

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 17861:2023

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Netekstilne, tekstilne, laminirane in modularne mehansko spojene talne obloge -Krožno gospodarstvo - Izrazi in definicije Resilient, textile, laminate and modular mechanical locked floor coverings - Circular Economy - Terms and definitions Elastische, textile, Laminat- und modulare mechanisch verriegelnde Bodenbeläge -Kreislaufwirtschaft - Begriffe

Revêtements de sol résilients, textiles, stratifiés et modulaires à clipsage mécanique -Économie circulaire - Termes et définitions

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01.040.13	Okolje. Varovanje zdravja. Varnost (Slovarji)	Environment. Health protection. Safety (Vocabularies)
01.040.97	Oprema za dom in trgovino. Razvedrilo. Šport (Slovarji)	Domestic and commercial equipment. Entertainment. Sports (Vocabularies)
13.030.50	Recikliranje	Recycling
97.150	Talne obloge	Floor coverings

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English Version

Resilient, textile, laminate and modular mechanical locked floor coverings - Circular Economy - Terms and definitions

Revêtements de sol résilients, textiles, stratifiés et modulaires à clipsage mécanique - Économie circulaire - Termes et définitions Elastische, textile, Laminat- und modulare mechanisch verriegelnde Bodenbeläge - Kreislaufwirtschaft -Begriffe

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 17861:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 134 "Resilient, textile, laminate and modular mechanical locked floor coverings", the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2024.

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Introduction

This document is intended to provide producers, distributors and consumers of floor coverings with a clear understanding of how terms widely used with reference to the circular economy are defined by and apply specifically to the flooring sector. Figure 1 shows the material flows for floor covering in a circular economy.



Figure 1 — Schematic diagram showing the various material flows for floor coverings in a circular economy

1 Scope

This document defines terms regarding circular economy that are used by the flooring sector.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <u>https://www.iso.org/obp</u>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <u>https://www.electropedia.org/</u>

3.1

circular economy

economic system aimed at maintaining the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible by extracting the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of each service life, while minimizing the generation of waste

Note 1 to entry: It entails gradually decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources and designing waste out of the system. It is based on three principles:

- Design out waste and pollution. and ards. iteh.ai)
- Keep products and materials in use.
- Regenerate natural systems.

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- [SOURCES: Adapted from: 05811d608c
- 1) Plastics Recyclers Europe Glossary <u>https://www.plasticsrecyclers.eu/glossary</u>
- 2) Ellen Mac Arthur Foundation "What is a circular economy"

www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circular-economy/concept]

3.2

reuse

use of a product more than once in its original form

Note 1 to entry: The term "reuse" can be applied to floor covering which is uplifted at the end of its first life from one setting and used again in a different setting, thus extending its use phase.

[SOURCE: ISO 15270:2008, Definition 3.32, modified by taking only the definition and using the term in its non-hyphenated form]

3.3

design for recycling

approach to the design of a product that facilitates recycling at the end of its useful life

3.4

biomass

material of biological origin, excluding material embedded in geological formations or transformed to fossilized material and excluding peat

Note 1 to entry: This includes organic material (both living and dead) from above and below ground, e.g. trees, crops, grasses, tree litter, algae, animals and waste of biological origin, e.g. manure.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14021:2016, Definition: 3.1.1]

3.5 bio-based derived from biomass

Note 1 to entry: It is essential to characterize the amount of biomass contained in the product by its (total) biobased content.

[SOURCE: EN 16575:2014, Definition 2.1, modified by taking only the definition]

3.5.1

bio-based material content

proportion, by mass, of material in a flooring product that is derived from biomass

Note 1 to entry: Expressed as a percentage of the total mass of the product.

3.5.2

bio-based carbon content

fraction of carbon from biomass in a product

Note 1 to entry: There are several ways to express bio-based carbon content, including a percentage mass, total carbon content, or total organic carbon content of the sample.

