



Inspiring Great Spaces™

This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) discloses potential environmental outcomes compliant with ISO 14025 for business to business communication.

The Armstrong World Industries Accolade Plus declared product was made by Armstrong Commercial Flooring in Australia from 2017.

It is sold with a warranty of 15 years for use as floor covering in commercial and health care sectors.

Armstrong Commercial Flooring is a responsible environmental practice leader manufacturing best practice Australian-made resilient vinyl flooring.

The company is committed to protecting the environment through using resources intelligently and exercising environmental stewardship.

Its commitment is to a decreased environmental footprint overall.

Armstrong has a closed-loop flooring recycling program.

Reducing energy, water and waste and driving sustainable building by continued innovation it is also being a responsible partner in communities in which it operates.

Many agencies have certified Armstrong Flooring products as best environmental practice.

Armstrong's operating principles are to ensure employee rights and morale, high safety standards and fair business relations.

Actively involved in socially beneficial programs Armstrong is a partner in several environmental and educational organisations.

Armstrong Commercial Flooring has certified ISO 9001 Quality Management and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System operations.

More information is at <http://www.armstrong.com/>



Figure 1 Accolade Plus



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Table of Contents

| Heading   | Page |
|---|------|
| 1. Details of This Declaration .....                  | 3    |
| 2. Product Characterisation .....                     | 3    |
| 3. Verification of this Declaration .....             | 3    |
| 4. Base Material Origin and Detail .....              | 4    |
| 5. Packaging, Installation, Use & Disposal .....      | 4    |
| 6. Whole of life Performance .....                    | 5    |
| 7. Life Cycle Inventory Results .....                 | 5    |
| 8. Life Cycle Impact Results .....                    | 5    |
| 9. Supply Chain Modelling .....                       | 6    |
| 10. Life Cycle Assessment Method .....                | 7    |
| 11. Data Sources Representativeness and Quality ..... | 8    |
| 12. Supply Chain Modelling Assumptions .....          | 9    |
| 13. References for this LCA & EPD .....               | 10   |
| 14. Reviewers Report Conclusions .....                | 11   |

Different program EPDs may not be comparable as e.g. Australian transport is more than elsewhere. **Further explanatory information is found at <http://www.globalgreentag.com/certification1@globalgreentag.com>** © This EPD remains the property of Global GreenTag Pty Ltd.



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### 1. Details of This Declaration

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Program Operator</b> | GreenTag Global Pty Ltd hereafter called Global GreenTag noted at www.globalgreentag.com |
| <b>EPD Number</b>       | AWF-2019-HOM-01  |
| <b>Date issue</b>       | 5 July 2019  |
| <b>Validity</b>         | 5 July 2022  |
| <b>Reference PCR</b>    | Compliant with Floor Coverings PCR:FC 2017   |
| <b>Time</b>             | Made and sold from 2017 for 20 years use   |
| <b>Geography</b>        | Made in Australia. Uses are assumed as for Australasia                                   |
| <b>Application</b>      | Commercial and Health Care building interiors  |
| <b>Declared unit</b>    | Accolade Plus/kg cradle to gate  |
| <b>Functional unit</b>  | Twenty years use of Accolade Plus 3kg/m <sup>2</sup> floorcovering cradle to grave       |

### 2. Product Characterisation

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>Definition</b> | Armstrong Flooring Accolade Plus floor covering for commercial and health care sectors |
| <b>Standard</b>   | AS/NZS 4586:2013 Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials.   |

### 3. Verification of this Declaration

This EPD was approved on 05 07 2019 according to requirements of ISO14025 8.1.3b.

| Role                                     | Name           | Position                                       | Signature   |
|--|----------------|--|---|
| <b>PCR Review Chair</b>                  | Murray Jones   | Ecquate Pty Ltd CEO                            | <br>17-07-2019 |
| <b>LCI &amp; LCA Developer</b>           | Delwyn Jones   | The Evah Institute CEO                         | <br>11-07-2019 |
| <b>EPD Developer</b>                     | Mathilde Vlieg | VliegLCA                                       | <br>5-7-2019   |
| <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Party LCI Verifier</b> | Omar Biaz      | Global GreenTag Lead Assessor and LCI Verifier | <br>5/09/2019  |
| <b>Internal EPD Audit</b>                | David Baggs    | Global GreenTag CEO & Program Director         | <br>06/09/19   |



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#### 4. Base Material Origin and Detail

Table 1 lists key components by function, type, key supply chain operations, origin and % mass share.

