO_4)^{3-}$ eq)	$8.83x10^{-3}$	$2.00x10^{-4}$	$8.33x10^{-4}$	$2.77x10^{-3}$	$2.31x10^{-4}$	$1.82x10^{-2}$	$3.67x10^{-2}$	$1.75x10^{-4}$	$1.14x10^{-2}$
	11%	0.25%	1.0%	3.5%	0.29%	23%	46%	0.22%	14%
POCP (kg C_2H_4 eq)	$1.63x10^{-3}$	$2.93x10^{-5}$	$6.85x10^{-5}$	$5.96x10^{-4}$	$7.97x10^{-6}$	$2.82x10^{-3}$	$4.07x10^{-3}$	$2.69x10^{-5}$	$3.58x10^{-4}$
	17%	0.30%	0.71%	6.2%	0.08%	29%	42%	0.28%	3.7%
ADPE (kg Sb eq)	$7.53x10^{-7}$	$2.21x10^{-10}$	$3.71x10^{-9}$	$8.98x10^{-10}$	$5.45x10^{-12}$	$6.01x10^{-8}$	$1.14x10^{-6}$	$4.75x10^{-11}$	$1.95x10^{-10}$
	39%	0.01%	0.19%	0.05%	0.00%	3.1%	58%	0.00%	0.01%
ADPF (MJ eq)	151	3.17	4.52	18.6	0.140	198	271	2.38	1.22
	23%	0.49%	0.70%	2.9%	0.02%	30%	42%	0.37%	0.19%
TRACI 2.1									
GWP (kg CO_2 eq)	6.73	0.214	0.363	1.36	$3.63x10^{-2}$	9.44	15.6	0.174	1.51
	19%	0.60%	1.0%	3.8%	0.10%	27%	44%	0.49%	4.3%
ODP (kg CFC-11 eq)	$2.32x10^{-6}$	$5.02x10^{-8}$	$3.57x10^{-8}$	$3.03x10^{-7}$	$2.29x10^{-9}$	$6.81x10^{-7}$	$4.15x10^{-6}$	$4.03x10^{-8}$	$1.59x10^{-8}$
	31%	0.66%	0.47%	4.0%	0.03%	9.0%	55%	0.53%	0.21%
AP (kg SO_2 eq)	$2.67x10^{-2}$	$9.88x10^{-4}$	$1.33x10^{-3}$	$2.37x10^{-2}$	$6.72x10^{-5}$	$4.44x10^{-2}$	$8.29x10^{-2}$	$1.00x10^{-3}$	$1.47x10^{-3}$
	15%	0.54%	0.73%	13%	0.04%	24%	45%	0.55%	0.80%
EP (kg N eq)	$1.73x10^{-2}$	$2.51x10^{-4}$	$1.71x10^{-3}$	$1.86x10^{-3}$	$6.16x10^{-4}$	$3.68x10^{-2}$	$7.93x10^{-2}$	$1.32x10^{-4}$	$3.10x10^{-2}$
	10%	0.15%	1.0%	1.1%	0.36%	22%	47%	0.08%	18%
SFP (kg O_3 eq)	0.332	$2.35x10^{-2}$	$2.50x10^{-2}$	0.452	$1.68x10^{-3}$	0.507	1.31	$2.84x10^{-2}$	$1.10x10^{-2}$
	12%	0.87%	0.93%	17%	0.06%	19%	49%	1.1%	0.41%
FFD (MJ eq)	19.1	0.426	0.408	2.55	$1.95x10^{-2}$	23.9	34.5	0.337	0.149
	23%	0.52%	0.50%	3.1%	0.02%	29%	42%	0.41%	0.18%

Table 16. *Resource use and waste flows for the **Evo HVT, Evo LVT** luxury vinyl flooring products over a 75-yr time horizon. Results reported in MJ are calculated using lower heating values. All values are rounded to three significant digits.*