[SOURCE: EN 16575:2014: *Bio-based products – Vocabulary*]

3.6

biodegradable

capable of undergoing biological aerobic or anaerobic degradation during a defined period, leading to a release of carbon dioxide and/or biogas and biomass, depending on the environmental conditions of the process

Note 1 to entry: Examples for standards to determine biodegradability are:

- EN ISO 17556:2019, Plastics Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in soil by measuring the oxygen demand in a respirometer or the amount of carbon dioxide evolved
- ISO 21701:2019, Textiles Test method for accelerated hydrolysis of textile materials and biodegradation under controlled composting conditions of the resulting hydrolysate
- EN 13432:2000¹, Packaging Requirements for packaging recoverable through composting and biodegradation Test scheme and evaluation criteria for the final acceptance of packaging

¹ As impacted by EN 13432:2000/AC:2005.

3.7

renewable material

material that is composed of biomass and that can be continually replenished within a defined period

[SOURCE: EN 16575:2014, 2.15: *Bio-based products - Vocabulary*, modified by adding "within a defined period"]

3.7.1

renewable material content

proportion, by mass, of renewable material in a flooring product

Note 1 to entry: Expressed as a percentage of the total mass of the product.

3.8

recycled material

material that has undergone a recycling process

3.8.1

recycled material content

proportion, by mass, of recycled material in a flooring product, taking into account pre-consumer and post-consumer waste

Note 1 to entry: Expressed as a percentage of the total mass of the product.

3.9

by-product

secondary product, resulting from a production process, which can be reused for production (either within or outside the flooring industry) without prior re-processing

Note 1 to entry: Bearing in mind that any substance or object can be either waste or non-waste, by-products are regarded by definition as non-waste. This means that by-products can be subject, where applicable, to legislation which excludes waste from its scope, such as REACH.

Note 2 to entry: Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC Article 5(1) sets out the following four conditions that a production residue is obligated to meet in order to be considered a by-product:

- Further use of the substance or object is certain.
- The substance or object can be used directly without any further processing other than normal industrial practice.
- The substance or object is produced as an integral part of a production process.
- Further use is lawful, i.e. the substance or object fulfils all relevant product, environmental and healthprotection requirements for the specific use and will not lead to overall adverse environmental or human health impacts.

[SOURCES:

1) Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC Article 5(1)

2) COM (2007) 59 final COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT on the Interpretative Communication on waste and by-products]

3.10

waste

any substance or object which the generator or holder discards or intends to discard or is required to discard

[SOURCE: Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3(1)]

3.10.1

pre-consumer waste

material, resulting from a production process which has to undergo a recycling operation, or contains contaminants that need to be removed before it can be further used or processed

Note 1 to entry: Included is processing waste that has been substantively adapted/reformulated prior to reprocessing; excluded are by-products.

Note 2 to entry: "Substantively adapted and reformulated prior to reprocessing" refers to:

- unintentionally produced material which is sorted and re-mixed with other compatible material or virgin
 materials before being reintroduced into the process or which has to be reformulated with the addition of new
 additives and compounds resulting, for example, in new granules or feedstock which then can be reintroduced
 into the new process;
- unintentionally produced material which has to be disassembled by separating layers, before being reintroduced into the process.

Note 3 to entry: The term "post-industrial material" is sometimes used synonymously.

3.10.2

post-consumer waste

material, generated by the users of products, that has fulfilled its intended purpose or can no longer be used, including material returned from within the distribution chain, used flooring after renovation, demolition, off cuts collected from the site of flooring installation

Note 1 to entry: The term "post-use" is sometimes used synonymously.

3.11

recycling

processing of waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes, excluding energy recovery

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[SOURCE: EN ISO 472:2013, 2.1706: *Plastics – vocabulary*]

3.11.1

physical recycling

processing of floor covering waste into recycled raw material or products without changing the chemical structure of the material

3.11.1.1

recycling by dissolution technologies

processing of floor covering waste into recycled raw material or products by means of dissolution technologies (e.g., using a solvent to leach out one or more components or separating the waste into its individual components)

Note 1 to entry: Excluded are processes resulting in altering the chemical structure of one or more of the components (e.g. depolymerization); these are covered by "chemical recycling".

3.11.1.2

mechanical recycling

processing of floor covering waste into recycled raw material or products by means of mechanical processes, e.g., grinding, washing, separating, drying, re-granulating and compounding, thus producing recyclates that can be converted into new products, often substituting virgin materials

Note 1 to entry: Includes disassembly, separation into different components or layers.