Table 1 Base Material

| Function    | Component              | Production                       | Origin      | %      |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Filler      | Limestone              | Mine, Crush, Sieve & Haul        | Australia   | >40<60 |
| Binder      | Suspension PVC         | Extract, Chlorinate, Polymerise  | Pacific Rim | >40<60 |
| Plasticiser | Diocetyl Terephthalate | Drill, Farm, Extract, Blend      | Australia   | >10<20 |
| Stabiliser  | Ca/Zn Stearate         | Mine, Farm, Press, Refine, Mill  | Australia   | >1<5   |
| Durability  | Thermoplastic Urethane | Drill, Farm, Refine, Polymerise  | Singapore   | >1<5   |
| White       | Titanium Dioxide       | Mine, Digest, Separate, Coat     | Australia   | >1<5   |
| Coating     | Polyurethane           | Farm, Drill, Extract, Polymerise | Singapore   | <1.0   |
| Plasticiser | Epoxidised Soy Oil     | Farm, Press, Refine, Mill        | Pacific Rim | <1.0   |
| Antioxidant | Phosphite Chelator     | Acquire, Refine, Polymerise      | China       | <1.0   |
| Colour      | Inorganic Pigment      | Acquire, Recycle, Sieve, Mill    | Global      | <0.1   |
| Colour      | Organic Pigment        | Drill, Extract, Sieve, Mill      | Global      | <0.1   |
| Crosslinker | Polyaziridine          | Drill, Extract, Polymerise       | Singapore   | <0.1   |
| Adhesive    | DPGME <sup>1</sup>     | Drill, Extract, Mill, Polymerise | Pacific Rim | <0.1   |
| Matte       | Silicates              | Drill, Extract, Sieve, Mill      | Pacific Rim | <0.1   |
| Leveller    | Acetylenic diol        | Drill, Farm, Extract, Blend      | Singapore   | <0.1   |
| Thickener   | Urethane Starch Water  | Drill, Farm, Refine Polymerise   | Global      | <0.1   |

#### 5. Packaging, Installation, Use & Disposal

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Packaging</b>                         | Cardboard forms & cartons, plastic wrap & strapping on reused pallets.  |
| <b>Service life</b>                      | Residential and commercial refits vary but 20-year life is assumed typical.   |
| <b>Environmental Health &amp; Safety</b> | Apart from compliance to occupational and workplace health safety and environmental laws no additional personal protection is considered essential. |
| <b>Scrap</b>                             | Mill off-cuts are minimised. Installation scrap of 5% is assumed to landfill.   |
| <b>Clean &amp; Maintain</b>              | The recommended cleaning and maintenance raise no ecosystem or human health concerns. Care and maintenance guides are on company websites.          |
| <b>Scenario</b>                          | Weekly detergent spray, light mop, monthly wet machine scrub and cloth dry.   |
| <b>Recycling</b>                         | Post-consumer & post-industrial scrap is reworked into new product.   |
| <b>Re-use</b>                            | This study assumes 60% product is serviceable for reuse over 40 more years.   |
| <b>Disposal</b>                          | It assumes 30% is recycled. Incineration is rare in Australia so none is modelled.  |

<sup>1</sup> Dipropylene glycol methyl ether



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## 6. Whole of life Performance

