

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

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

3.1

ancillary material

input material or product that is used by the unit process producing the product, but which does not constitute part of the product

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14040:2006]

3.2

average data

data representative of a product, product group or construction service, provided by one or more than one supplier

Note 1 to entry: The product group or construction service can contain similar products or construction services.

3.3

comparative assertion

environmental claim regarding the superiority or equivalence of one product versus a competing product that performs the same function

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14044:2006]

3.4

co-product

secondary product, resulting from a production process, which can be re-used 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: Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste framework), 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 health-protection requirements for the specific use and will not lead to overall adverse environmental or human health impacts.

Note 3 to entry: Co-product, by-product and product have the same status and are used for identification of several distinguished flows of products from the same unit process. From co-product, by-product and product, waste is the only output to be distinguished as a non-product.

[SOURCES: Directive 2008/98/EC Article 5(1) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste COM (2007) 59 final COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE

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COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT on the Interpretative Communication on waste and by-products]

3.5 declared unit

quantity of a floor covering for use as a reference unit in an EPD for an environmental declaration based on one or more information modules

Note 1 to entry: For floor coverings the declared unit is 1 m² of installed floor covering.

3.6 environmental performance

performance related to environmental impacts and environmental aspects

[SOURCE: ISO 15392:2008 and ISO 21931-1:2010]

3.7 functional unit

quantified performance of a product system for use as a reference unit

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14040: 2006]

3.8 information module

compilation of data to be used as a basis for a Type III environmental declaration covering a unit process or a combination of unit processes that are part of the life cycle of a product

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14025:2010]

3.9 life cycle assessment

LCA
compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14044: 2006]

3.10 life cycle inventory analysis LCI

phase of life cycle assessment involving the compilation and quantification of inputs and outputs for a product throughout its life cycle

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14040: 2006]

3.11 manufacturer's declaration

environmental product declaration (EPD) by a manufacturer

- for a specific product from one plant or as an average from several plants; or
- for an average product from one plant or as an average from several plants

Note 1 to entry: A reference product, which describes a specific (usually typical) product, can also be declared.

3.12**manufacturer's group declaration**

EPD for a specific or average product as an average from several manufacturers' plants

3.13**mass balance model**

chain of custody model in which materials or products with a set of specified characteristics are mixed according to defined criteria with materials or products without that set of characteristics

Note 1 to entry: The proportion of the input with specified characteristics might only match the initial proportions on average and will typically vary across different outputs.

[SOURCE: ISO 22095]

3.14**non-renewable energy**

energy from sources which are not defined as renewable energy sources

3.15**non-renewable resource**

resource that exists in a finite amount that cannot be replenished on a human time scale

3.16**performance**

magnitude of a particular aspect of the object of consideration relative to specified requirements, objectives or targets

[SOURCE: ISO 6707-1:2004, modified according to the draft recommendation of ISO/TC 59 Terminology.]

3.17**product category**

group of construction products that can fulfil equivalent functions

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14025:2010]

3.18**product category rules****PCR**

set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines for developing Type III environmental declarations for one or more product categories

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14025:2010]

3.19**product system**

collection of unit processes with elementary and product flows, performing one or more defined functions, and which models the life cycle of a product

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14040: 2006]

3.20**programme operator**

body or bodies that conduct a Type III environmental declaration programme

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Note 1 to entry: A program operator can be a company or a group of companies, industrial sector or trade association, public authorities or agencies, or an independent scientific body or other organization.

3.21**recycling**

diverting a discarded product or semi-finished product from waste and using it for the manufacture of a new product

3.22**renewable energy**

energy from renewable non-fossil sources

EXAMPLES Wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases.

[SOURCE: Directive 2009/28/EC]

3.23**renewable resource**

resource that is grown, naturally replenished or naturally cleansed, on a human time scale

Note 1 to entry: A renewable resource is capable of being exhausted, but can last indefinitely with proper stewardship. Examples include: trees in forests, grasses in grassland, fertile soil

Note 2 to entry: Activities that occur in the technosphere such as recycling are not considered natural replenishment or natural cleansing.

