

Environmental Product Declaration



In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 for:

TRINITY Collection on Bitback

from

Bloq



Programme:

The International EPD® System, www.environdec.com

Programme operator:

EPD International AB

EPD registration number:

EPD-IES- 0026741:001

Version date:

2025-11-07

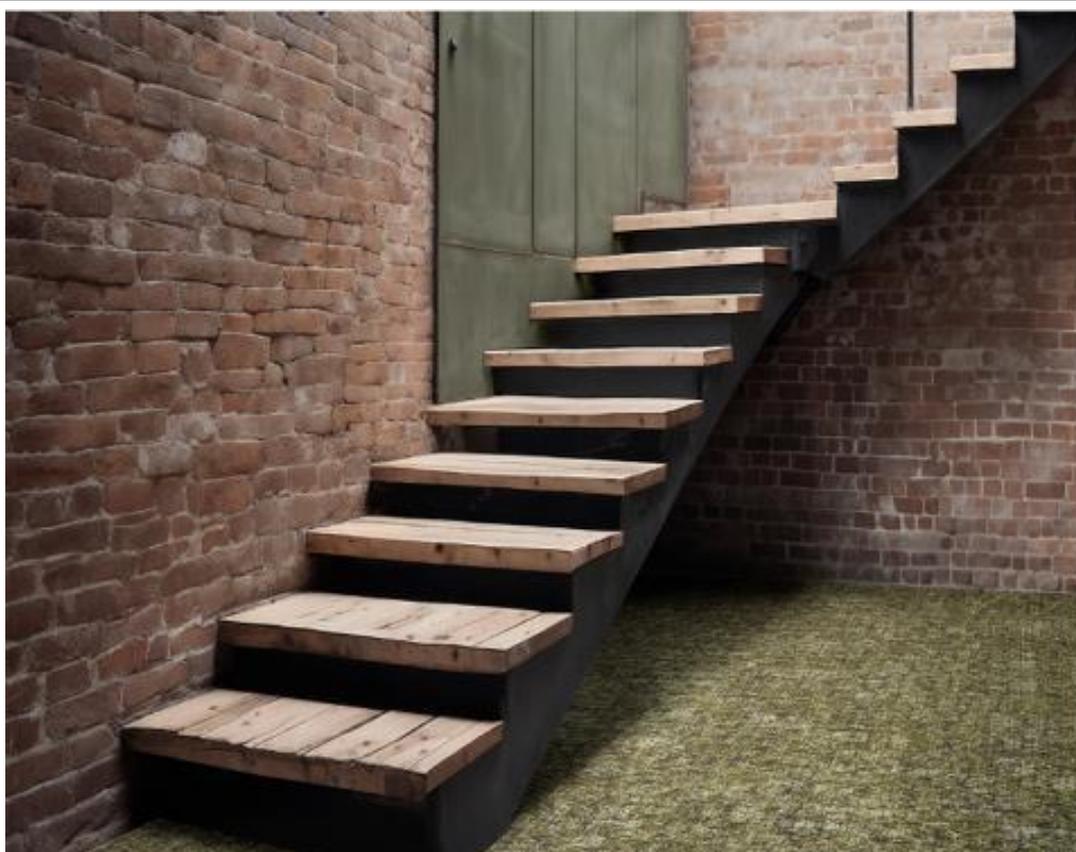
Validity date:

2030-11-07

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An EPD may be updated or depublished if conditions change. To find the latest version of the EPD and to confirm its validity, see www.environdec.com.



General information

Programme Information

Programme:	The International EPD® System
Address:	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden
Website:	www.environdec.com
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Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification
Product Category Rules (PCR)
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)
Product category rules (PCR): PCR 2019:14 Construction Products Version 2.0.1 serves as the Core Product Category Rule (PCR) c-PCR-004 Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings (EN 16810:2017) Version 1.0.0 2025-04-08 UN CPC Code: 2723
PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. A full list of members available on www.environdec.com . The review panel may be contacted via info@environdec.com .
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
LCA accountability: Chandler Jacobson; WAP Sustainability Consulting
Third-party verification
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPD verification by individual verifier <input type="checkbox"/> INTERNAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXTERNAL Third-party verifier: Thomas P. Gloria, PhD, Industrial Ecology Consultants Approved by: The International EPD® System
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <small>Procedure for follow-up the validity of the EPD is at minimum required once a year with the aim of confirming whether the information in the EPD remains valid or if the EPD needs to be updated during its validity period. The follow-up can be organized entirely by the EPD owner or together with the original verifier via an agreement between the two parties. In both approaches, the EPD owner is responsible for the procedure being carried out. If a change that requires an update is identified, the EPD shall be re-verified by a verifier</small>