Parameter	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B2	B4	C2	C4
Resources									
RPR_E (MJ)	5.78	$3.52x10^{-2}$	4.81	0.163	$1.11x10^{-3}$	19.5	16.3	$8.76x10^{-3}$	$4.36x10^{-2}$
	12%	0.08%	10%	0.35%	0.00%	42%	35%	0.02%	0.09%
RPR_M (MJ)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
$NRPR_E$ (MJ)	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
$NRPR_M$ (MJ)	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
SM (kg)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RSF/NRSF (MJ)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
RE (MJ)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
FW (m^3)	0.440	$2.30x10^{-3}$	$3.17x10^{-2}$	$1.02x10^{-2}$	$9.36x10^{-5}$	1.58	0.731	$7.82x10^{-4}$	$2.50x10^{-3}$
	16%	0.08%	1.1%	0.36%	0.00%	56%	26%	0.03%	0.09%
Wastes									
HWD (kg)	$8.15x10^{-5}$	$8.48x10^{-6}$	$5.35x10^{-6}$	$3.29x10^{-5}$	$3.54x10^{-7}$	$1.09x10^{-4}$	$2.08x10^{-4}$	$6.46x10^{-6}$	$3.48x10^{-6}$
	18%	1.9%	1.2%	7.2%	0.08%	24%	46%	1.4%	0.76%
NHWD (kg)	0.619	0.152	$3.71x10^{-2}$	0.454	$8.41x10^{-2}$	0.863	8.44	$1.13x10^{-2}$	4.27
	4.1%	1.0%	0.25%	3.0%	0.56%	5.8%	57%	0.08%	29%
HLRW (kg)	$2.48x10^{-5}$	$1.73x10^{-7}$	$8.06x10^{-6}$	$7.34x10^{-7}$	$5.61x10^{-9}$	$3.95x10^{-5}$	$5.11x10^{-5}$	$4.01x10^{-8}$	$2.48x10^{-7}$
	20%	0.14%	6.5%	0.59%	0.00%	32%	41%	0.03%	0.20%
ILLRW (kg)	$1.54x10^{-4}$	$2.10x10^{-5}$	$1.91x10^{-5}$	$1.27x10^{-4}$	$9.55x10^{-7}$	$2.00x10^{-4}$	$5.17x10^{-4}$	$1.69x10^{-5}$	$6.77x10^{-6}$
	14%	2.0%	1.8%	12%	0.09%	19%	49%	1.6%	0.64%
CRU (kg)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MR (kg)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.103	0.00	0.155	0.00	0.00
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	40%	0.00%	60%	0.00%	0.00%
MER (kg)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
EE (MJ)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.

INA = Indicator not assessed | Neg. = Negligible

Table 17. *Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) results for the **Evo AVT** and **Evo IND** luxury vinyl flooring products over a 75-yr time horizon. Results reported in MJ are calculated using lower heating values. All values are rounded to three significant digits.*