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Health Protection</b>            | The product does not contain levels of carcinogenic, toxic or hazardous substances that warrant ecological or human health concern cradle to grave. It passed the Ecospecifier Cautionary Assessment Process (ESCAP) and no issues or red-light concerns existed for product human or ecological toxicity. |
| <b>Effluent</b>                     | The LCI results and ESCAP raised no red-light concerns in emissions to water <sup>2</sup> .  |
| <b>Waste</b>                        | Cradle to grave waste to landfill was <0.01% hazardous in fuel supply chains.  |
| <b>Environmental Protection</b>     | Continuous improvement under the maker’s certified ISO14001 EMS aims to avoid toxics, waste and pollution plus reduce their material and energy use.   |
| <b>Environmental Health Effects</b> | Installed products are certified as having VOC’s compliant with Green Star® IEQ VOC credits for indoor environment <sup>3</sup> quality credits. No other potential in-use impacts on environment or health are known.   |

## 7. Life Cycle Inventory Results

Table 2 is an inventory of gross mass water and energy use as impacts/m<sup>2</sup> functional unit for 20 years product use.

**Table 2 Cradle to Grave Inventory of Flows/ Functional Unit**

| Total Input use of         | Unit | Result |
|----------------------------|------|--------|
| Product Mass               | kg   | 3.0    |
| Embodied Water             | kl   | 456    |
| Gross Energy and Feedstock | MJ   | 271    |

## 8. Life Cycle Impact Results

Table 3 shows the Life Cycle Impact Assessment results/m<sup>2</sup> functional unit for 20 years product use.

**Table 3 Cradle to Grave Potential Impact Results/ Functional Unit**

| Evaluation Category       | Unit                   | Result  |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Global warming Potential  | kg CO <sub>2e</sub>    | 16.3    |
| Ozone Depletion           | kg R11 <sub>e</sub>    | 2.6E-09 |
| Acidification             | kg SO <sub>2e</sub>    | 0.52    |
| Ecosystem Quality Damages | PDF*m <sup>2</sup> *yr | 1.4E-04 |
| Human Health Damages      | DALY                   | 1.4E-03 |
| Fossil Fuel Depletion     | MJ <sub>surplus</sub>  | 12.2    |
| Mineral Resource          | MJ <sub>surplus</sub>  | 0.21    |
| EcoIndicator 99           | ecopoint               | 0.92    |

<sup>2</sup> In accordance with national standards in ANZECC Guideline For Fresh & Marine Water Quality (2000)

<sup>3</sup> In accordance with national standards and practice



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### 9. Supply Chain Modelling

Processes to acquire, refine, transport, fabricate, coat, use, clean, repair, reuse and dispose of metal, masonry, ceramic, timber, glass, plastic and composites are modelled.

A flow chart in Figure 2 shows key product supply chain operations from cradle to fate including of:

- Mining, extracting and refining resources to make commodities and packaging;
- Acquiring, cultivating, harvesting, extracting, refining produce and biomass;
- Fuel production to supply power and process energy and freight;
- Chemicals use in processing resources, intermediates and ancillaries;
- Process energy, fuel and freight of resources, intermediates and ancillaries;
- Use, cleaning, recoating, repair, recycling, re-use and landfill, as well as
- Infrastructure process energy transformed and material wear loss e.g. tyres.