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programmes, or not compliant with EN 15804, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they must be based on the same PCR (including the same version number) or be based on fully-aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have equivalent system boundaries and descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and allocation methods; apply identical cut-off rules and impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterization factors); have equivalent content declarations; and be valid at the time of comparison. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

Company information

Owner of the EPD: Bloq

Contact: Stefaan Roose s.roose@bloq.nl

Description of the organization: Bloq is the commercial division of Betap founded in 2021. However, the mother company Betap was established in 1918 as a manufacturer of rush mats. Today Betap is a member of the Condor Group. Throughout the years, they have continued to expand their team with experienced professionals, aiming for sustainable growth and a shared vision: one of lasting relationships, beautiful products, and affordable design. Bloq’s production facility is located in Genemuiden, a small town in the Northeast of The Netherlands that is considered the birthplace of rush mats from as early as the 1600s. Thanks to its high-quality production and level of expertise, the town quickly developed into a central hub of the carpet industry, exporting its authentic products worldwide. Up to this day, all Betap production takes place here. Backed by this rich history, the Betap group has now grown into an internationally renowned carpet manufacturer. Working with some of the most reputable architects, designers, and commercial carpet partners, Bloq’s high-traffic commercial carpet is used across the world in prestigious office buildings, hotels, universities, museums, and various leisure applications.

Product-related or management system-related certifications: No product-related or management system-related certifications are declared.

Location of production site(s): Genemuiden, Netherlands

Product information

Product name: TRINITY Collection Carpet Tile on Bitback

UN CPC code: UNCPC 2723 Carpets and other textile floor coverings

Product description: TRINITY is a revolutionary line of carpet tiles with innovation and sustainability at its core. It is crafted from ECONYL® recycled Nylon 6 yarn in an effort to reduce the environmental footprint of the product. The TRINITY Collection includes three products, Assembly, Unity, and Sensity, that are color variations of the same product.

Bloq TRINITY Carpet Tile	Value	Unit
Type of Manufacture	Tufted	N/A
Yarn Type	Bulk Continuous Filament Nylon	N/A
Pile Fiber Composition	100% Recycled Polyamide 6 yarn from Aquafil	N/A
Total Thickness	5.5	[mm]
Total carpet mass	4146	[g/m ²]
Effective Pile Thickness	2.3	[mm]
Number of Tufts or loops /dm ²	2091	[/dm ²]
Surface Pile Mass	650	[g/m ²]
Secondary Backing	Bitback- bitumen and CaCO ₃ blend	N/A
Body Voltage	≤2.0	kV
Vertical Resistance	1x10 ⁹	Ω
Thermal Resistance (at 23 °C)	0.05212	m ² K/W

Geographical scope: The geographical scope of raw material acquisition and the manufacturing portion of the life cycle is spread out across Europe. Tufting, cutting, and packaging are all done at BLOQ’s facility in the Netherlands. Dyeing is completed at a partner’s facility in Italy while the binding process occurs at another partner’s facility in the Netherlands. Customer distribution, site-installation, and use portions of the life cycle are within the Europe.

Product Lifespan:

In this study, the reference service life (RSL) of the products is 1 year per the reference PCR and not based on expected product performance. Carpet tile products are often indicated to have a lifespan of 15 years and are typically be replaced for aesthetic rather than functional purposes.

LCA information

Declared unit: One (1) m² of installed flooring.