Note 3 to entry: In this context, human time refers to the typical lifetime of a human rather than the time humans have been in existence

[SOURCE: ISO 21930: 2017]

3.24**RSL****reference service life**

service life of a construction product which is known to be expected under a particular set of reference in-use conditions which can form the basis for estimating the service life under other in-use conditions

Note 1 to entry: the RSL is described as part of the functional unit and considered in the calculation of replacements at both the construction product level and construction works level (B4) and refurbishment (B5).

Note 2 to entry: the shorter acronym, RSL, is used as the preferred term in this document.

[SOURCE: ISO 21930:2017]

3.25**scenario**

collection of assumptions and information concerning an expected sequence of possible future events

3.26**secondary fuel**

fuel recovered from previous use or from waste which substitutes primary fuels

Note 1 to entry: Processes providing a secondary fuel are considered from the point where the secondary fuel enters the system from the previous system.

Note 2 to entry: Any combustible material recovered from previous use or from waste from the previous product system and used as a fuel in a following system is a secondary fuel.

Note 3 to entry: Examples for primary fuels are: coal, natural gas, biomass, etc.

Note 4 to entry: Examples for secondary fuels recovered from previous use or as waste are: solvents, wood, tyres, oil, animal fats.

3.27

specific data

data representative of a product, product group or construction service, provided by one supplier

3.28

third party

person or body that is recognized as being independent of the parties involved, as concerns the issues in question

Note 1 to entry: "Parties involved" are usually supplier ("first party") and purchaser ("second party") interests.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14050:2020]

3.29

type III environmental declaration

environmental declaration providing quantified environmental data using predetermined parameters and, where relevant, additional environmental information

Note 1 to entry: The calculation of predetermined parameters is based on the ISO 14040 series, which is made up of ISO 14040.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14025:2010, modified.]

3.30

upstream, downstream process

process that either precedes (upstream) or follows (downstream) a given life cycle stage

3.31

waste

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)]

3.32

unit process

smallest element considered in the life cycle inventory analysis for which input and output data are quantified

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14040]

3.33

biogenic

produced in natural processes by living organisms but not fossilized or derived from fossil resources

3.34

biogenic carbon

carbon derived from biomass

prEN 16810:2024(E)**4 Abbreviated terms**

For the purposes of this document, the following abbreviated terms apply.

EPD	Environmental product declaration
FCSS	Floor covering standard symbol
LCA	Life cycle assessment
LCI	Life cycle inventory analysis
LCIA	Life cycle impact assessment
PCR	Product category rules
RSL	Reference service life

5 General aspects**5.1 Objectives of product categorization rules**

An EPD according to this document provides quantified environmental information on a harmonized and scientific basis. The purpose of an EPD for floor coverings in the construction sector is to provide the basis for assessing buildings and other construction works, and identifying those, which cause less stress to the environment.

Thus the objectives of a PCR for floor coverings are to ensure:

- the provision of verifiable and consistent data for an EPD, based on LCA;
- the provision of verifiable and consistent product related technical data and/or scenarios for the assessment of the environmental performance of buildings;
- the provision of verifiable and consistent product related technical data and/or scenarios potentially related to the health of users for the assessment of the performance of buildings;
- that comparisons between floor coverings are carried out in the context of their application in the building;
- the communication of the environmental information of floor coverings from business to consumer.

Declarations based on this document are not comparative assertions.

NOTE See EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, 3.4 and ISO 14044:2006, 5.1 for more information concerning LCA used for comparative assertion.

5.2 EPD with respect to life cycle stages covered

The life cycle stages and their information modules to be included are described in full in EN 15804.

The LCA based information in a business to consumer EPD shall cover the life cycle of a product according to the system boundary (see 6.3.5).

For the products in this document the EPD covers the product stage, installation into the building, the use stage (cleaning and maintenance) and the end-of-life and is said to be 'cradle to grave' and becomes an EPD of construction products based on a LCA, i.e. covering all information modules A1 to A5, B2, C1 to C4 and D. (see Table 1, the grey shaded stages don't apply for floor coverings).