
Podloge za športne dejavnosti - Umetne travnate podloge - 6. del: Specifikacija za preproge iz umetne trave

Surfaces for sports areas - Synthetic turf sports surfaces - Part 6: Specification for synthetic turf carpets

Sportböden - Sportflächen aus Kunststoffrasen - Teil 6: Spezifikation für Kunstrasenteppiche

Sols sportifs - Sols sportifs en gazon synthétique - Partie 6 : Spécifications pour les tapis de gazon synthétique

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 15330-6

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ICS:

97.220.10	Športni objekti	Sports facilities
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oSIST prEN 15330-6:2025

en,fr,de

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN 15330-6

July 2025

ICS 97.220.10

English Version

**Surfaces for sports areas - Synthetic turf sports surfaces -
Part 6: Specification for synthetic turf carpets**

Sols sportifs - Surfaces en gazon synthétique et
surfaces en textile aiguilleté principalement destinées
à l'usage en extérieur - Spécification pour les tapis de
gazon synthétique

DIN EN 15330-6 Sportböden - Überwiegend für den
Außenbereich hergestellte Kunststoffrasenflächen und
Nadelfilze - Teil 6: Spezifikation für
Kunstrasenteppiche

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 217.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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European foreword

This document (prEN 15330-6:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 217 “Surfaces for sports areas”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

EN 15330 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Surfaces for sports areas — Synthetic turf and needle-punched surfaces primarily designed for outdoor use*:

- *Part 1: Specification for sports performance properties;*
- *Part 2: Specification for needle-punched textile sports surfaces;*
- *Part 4: Specification for shockpads used in synthetic turf and needle-punched surfaces;*
- *Part 5: Specification for infill materials used in synthetic turf and needle-punched surfaces.*

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Introduction

Synthetic turf surfaces provide an attractive, hard-wearing, sports surfacing solution for many situations where natural grass alternatives are not cost-effective, feasible or sustainable.

The sports performance characteristics of a synthetic turf sports surface are provided by the combined properties of the synthetic turf carpet, any infill within the pile of the carpet, and any shockpad laid beneath the carpet. The selection of the correct permutations of each is complex and the responsibility of the sports surface designer. Minimum requirements for the sports performance and player welfare properties of a synthetic turf sports surfaces are given in EN 15330-1, and attention is drawn to sporting regulations published by some international sports governing bodies. Selection of the appropriate standard is the responsibility of the sports facility designer.

As with any man-made product, a synthetic turf sports surface needs to be manufactured, used, and finally disposed of in a way that minimizes its impact on the environment. They should not contain chemicals that may be harmful to the health of people using them or be harmful to the environment. They should also be sufficiently robust to withstand the detrimental effects of the climate and use, so that they do not create secondary microplastic pollution through premature wear and tear. This standard has been prepared to assist consumers select products that meet these objectives.

Selecting a synthetic turf that complies with this standard is, however, only part of fulling understanding its impact on the environment through its service life. Consideration also needs to be made to how it is manufactured, what materials are used, what resources are required to maintain the surface, and finally, how it can be disposed of at end-of-life. To fully assess these important properties, you need reliable and correct data. To create greater environmental awareness the European Commission has developed the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) method of analysis. PEFs look at a product's whole lifecycle and cover 16 environmental impacts, including climate change, and impacts related to water, air, resources, land use and toxicity, and give a comparison of environmental performances between comparable products in a specific commercial sector. PEFs enable companies to measure and communicate their environmental performance and thereby compete on the market based on reliable environmental information.

The European Commission has published protocols describing how industry sectors should develop a standardized approach to developing PEFs for its products; these are called category rules. The European Synthetic Turf Council (<http://www.estc.info/>) has developed a set of category rules for synthetic turf surfaces. The European Commission recommends that when a PEFCR exists for an industry sector, it should be used for calculating the environmental footprint of a product belonging to that product category.

Ensuring consumers purchase sustainable synthetic turf surfaces is only part of the process required to ensure the surfaces do not detrimentally impact the environment. Those operating and using the surfaces also have a key role to play. The facilities the surfaces are laid on should be designed to minimize the risk of microplastic pollution. Any facility having a surface with a polymeric infill should incorporate the risk management measures described in CEN/TR 17519, and it is recommended the containment barriers be fitted on all facilities to also help contain any fibre debris. The surfaces should always be suitably maintained, with the maintenance equipment and procedures being tailored to ensure the required sports performance and player welfare properties are retained, but also to ensure and debris occurring from wear and tear is regularly collected before it can escape into the surrounding neighbourhood. Guidance on suitable equipment to achieve this should be obtained from the surface manufacturer.

Finally at the surface's end of life, it should be processed by recycling to allow the component materials to be used within the circular economy. Independent guidance on companies offering recycling facilities may be obtained from the industry trade association, the European Synthetic Turf Council.