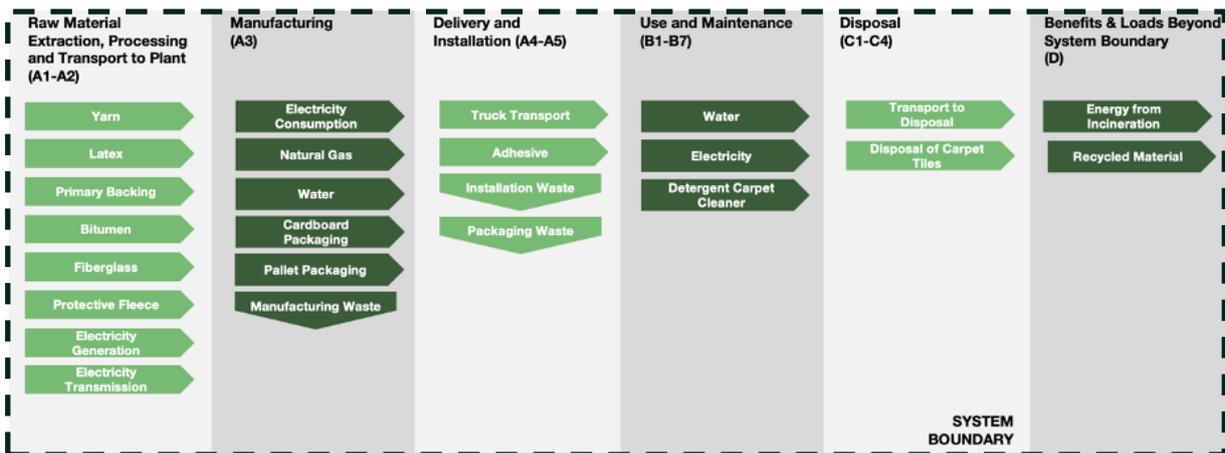
Reference service life (RSL): One (1) year based on EN 1307 testing and PCR.

Time representativeness: Primary data were provided by the manufacturer and represent all information for calendar year 2023. Using this data meets the PCR requirements

Database(s) and LCA software used: Sphera Managed LCA Content (fka GaBi) 2025.1 and Sphera LCA for Experts (fka GaBi) 10.9.1.17

Description of system boundaries: Cradle-to-grave. Floor coverings do not contribute to modules B1 and B3-B7 according to the standard EN 16810. Bloq carpet products have a passive use phase with no energy or water consumption. With an RSL of 1 year, the carpet requires no repair or replacement. Consequently, modules B1 and B3 to B7 are zero, and only module B2 (maintenance, including cleaning) contributes to the use stage.

System diagram:



Manufacturing: Undyed yarn is shipped to Bloq (Netherlands) where it is tufted onto a primary backing. The tufted material is then sent to Bloq’s dyeing partner in Italy where the carpet is dyed before being returned to Bloq. At Bloq, a filament coating and latex pre-coating are applied. The carpet is then sent to another production partner in the Netherlands, where the fiberglass and bitumen-based backing are applied. After returning to Bloq, the carpet is cut, packaged, and shipped to the customer.

Energy: Energy resources used in the manufacturing process are accounted for in the model. The electricity is sourced from the power grid, and no onsite electricity generation is used. Bloq has a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) through which 100% of its manufacturing facility electricity is

assured to be generated from wind. Additionally, Bloq's binding partner provided a PPA verification detailing that 50% of its electricity is sourced from wind. Electricity residual grid mix datasets from MLC are used to assess the remaining generation, distribution, and transmission of electricity for binding. Secondary datasets for other fuels, packaging, and waste were utilized from the MLC database.

Most of the production happens in the Netherlands (tufting, cutting, bitumen binding, etc.) while dyeing happens in Italy. The GWP-GHG value for the Netherlands residual grid mix is $4.22E-01$ kg CO₂-eq/kWh and the Italian residual grid mix is $6.83E-01$ kg CO₂-eq/kWh. In modeling electricity consumption associated with Bloq and its binding partner's PPAs, an MLC dataset for NL: Electricity from Wind was used with a GWP-GHG value of $1.10E-02$ kg CO₂-eq/kWh.

Manufacturing inputs and outputs per functional unit were calculated by using annual figures and dividing them by annual production. Packaging materials are also included in the model in this stage with the values being calculated via direct measurement.

End of life: Production waste disposal has been modeled as per guidelines in [EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol and Guidelines](#) which are commonly referenced in the LCA community. The cut-off methodology for recycling has been applied. Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary were modeled. More information about Module D can be found in the Module D section later in this EPD.

Assumptions: Throughout this study, value choices and judgements that may have affected the LCA have been described. Additional decisions are summarized below:

- The inclusion of overhead energy data was determined appropriate due to the inability to sub-meter and isolate manufacturing energy from overhead energy.
- As a new product, limited TRINITY Collection-specific manufacturing information was available for this study. Given this product undergoes the same manufacturing processes in the same locations as other Bloq carpet tiles, processing data covering other products was used in this study.
- The use and selection of secondary datasets from Sphera's MLC database – The selection of which generic dataset to use to represent an aspect of a supply chain is a significant value choice. Collaboration between the LCA practitioner, the manufacturer, and Sphera LCA FE data experts was invaluable in determining best-case scenarios in the selection of data. However, no generic data can be a perfect fit. Improved supply chain-specific data would improve the accuracy of results, however budgetary and time constraints also must be considered.