Impact Category	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B2	B4	C2	C4
CML-IA									
GWP (kg CO_2 eq)	10.9	0.399	0.498	2.60	$8.28x10^{-2}$	9.59	27.7	0.330	3.64
	20%	0.72%	0.89%	4.7%	0.15%	17%	50%	0.59%	6.5%
ODP (kg CFC-11 eq)	$3.33x10^{-6}$	$7.00x10^{-8}$	$3.97x10^{-8}$	$4.35x10^{-7}$	$3.80x10^{-9}$	$5.65x10^{-7}$	$5.93x10^{-6}$	$5.75x10^{-8}$	$2.31x10^{-8}$
	32%	0.67%	0.38%	4.2%	0.04%	5.4%	57%	0.55%	0.22%
AP (kg SO_2 eq)	$4.14x10^{-2}$	$1.57x10^{-3}$	$1.78x10^{-3}$	$4.22x10^{-2}$	$1.11x10^{-4}$	$4.29x10^{-2}$	0.134	$1.54x10^{-3}$	$9.67x10^{-4}$
	16%	0.59%	0.67%	16%	0.04%	16%	50%	0.58%	0.36%
EP (kg $(PO_4)^{3-}$ eq)	$1.44x10^{-2}$	$3.72x10^{-4}$	$1.15x10^{-3}$	$5.30x10^{-3}$	$5.23x10^{-4}$	$1.82x10^{-2}$	$6.54x10^{-2}$	$3.33x10^{-4}$	$2.15x10^{-2}$
	11%	0.29%	0.91%	4.2%	0.41%	14%	51%	0.26%	17%
POCP (kg C_2H_4 eq)	$2.69x10^{-3}$	$5.44x10^{-5}$	$1.22x10^{-4}$	$1.14x10^{-3}$	$1.67x10^{-5}$	$2.82x10^{-3}$	$7.27x10^{-3}$	$5.10x10^{-5}$	$7.73x10^{-4}$
	18%	0.36%	0.82%	7.6%	0.11%	19%	49%	0.34%	5.2%
ADPE (kg Sb eq)	$1.84x10^{-6}$	$4.10x10^{-10}$	$4.17x10^{-9}$	$1.72x10^{-9}$	$1.20x10^{-11}$	$6.01x10^{-8}$	$2.77x10^{-6}$	$9.02x10^{-11}$	$4.00x10^{-10}$
	39%	0.01%	0.09%	0.04%	0.00%	1.3%	59%	0.00%	0.01%
ADPF (MJ eq)	237	5.89	6.35	35.6	0.309	198	439	4.51	2.38
	26%	0.63%	0.68%	3.8%	0.03%	21%	47%	0.49%	0.26%
TRACI 2.1									
GWP (kg CO_2 eq)	10.7	0.398	0.494	2.60	$7.64x10^{-2}$	9.44	26.8	0.330	3.26
	20%	0.74%	0.91%	4.8%	0.14%	17%	50%	0.61%	6.0%
ODP (kg CFC-11 eq)	$3.49x10^{-6}$	$9.31x10^{-8}$	$5.01x10^{-8}$	$5.79x10^{-7}$	$5.05x10^{-9}$	$6.81x10^{-7}$	$6.49x10^{-6}$	$7.66x10^{-8}$	$3.05x10^{-8}$
	30%	0.81%	0.44%	5.0%	0.04%	5.9%	56%	0.67%	0.27%
AP (kg SO_2 eq)	$4.26x10^{-2}$	$1.83x10^{-3}$	$2.02x10^{-3}$	$4.53x10^{-2}$	$1.47x10^{-4}$	$4.44x10^{-2}$	0.145	$1.91x10^{-3}$	$2.74x10^{-3}$
	15%	0.64%	0.71%	16%	0.05%	16%	51%	0.67%	0.96%
EP (kg N eq)	$2.84x10^{-2}$	$4.66x10^{-4}$	$2.33x10^{-3}$	$3.56x10^{-3}$	$1.40x10^{-3}$	$3.68x10^{-2}$	0.142	$2.50x10^{-4}$	$5.80x10^{-2}$
	10%	0.17%	0.86%	1.3%	0.51%	13%	52%	0.09%	21%
SFP (kg O_3 eq)	0.532	$4.37x10^{-2}$	$3.81x10^{-2}$	0.864	$3.71x10^{-3}$	0.507	2.33	$5.39x10^{-2}$	$2.16x10^{-2}$
	12%	0.99%	0.87%	20%	0.08%	12%	53%	1.2%	0.49%
FFD (MJ eq)	30.1	0.792	0.603	4.88	$4.30x10^{-2}$	23.9	56.0	0.640	0.287
	26%	0.67%	0.51%	4.2%	0.04%	20%	48%	0.55%	0.24%

Table 18. *Resource use and waste flows for the **Evo AVT** and **Evo IND** luxury vinyl flooring products over a 75-yr time horizon. Results reported in MJ are calculated using lower heating values. All values are rounded to three significant digits.*

Parameter	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B2	B4	C2	C4
Resources									
RPR_E (MJ)	9.98	$6.54x10^{-2}$	10.5	0.313	$2.42x10^{-3}$	19.5	31.5	$1.66x10^{-2}$	$9.07x10^{-2}$
	14%	0.09%	15%	0.43%	0.00%	27%	44%	0.02%	0.13%
RPR_M (MJ)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
$NRPR_E$ (MJ)	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
$NRPR_M$ (MJ)	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
SM (kg)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RSF/NRSF (MJ)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
RE (MJ)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
FW (m^3)	0.682	$4.28x10^{-3}$	$4.13x10^{-2}$	$1.95x10^{-2}$	$2.05x10^{-4}$	1.58	1.13	$1.48x10^{-3}$	$5.16x10^{-3}$
	20%	0.12%	1.2%	0.56%	0.01%	46%	33%	0.04%	0.15%
Wastes									
HWD (kg)	$1.27x10^{-4}$	$1.57x10^{-5}$	$9.35x10^{-6}$	$6.29x10^{-5}$	$7.79x10^{-7}$	$1.09x10^{-4}$	$3.54x10^{-4}$	$1.23x10^{-5}$	$7.17x10^{-6}$
	18%	2.3%	1.3%	9.0%	0.11%	16%	51%	1.8%	1.0%
NHWD (kg)	0.958	0.282	$6.42x10^{-2}$	0.868	0.191	0.863	15.7	$2.14x10^{-2}$	8.11
	3.5%	1.0%	0.24%	3.2%	0.70%	3.2%	58%	0.08%	30%
HLRW (kg)	$3.86x10^{-5}$	$3.21x10^{-7}$	$8.60x10^{-6}$	$1.40x10^{-6}$	$1.22x10^{-8}$	$3.95x10^{-5}$	$7.43x10^{-5}$	$7.61x10^{-8}$	$5.18x10^{-7}$
	24%	0.20%	5.3%	0.86%	0.01%	24%	45%	0.05%	0.32%
ILLRW (kg)	$2.54x10^{-4}$	$3.89x10^{-5}$	$2.44x10^{-5}$	$2.42x10^{-4}$	$2.10x10^{-6}$	$2.00x10^{-4}$	$9.11x10^{-4}$	$3.21x10^{-5}$	$1.30x10^{-5}$
	15%	2.3%	1.4%	14%	0.12%	12%	53%	1.9%	0.76%
CRU (kg)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MR (kg)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.218	0.00	0.327	0.00	0.00
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	40%	0.00%	60%	0.00%	0.00%
MER (kg)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
EE (MJ)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.