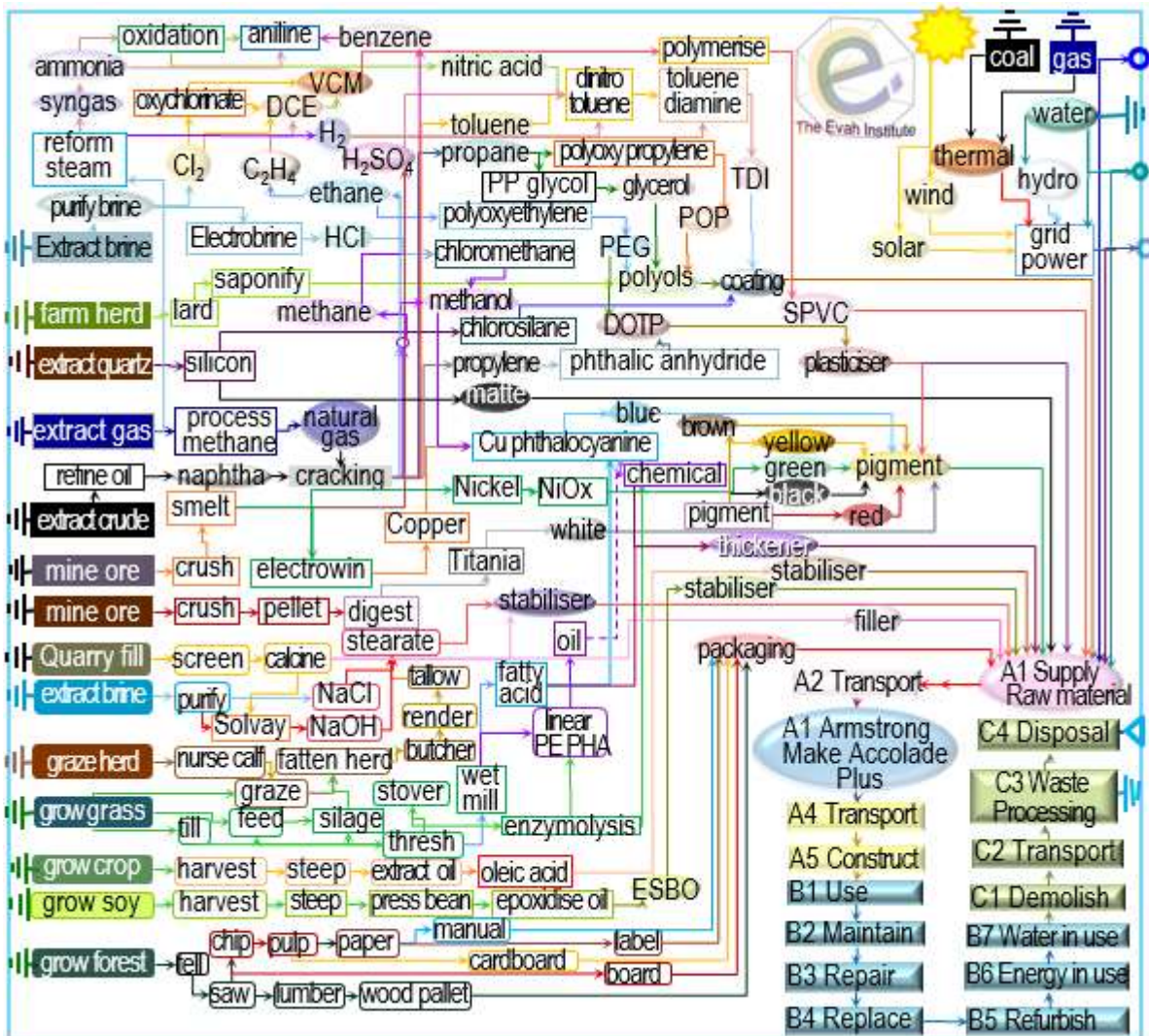


Figure 2 Major Product Operations



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10. Life Cycle Assessment Method

LCA Author The Evah Institute as described at [www.evah.com.au](http://www.evah.com.au)

Study Period Factory data was collected from 2016 to 2019

LCA Method Compliant with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 Standards

LCIA method EcoIndicator 99 Life Cycle Impact (LCIA) Assessment

Scope Cradle to Fate including all supply chain phases and stages depicted in Figure 2.

Phases The LCA covered all known flows in all known stages cradle to end of life fate.

Assumptions Typical use is to Australian Facility Management professional practice.

Scenarios Use, cleaning, maintenance plus disposal and re-use were scenario-based using Facility Management Association denoted and published typical operations.