Cut-off Rules: Material inputs greater than 1% (based on total mass of the final product) were included within the scope of analysis. Material inputs less than 1% were included if sufficient data was available to warrant inclusion and/or the material input was thought to have significant environmental impact. Cumulative excluded material inputs and environmental impacts are less than 5% based on total weight of the functional unit; however, no known material inputs were excluded from this study. The list of excluded materials and energy inputs include:

- Production of infrastructure and capital goods for upstream, core, and downstream processes (e.g., production of manufacturing equipment) were excluded from this study; however, these were included for energy production facilities as required by the PCR.
- As the tools used during the installation of the product are multi-use tools and can be reused after each installation, the per-declared unit impacts are considered negligible and therefore are not included.
- Some material inputs may have been excluded within the MLC datasets used for this project. All MLC datasets have been critically reviewed and conform to the exclusion requirement of the PCR, General Programme Instructions for the International EPD System Version 5.0.0.

- There was some ambiguity around waste data provided for this study. Notably, no waste data was provided from Bloq’s dyeing partner. Based on industry knowledge, it was assumed that waste produced during the dyeing process is negligible and was deemed appropriate to be excluded from the study.

Data Quality: Overall, the data quality for this LCA is considered good. The geographic coverage, time coverage, and technological coverage are all good. The precision, consistency, and reproducibility are all high and the model is considered complete.

Process	Source type	Source	Reference year	Data category	Share of primary data, of GWP-GHG results for A1-A3
Extraction and production of raw materials	Database	Sphera MLC 2025.1	2024	Secondary data	0%
Transportation of raw materials	Database	Sphera MLC 2025.1	2024	Secondary data	0%
Generation of electricity and fuels used in manufacturing of product	Database	Sphera MLC 2025.1	2023	Primary data	55%
Total share of primary data, of GWP-GHG results for A1-A3					55%

Allocation: General principles of allocation were based on ISO 14040/44. Data provided by Bloq for this study was allocated by Bloq associates based on methodologies used for previous LCA efforts within the company. As such, data provided to LCA practitioners was provided on a per m² of carpet tile basis.

To derive a per-unit value for manufacturing inputs such as electricity, thermal energy and water, allocation based on total production by area was adopted. As a default, secondary MLC datasets use a physical basis for allocation. The TRINITY Collection of products are new to Bloq and are just beginning production as of the time of publication of this report. As such, manufacturing data used in this LCA were generated from the production of other carpet tile products within Bloq and its partners’ facilities. This was deemed appropriate given that the TRINITY Collection products undergo the same manufacturing pathway as the other products manufactured by Bloq and its partners and are of similar size and composition.

Of relevance to the defined system boundary is the method in which recycled materials were handled. Throughout the study recycled materials were accounted for via the cut-off method. Under this method, impacts and benefits associated with the previous life of a raw material from recycled stock are excluded from the system boundary. Impacts and benefits associated with secondary functions of materials at end of life are included within Module D (i.e. production into a third life or energy generation from the incineration plant). The study does include the impacts associated with reprocessing and preparation of recycled materials that are part of the bill of materials of the products under study.

Modules declared, geographical scope:

	Product stage			Construction Process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Resource recovery stage
	Raw Material Supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport to Site	Assembly/Install	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational Energy Use	Operational Water Use	Deconstruction Demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Modules declared	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	RER	RER	NL, IT	RER	RER	RER	RER	RER	RER	RER	RER	RER	RER	RER	RER	RER	RER
Specific data	55%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – products	0%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – sites	0%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

X = Module Included in LCA Report, ND = Module not Declared

Use stage: Floor coverings do not contribute to modules B1 and B3-B7 according to the standard EN 16810. Bloq carpet products have a passive use phase with no energy or water consumption. With an RSL of 1 year, the carpet requires no repair or replacement. Consequently, modules B1 and B3 to B7 are zero, and only module B2 (maintenance, including cleaning) contributes to the use stage.

Content information

All values are reported according to the functional unit of one square meter of installed carpet tile. No substances included in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization under REACH Regulations are present in TRINITY Collection Carpet Tile, either above the threshold for registration with the European Chemicals Agency or above 0,1% (wt/wt).