INA = Indicator not assessed | Neg. = Negligible

6. LCA: Interpretation

The contributions to total impact indicator results are dominated by the product replacement phase (B4) of the assessment. Of the remaining life cycle phases, with the exception of the Ozone Depletion Potential indicator, the product use and maintenance phase (B2) is the largest contributor to overall impacts followed by the raw material extraction and processing (A1) and product distribution (A5) phases. Other life cycle phase contributions are minimal.

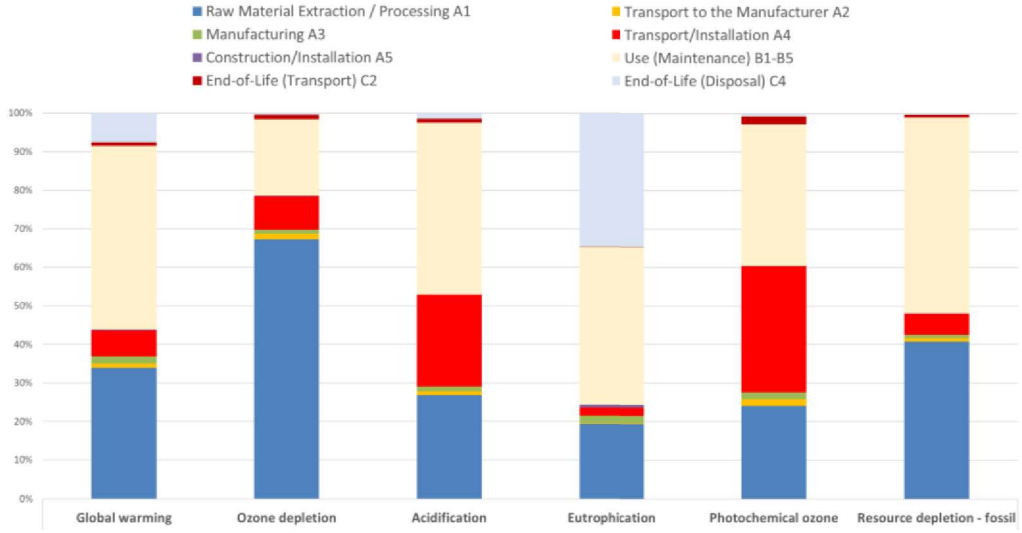


Figure 2. *Contribution analysis for the **Evo HVT, Evo LVT** luxury vinyl flooring products – TRACI 2.1. (excluding product replacements).*