System Boundaries The LCA system boundary depicted in Figure 3 includes all operations A1-A3 production with upstream supply & transport; A4 package & deliver & A5 construct; B1 use with cleaning, B2 maintain, B3 repair, B5 refurbish, C1 demolish, C2 transport and C4 disposal.

Processes All significant resource acquisition, water, fuel & energy use, power generation & distribution, freight, refining, intermediates, manufacture, scrap re-use, packing and dispatch, installation, use, maintenance, landfill waste and emission flows from all supply chain operations involved to make, pack and install the product are included.



| Modeling        | Actual               |    |    |                                    |    |                                   |    |    |    |    |             |    |    | Potential       |     |     |       |  |  |
|-----------------|----------------------|----|----|------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------------|----|----|-----------------|-----|-----|-------|--|--|
|                 | Produce              |    |    | Construct                          |    | Building Fabric & Operation       |    |    |    |    | End of life |    |    | Beyond Boundary |     |     |       |  |  |
| Phases          | A1                   | A2 | A3 | A4                                 | A5 | B1                                | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | C1          | C2 | C3 | C4              | D 1 | D 2 | D 3   |  |  |
| Modules         | Resource supply      |    |    | Transport                          |    | Manufacturing                     |    |    |    |    | Transport   |    |    | Disposal        |     |     | Reuse |  |  |
| Unit Operations | Transport            |    |    | Construction                       |    | Use                               |    |    |    |    | Demolish    |    |    | Recovery        |     |     |       |  |  |
|                 | Mandatory each phase |    |    | Mandatory for each and every phase |    | Optional for each and every phase |    |    |    |    | Optional    |    |    | Optional        |     |     |       |  |  |
|                 | Mandatory each phase |    |    | Mandatory for each and every phase |    | Optional for each and every phase |    |    |    |    | Optional    |    |    | Optional        |     |     |       |  |  |

Figure 3 Phases and Stages Cradle to Grave

Evah industry databases cover all known domestic and global scope 1 and 2 operations. They exclude scope 3 burdens from capital facilities, equipment churn, noise and dehydration as well as incidental activities and employee commuting.

The databases exist in top zones of commercial global modelling and calculating engines. Electricity supply models in active databases are updated annually. As each project is modelled and new data is available the databases are updated and audited by external Type 1 ecolabel certifiers. Quality control methods are applied to ensure:

- Coverage of place in time with all information<sup>4</sup> for each dataset noted, checked and updated;
- Consistency to Evah guidelines<sup>5</sup> for all process technology, transport and energy demand;
- Completeness of modelling based on in-house reports, literature and industry reviews;
- Plausibility in 2-way checks of LCI input and output flows of data checked for validity, plus Mathematical correctness of all calculations in mass and energy balance cross checks.

4 Jones D G (2004) LCI Database for Commercial Building Report 2001-006-B-15 Icon.net, Australia  
5 Evah Tools, Databases and Methodology Queensland, Australia at <http://www.evah.com.au/tools.html>



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### 11. Data Sources Representativeness and Quality

Primary data used for modelling the state of art of each operation includes all known process for:

- Technology sequences;
- Energy and water use;
- Landfill and effluent plus
- Reliance on raw and recycled material;
- High and reduced process emissions;
- Freight and distribution systems.

Primary data is sourced from clients, annual reports and their publications on corporate locations, logistics, technology use, market share, management systems, standards and commitment to improved environmental performance. Information on operations is also sourced from client:

- Supply chain mills, their technical manuals, corporate annual reports and sector experts, and
- Manufacturing specifications websites and factory site development licensed applications.

Background data is sourced from the International Energy Agency, IBISWorld, USGS Minerals, Franklin Associates, Boustead 6, Plastics Europe, CML2, Simapro 8, EcoInvent 3 and NREL USLCI model databases. Information on operations is also sourced from:

- Library, document, NPI and web searches, review papers, building manuals and
- Global Industry Association and Government reports on Best Available Technology (BAT).