Component	Composition of Product	Mass (g/m ²)	Material
Yarn	16%	650	Recycled Nylon 6
Dye*	<1%	2450	Water, pigment, citric acid, thickener
Primary Backing	2%	90	Polyester
Precoating (latex)	21%	850	Calcium Carbonate, SBR, thickener
Bitback	60%	2500	Bitumen, Calcium Carbonate
Glass fiber	<1%	11	Fiberglass
Protective Fleece	1%	45	Polypropylene
Total Mass	100%	6596	N/A

*Wet mass of the dye is included in this table. Assume that once dried the mass of the dye is negligible and roughly equal to 0 yielding a total mass of 3667 g/m².

Packaging Information

Packaging Material	Quantity (kg/m ²)	Biogenic Carbon Contained (kg C)
Cardboard	0.115	0.0493
Wood Pallet	0.085	0.0425
HDPE	0.000886	N/A

Post-Factory Gate Scenario Development

A4 (Delivery to Installation Site) Scenario Per Declared Unit

	TRINITY Collection Carpet Tile
Vehicle Type	Truck-trailer, Euro 1, 34 - 40t gross weight / 27t payload capacity
Fuel Efficiency [L/100km]	56.2
Fuel Type	Diesel
Distance [km]	2245
Capacity Utilization [%]	61%
Weight of Products Transported [kg]	4.60
Capacity utilization volume factor	1

A5 (Installation) Scenario Per Declared Unit

Explicit installation instructions can be found at the following site: <https://blog.nl/installation>

	TRINITY Collection Carpet Tile	Transportation Distance (km)
Adhesive [kg/m ²]	0.097	N/A
Product Wastage [%]	3.50%	N/A
Product Wastage to Incineration [kg]	0.145	130
Waste materials at the construction site before waste processing, generated by product installation [kg]	0.346	N/A
Packaging Waste to Landfill [kg]	0.040	80
Packaging Waste to Incineration [kg]	0.031	130
Packaging Waste to Recycling [kg]	0.129	80
Total Biogenic Carbon Contained in All Packaging Components [kg/CO ₂]	0.337	N/A
Biogenic Carbon Contained in Cardboard Packaging [kg/CO ₂]	0.181	N/A
Biogenic Carbon Contained in Wood Pallet Packaging [kg/CO ₂]	0.156	N/A
Biogenic Carbon Contained in HDPE Packaging [kg/CO ₂]	0.00	N/A

B1-B7 (Use Stage) Scenario Per Declared Unit

For more details on Bloq Carpet Maintenance please see the [website](#).

Name	Value
RSL	1 year
Design application parameters	Installation per recommendation by manufacturer
An assumed quality of work, when installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions	Accepted industry standard
Indoor environment (if relevant for indoor applications)	Normal building operating conditions
Use conditions, e.g. frequency of use, mechanical exposure	Normal building operating conditions

Level of Use (per EN ISO 10894)	Cleaning Process	Cleaning Frequency	Consumption of energy and resources
Commercial – General	Vacuuming	Daily (250 days/year)	Electricity - 0.95 kWh/ m ² / yr
	Deep Clean	Twice per year	Electricity - 0.05 kWh/ m ² / yr Water - 1.9 kg/ m ² / yr Neutral detergent - 0.1kg/ m ² / yr

C1-C4 (Product End of Life) Scenario Per Declared Unit

End of life for TRINITY Collection Carpet Tile was modeled as shown below. Distance to end of life was assumed based on the PCR used in this study.

Distribution Details	Value
Collected as mixed construction waste [kg]	4.24
Waste to Landfill [kg]	4.24
Distance to Landfill [km]	80

Module D (Benefits and Loads Beyond the System Boundary) Scenario Per Declared Unit

Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary are accounted for in Module D and are to be declared according to the PCR.

For Bloq’s TRINITY Collection carpet tile, benefits and loads beyond the system boundary are associated with incineration and recycling of materials at their end-of-life. This occurs in module A5.

Incineration benefits and loads are associated with the generation of energy during the incineration process. This energy comes in two forms: electricity and thermal energy in the form of steam. Incineration was modeled using material type-specific (i.e., plastic, pulp, metal, etc.) MLC datasets for the RER region with their assumed electrical and thermal efficiency values.

For plastic recycling, the value of plastic avoided uses Polyamide 6 granulate as a material credit for Module D as a conservative option from the various plastics used in A1-A3.