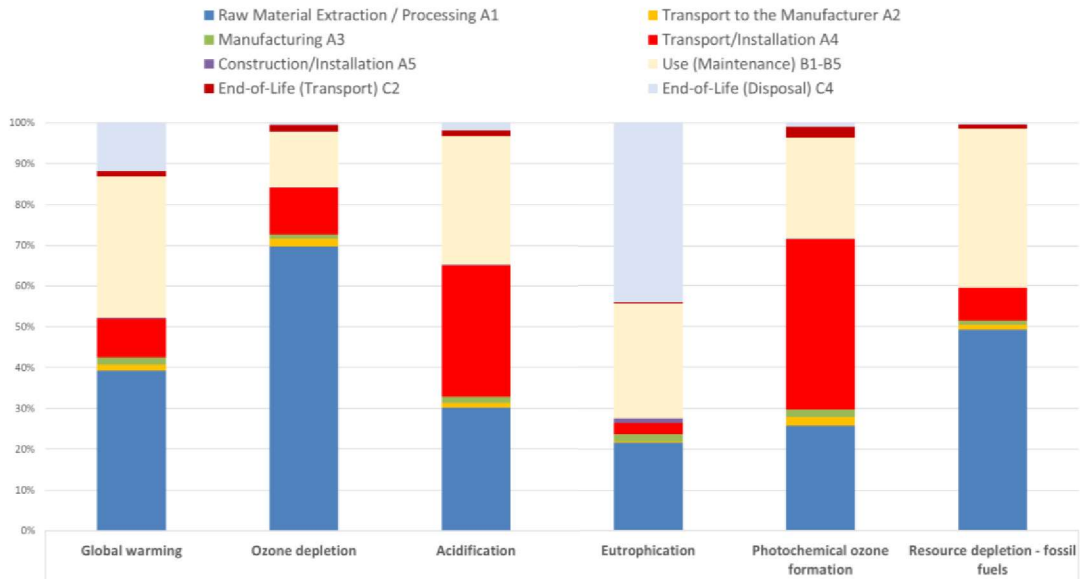


Figure 3. *Contribution analysis for the **Evo AVT, Evo IND** luxury vinyl flooring products –TRACI 2.1. (excluding product replacements).*

7. Additional Environmental Information

7.1 ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH DURING MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing facility is certified to ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 – Environmental management systems.

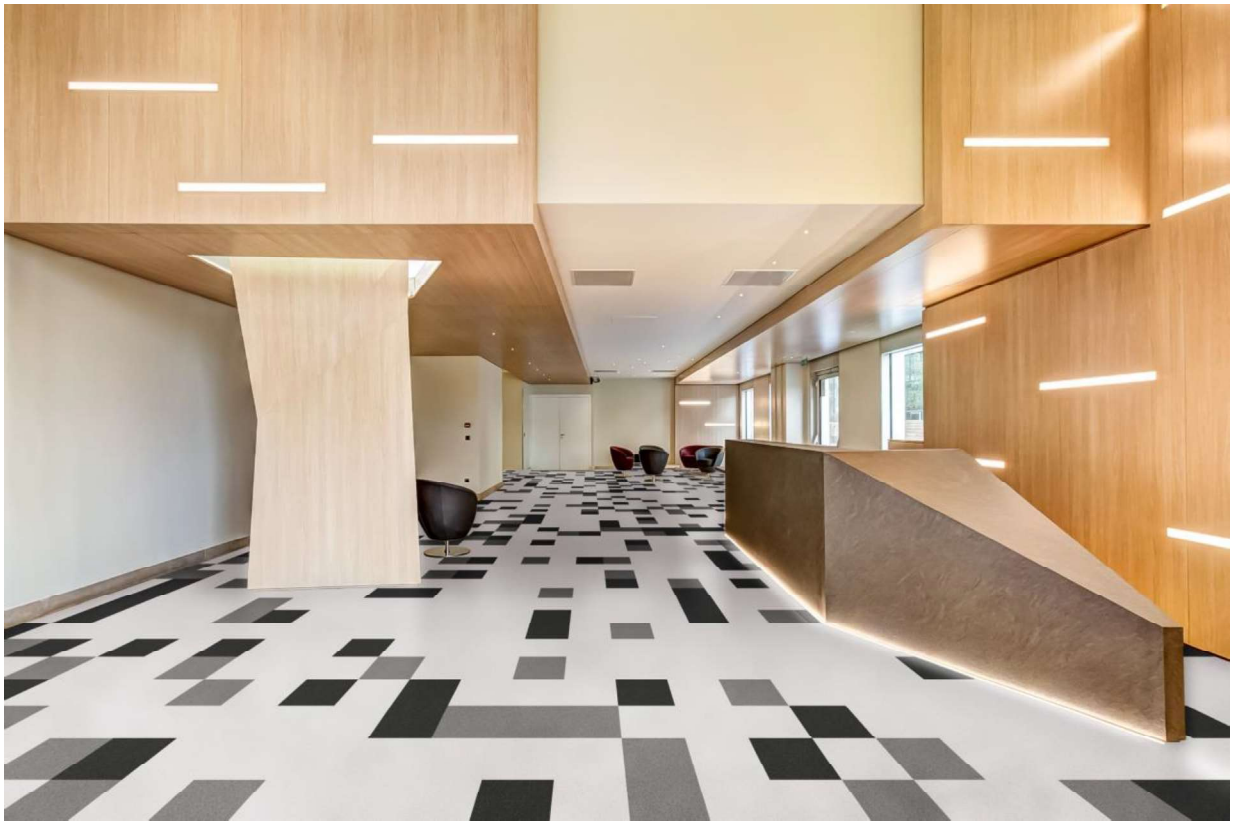
7.2 ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH DURING INSTALLATION

The Evo Floors LVT flooring products meet the requirements of the following:

- CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.2-2017 (California Section 01350)

7.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES AND CERTIFICATIONS

For more information on Evo Floors certifications and environmental initiatives please view the website at https://www.evofloors.com.



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