For benchmarking, comparison and integrity checks inventory data is developed to represent BAT, business as usual and worst practice options with operations covering industry sector supply and infrastructure in Australia and overseas.

Such technology, performance and license conditions were modelled and evaluated across mining, farming, forestry, freight, infrastructure and manufacturing and building industry sectors since 1995.

As most sources do not provide estimates of accuracy, a pedigree matrix of uncertainty estimates to 95% confidence levels of geometric standard deviation<sup>2</sup> ( $\sigma_g$ ) is used to define quality as in Table 4<sup>6</sup>.

**Table 4 Data Quality Parameters and Uncertainty (U)**

| Correlation | Metric $\sigma_g$ | U ±0.01    | U ±0.05       | U ±0.10    | U ±0.20    | U ±0.30   |
|-------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Reliability | Reporting         | site audit | expert verify | region     | sector     | academic  |
|             | Sample            | >66% trend | >25% trend    | >10% batch | >5% batch  | <1% batch |
| Completion  | Including         | >50%       | >25%          | >10%       | >5%        | <5%       |
|             | Cut-off           | 0.01%w/w   | 0.05%w/w      | 0.1%w/w    | 0.5%w/w    | 1%w/w     |
| Temporal    | Data Age          | <3 years   | ≤5 years      | <10 years  | <15 years  | >16 years |
|             | Duration          | >3 years   | <3 years      | <2 years   | 1 year     | <1 year   |
| Geography   | Focus             | process    | line          | plant      | corporate  | sector    |
|             | Range             | continent  | nation        | plant      | line       | process   |
| Technology  | Typology          | actual     | comparable    | in class   | convention | in sector |

No data set with >±30% uncertainty is used without notation in the LCA as well as the EPD.

<sup>6</sup> Evah Institute data quality control system accords with UNEP SETAC Global LCI Database Quality 2010 Guidelines





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## 12. Supply Chain Modelling Assumptions

Australian building sector rules and Evah assumptions applied are defined in Table 5.

**Table 5 Scope Boundaries Assumptions and Metadata**

| Quality/Domain             | National including Import and Export   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Process Model              | Typical industry practice with currently most common or best (BAT) technology                |
| Resource flows             | Regional data for resource mapping, fuels, energy, electricity and logistics                 |
| Temporal                   | Project data was collated from 2015 to 2019  |
| Geography                  | Designated client, site, regional, national, Pacific Rim then European jurisdiction          |
| Representation             | Designated client, their suppliers and energy supply chains back to the cradle               |
| Consistency                | Model all operations by known given operations with closest proximity                        |
| Technology                 | Pacific Rim industry supply chain technology typical of 2015 to 2019                         |
| Functional Unit            | Typical product usage with cleaning & disposal/m <sup>2</sup> over the set year service life |
| <b>System Control</b>      |  |
| Primary Sources            | Clients and suppliers mills, publications, websites, specifications & manuals                |
| Other Sources              | IEA 2019, GGT 2019, Boustead 2013, Simapro 2016, IBIS 2019, EcolInvent 2019                  |
| Data mix                   | Power grid and renewable shares updated to latest IEA 2019 reports                           |
| Operational                | Company data for process performance, product share, waste and emissions                     |
| Logistics                  | Local data is used for power, fuel mix, water supply, logistics share & capacity             |
| New Data Entry             | VliegLCA, Evah Institute 2019; Global Green Tag Researchers 2019                             |
| Data Generator             | Manufacturers, Evah Institute 2019; GGT 2019; Meta: IBIS 2019, Other pre 2019                |
| Data Publisher             | The Evah Institute Pty Ltd to Global GreenTag and designated client only                     |
| Persons input              | All contributors cited in Evah & Global GreenTag records or websites                         |
| <b>Data Flow &amp; Mix</b> |  |
| System Boundary            | Earth's cradle of all resource & emission flows to end of use, fitout or build life          |
| System flows               | All known from and to air, land, water and community sources & sinks                         |
| Capital inclusions         | Natural stocks, industry stockpiles, capital wear, system losses and use                     |
| Arid Practice              | Dry technology adopted, Water use is factored by 0.1 as for e.g. mining                      |
| Transportation             | Distance >20% than EU; >20% fuel efficient larger vehicles, load & distance                  |
| Industrial                 | Company or industry sector data for manufacturing and minerals involved                      |
| Mining                     | All raw material extraction is based on Australian or Pacific Rim technology                 |
| Imported fuel              | Mix is from nearest sources is e.g. UAE, SE Asia, Canada or New Zealand                      |
| Finishes                   | Processing inputs with finishing burdens are factored in. If not that is denoted             |
| <b>Validation</b>          |  |
| Accuracy                   | 10 <sup>th</sup> generation study is ± 5 to 15% uncertain due to some background data        |
| Completeness               | All significant operations are tracked and documented from the cradle to grave               |
| Precision                  | Tracking of >90% flows applies a 90:10 rule sequentially to 99.9% and beyond                 |
| Allocation                 | %100 to co products on reaction stoichiometry by energetic or mass fraction                  |
| Burdens                    | All resource use from & emissions to community air land, water are included                  |
| Plausibility               | Results are checked and benchmarked against BAT, BAU & worst practice                        |
| Sensitivity                | Calculated U is reported & compared to libraries of Bath U RICE & EcolInvent 3.2             |
| Validity Checks            | Are made versus Plastics Europe, Ecobilan, GaBi & or Industry LCA Literature                 |