Impact Category Details

Impact Category	Acronym	Unit
Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804+A2, E.F. 3.1 reference package		
Global Warming Potential Total	GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels	GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq
Global Warming Potential biogenic	GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq
Global Warming Potential land use and land use change;	GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP	kg CFC-11 eq.
Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance	AP	Mole of H ⁺ eq.
Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment	EP-freshwater	kg P eq.
Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment;	EP-marine	kg N eq.
Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance	EP-terrestrial	Mole of N eq.
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	POCP	kg NMVOC eq.
Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources*	ADP-minerals	kg Sb eq.
Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential*	ADP-fossil	MJ
Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption*	Water	m ³
Optional Environmental Indicators		
Global Warming Potential Greenhouse Gas	GWP - GHG	kg CO ₂ eq
Particulate matter	PM	Disease Incidences
Ionizing radiation, human health**	IR	kBq U235 eq.
Ecotoxicity, freshwater*	ET	CTUe
Human toxicity, cancer*	HT _C	CTUh
Human toxicity, non-cancer*	HT _{nc}	CTUh
Land use	LU	Pt
Resource Use Indicators		
Use of renewable primary energy	PERE	MJ LHV
Use of renewable primary energy as materials	PERM	MJ LHV
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	PERT	MJ LHV
Use of non-renewable primary energy	PENRE	MJ LHV
Use of non-renewable primary energy as materials	PENRM	MJ LHV
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	PENRT	MJ LHV
Secondary materials	SM	kg
Renewable secondary fuels	RSF	MJ
Non-renewable secondary fuels	NRSF	MJ
Net use of fresh water	FW	m ³
Waste and Output Flow Indicators		
Hazardous waste disposed	HWD	kg
Non-hazardous waste disposed	NHWD	kg
Radioactive Waste deposited	RWD	kg
Components for reuse	CRU	kg
Materials for recycling	MFR	kg
Materials for energy recovery	MER	kg
Exported electrical energy	EEE	MJ
Exported thermal energy	EET	MJ

* Disclaimer: The results of these environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator. **This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Results of environmental performance indicators

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804+A2

Disclaimers: The results presented below include Modules A1-C4 and Module D. Use of A1-A3 results without considering results of associated with Modules A5 and C1-C4 is discouraged as it does not accurately represent the full life cycle impacts of the product presented in this EPD, and in some instances (e.g., those relating to biogenic carbon) this can lead to misleading claims.

The estimated impact results are only relative statements, which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins and/or risks.

TRINITY Collection Carpet Tile on Bitback

Results per declared unit [one square meter of installed carpet tile]												
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
EN 15804+A2, E.F. 3.1 reference package LCIA results												
GWP-Total	kg CO ₂ eq	7.53E+00	8.50E-01	8.42E-01	0.00E+00	1.21E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.23E-02	0.00E+00	7.69E-02	-6.08E-02
GWP-Fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	7.89E+00	8.37E-01	4.03E-01	0.00E+00	1.20E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.20E-02	0.00E+00	7.62E-02	-5.90E-02
GWP-Biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	-3.69E-01	4.30E-03	4.38E-01	0.00E+00	1.04E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.43E-04	0.00E+00	4.61E-04	-1.42E-03
GWP-LULUC	kg CO ₂ eq	6.74E-03	8.91E-03	1.10E-03	0.00E+00	1.73E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.23E-05	0.00E+00	2.81E-04	-3.53E-04
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq.	1.06E-09	1.44E-13	3.75E-11	0.00E+00	3.69E-12	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.96E-15	0.00E+00	2.27E-13	-4.83E-13
AP	Mole of H ⁺ eq.	1.32E-02	9.06E-03	1.03E-03	0.00E+00	1.87E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.39E-04	0.00E+00	5.13E-04	-2.58E-04
EP-Freshwater	kg P eq.	4.95E-05	2.33E-06	2.89E-06	0.00E+00	1.03E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.63E-08	0.00E+00	1.29E-05	-1.66E-06
EP-Marine	kg N eq.	4.66E-03	4.61E-03	4.09E-04	0.00E+00	6.63E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.77E-05	0.00E+00	1.28E-04	-1.08E-04
EP-Terrestrial	Mole of N eq.	5.06E-02	5.02E-02	4.53E-03	0.00E+00	7.36E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.40E-04	0.00E+00	1.40E-03	-1.04E-03
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	1.24E-02	8.59E-03	9.89E-04	0.00E+00	1.50E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.32E-04	0.00E+00	3.88E-04	-2.95E-04
ADP-Minerals	kg Sb eq.	7.63E-07	5.76E-08	9.15E-08	0.00E+00	3.34E-08	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.49E-09	0.00E+00	4.85E-09	-2.37E-08
ADP-Fossil	MJ	1.53E+02	1.11E+01	7.84E+00	0.00E+00	1.88E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.43E-01	0.00E+00	1.08E+00	-9.09E-01
Water	m ³ world equiv.	2.77E+00	3.96E-03	1.09E-01	0.00E+00	5.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.94E-04	0.00E+00	8.59E-03	-1.06E-02