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### 13. References for this LCA & EPD

- Australian & New Zealand (ANZECC) Guidelines For Fresh & Marine Water Quality (2000) <http://www.environment.gov.au/water/quality/national-water-quality-management-strategy>
- Basel Convention (2011) Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste & Disposal <http://www.basel.int/portals/4/basel%20convention/docs/text/baselconvention-text-e.pdf>
- Boustead (2014) Model 6 LCI database <http://www.boustead-consulting.co.uk/publicat.htm> USA & UK
- EcolInvent (2016) LCI Model 3 database <http://www.ecoinvent.ch/> EcolInvent, Switzerland
- Evah (2019) LCA Tools, Databases & Methodology at <http://www.evah.com.au/tools.html>
- Franklin Associates (2019) US LCI Database <http://www.fal.com/index.html> Eastern Research Group US
- GreenTag™ Certification (2019) [http://www2.ecospecifier.org/services\\_offered/greentag\\_certification](http://www2.ecospecifier.org/services_offered/greentag_certification)
- GreenTag™ (2019) Product Category Rules <http://www.globalgreentag.com/greentag-epd-program>
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- Jones D.G et al. (2009) Chapter 3: Material Environmental LCA in Newton P et al., (eds) Technology, Design & Process Innovation in the Built Environment, Taylor & Francis, UK
- IBISWorld (2014) Market Research, <http://www.ibisworld.com.au/> IBISWorld Australia
- International Energy Agency (2019) Energy Statistics <http://www.iea.org/countries/membercountries/>
- ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management Systems Requirements
- ISO 14001:2004 Environmental management systems: Requirements with guidance for use
- ISO 14004:2004 EMS: General guidelines on principles, systems & support techniques
- ISO 14015:2001 EMS: Environmental assessment of sites & organizations (EASO)
- ISO 14020:2000 Environmental labels & declarations — General principles
- ISO 14024:2009 Environmental labels & declarations -- Type I Principles & procedures
- ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labelling & declarations Type III EPDs Principles & procedures
- ISO 14031:1999 EM: Environmental performance evaluation: Guidelines
- ISO 14040:2006 EM: Life cycle assessment (LCA): Principles & framework
- ISO 14044:2006 EM: LCA: Requirement & guideline for data review: LCI; LCIA, Interpretation results
- ISO 14064:2006 EM: Greenhouse Gases: Organisation & Project reporting, Validation & verification
- ISO 15392:2008 Sustainability in building construction General principles
- ISO 15686-1:2011 Buildings & constructed assets Service life planning Part 1: General principles
- ISO 15686-2:2012 Buildings & constructed assets Service life (SL) planning Part 2: prediction
- ISO 15686-8:2008 Buildings & constructed assets SL planning Part 8: Reference & estimation
- ISO 21929-1:2011 Sustainability in building construction Sustainability indicators Part 1: Framework
- ISO 21930:2007 Building construction: Sustainability, Environmental declaration of building products
- ISO/TS 21931-1:2010 Sustainability in building construction: Framework for assessment, Part 1:
- ISO 21932:2013 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works -- A review of terminology
- Plastics Europe (2019) Portal <http://www.plasticseurope.org/plastics-sustainability/eco-profiles.aspx>
- Pre (2016) SimaPro 8 Software, The Netherlands <http://www.pre-sustainability.com/simapro-manuals>
- Myhre et al, 2013, Anthropogenic and Natural Radiative Forcing Chapter 8 in Stocker et al (eds.) Climate Change 2013, AR5 of the IPCC, Cambridge U Press UK. <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>
- Roache S. K. (2012) IMF Report WP/12/115 China's Impact on World Commodity Markets <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2012/wp12115.pdf> International Monetary Fund
- UNEP (2016) Persistent Organic Pollutants <http://www.chem.unep.ch/pops/> The UN
- USLCI (2019) Life-Cycle Inventory Database <https://www.lcacommons.gov/nrel/search>, USA
- U.S. Geological Survey National Minerals (2019) <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/> USA
- US EPA (2016) Database of Sources of Environmental Releases of Dioxin like Compounds in U.S <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=20797> p 1-38, 6-9, USA