Results per declared unit [one square meter of installed carpet tile]												
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Additional Environmental Results												
GWP - GHG	kg CO ₂ eq	7.93E+00	8.48E-01	4.59E-01	0.00E+00	1.21E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.21E-02	0.00E+00	7.67E-02	-5.96E-02
PM	Disease incidences	1.54E-07	8.94E-08	1.13E-08	0.00E+00	1.71E-09	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.31E-09	0.00E+00	6.10E-09	-4.33E-09
IRP	kBq U235 eq.	2.42E-01	3.01E-03	1.29E-02	0.00E+00	1.05E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.56E-04	0.00E+00	1.55E-03	-9.38E-03
ETP-freshwater	CTUe	5.34E+01	1.44E+01	3.40E+00	0.00E+00	3.45E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.91E-01	0.00E+00	1.41E+00	-4.04E-01
HTP-Cancer	CTUh	1.99E-09	1.96E-10	9.99E-11	0.00E+00	3.86E-11	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.20E-12	0.00E+00	2.13E-11	-1.50E-11
HTP-Non-Cancer	CTUh	2.41E-08	1.09E-08	2.16E-09	0.00E+00	1.21E-09	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.97E-10	0.00E+00	5.60E-10	-5.10E-10
LU	Pt	1.95E+01	4.90E+00	2.61E+00	0.00E+00	9.97E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	8.04E-02	0.00E+00	2.31E-01	-1.61E+01
Resource Use Parameters												
PERE	MJ	2.09E+01	8.36E-01	1.20E+00	0.00E+00	1.41E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.26E-02	0.00E+00	1.98E-01	-3.32E+00
PERM	MJ	0.00E+00										
PERT	MJ	2.09E+01	8.36E-01	1.20E+00	0.00E+00	1.41E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.26E-02	0.00E+00	1.98E-01	-3.32E+00
PENRE	MJ	1.02E+02	1.11E+01	6.05E+00	0.00E+00	1.88E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.43E-01	0.00E+00	1.08E+00	-9.09E-01
MJ	MJ	5.11E+01	0.00E+00	1.79E+00	0.00E+00							
PENRT	MJ	1.53E+02	1.11E+01	7.84E+00	0.00E+00	1.88E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.43E-01	0.00E+00	1.08E+00	-9.09E-01
SM	kg	0.00E+00										
RSF	MJ	0.00E+00										
NRSF	MJ	0.00E+00										
FW	m ³	6.69E-02	4.13E-04	2.89E-03	0.00E+00	1.48E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.44E-05	0.00E+00	2.51E-04	-3.95E-04
Waste Parameters and Output Flows												
HWD	kg	1.46E-07	4.45E-10	5.80E-07	0.00E+00	2.51E-09	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.00E-11	0.00E+00	2.38E-10	-1.77E-08
NHWD	kg	5.15E-01	1.55E-03	1.95E-01	0.00E+00	3.94E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.55E-05	0.00E+00	4.25E+00	-3.75E-03
RWD	kg	2.29E-03	2.09E-05	1.10E-04	0.00E+00	6.78E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.86E-06	0.00E+00	1.29E-05	-5.72E-05
CRU	kg	0.00E+00										
MR	kg	8.26E-01	0.00E+00	1.58E-01	0.00E+00							
MER	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.11E-02	0.00E+00							
EEE	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.25E-02	0.00E+00	9.25E-02						
EET	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.26E-01	0.00E+00	-1.26E-01						

Additional environmental information

Technical datasheets, GUT Certifications, and more documentation pertaining to BLOQ's products can be found at <https://bloq.nl/downloads>.

Version History

EPD Version	Publication Date	Comments
1	2025.11.07	Original version of the EPD

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