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## 14. Reviewers Report Conclusions

The independent LCA reviewer's report confirmed that the LCA project report and addition information addressed the EPD.

The verifier was not involved in developing the LCA or EPD and has no conflict of interests from their organisational position.

While the report is confidential its conclusions confirmed that documentation according to set ISO Standard requirements was provided including evidence from the:

### The Evah Institute, the LCA developer:

- a) Recipes of input and output data of unit processes used for LCA calculations ✓
- b) Datasheets of measures, calculations, estimates and emails with sources as in Table 6 ✓
- e) References to literature and databases from which data was extracted as noted in Table 6 ✓
- g) Notes on supply chain processes and scenarios satisfying requirements of this Standard ✓
- i) Embodied Energy shares as used for sensitivity analyses re ISO 14044:2006, 4.5.3.3 ✓
- j) Proof percentages or figures in calculations in the end of life scenario ✓
- k) Notes on proof of % and allocation calculations ✓
- o) All operations covered Vs criteria and substantiation used to determine system boundaries ✓

### Product Manufacturer in:

- c) Specifications used to create the manufacturer's product ✓
- d) Citations, references, specifications or regulations & data showing completeness ✓
- f) Specification demonstrating that the building product can fulfil the intended use ✓

### The Certifier Global GreenTag on:

- l) Notes and calculation of averages of different locations yielding generic data ✓
- m) Substantiating additional environmental information ISO 14025:2006, 7.2.4 ✓
- n) Procedures for data collection, questionnaires, instructions, confidentiality deeds ✓

### Requiring No Evidence:

As the EPD is cradle to grave as well as PCR compliant the independent reviewer did not need to:

- h) Substantiate a few stages as all stages were substantiated ✓
- p) Substantiate alternatives when no other choices and assumptions were applied ✓
- q) Demonstrate consistency for few stages as the same rules in Tables 5 and 6 applied to all. ✓



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This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) discloses potential environmental outcomes compliant with ISO 14025 for business to business communication.

**Further and explanatory information is found at**

<http://www.globalgreentag.com/>

or contact:

[certification1@globalgreentag.com](mailto:certification1@globalgreentag.com)



**Global GreenTag<sup>Cert</sup>™ EPD Program**

**Environmental Product Declaration**

**Compliant to ISO 14025**

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