

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Kraiburg Relastec GmbH & Co. KG
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
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Valid to	11.06.2031

Floor coverings made from recycled rubber granules-Group 1
KRAIBURG Relastec GmbH & Co. KG

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1. General Information

KRAIBURG Relastec GmbH & Co. KG

Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

Declaration number

EPD-KRA-20250471-IBC1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Floor coverings, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

12.06.2026

Valid to

11.06.2031



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(Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Floor coverings made from recycled rubber granules-Group 1

Owner of the declaration

Kraiburg Relastec GmbH & Co. KG
Fuchsberger Straße 4
29410 Salzwedel
Germany

Declared product / declared unit

1 kg of Kraiburg Relastec Floor covering made from recycled rubber granules

Scope:

Production of Kraiburg Relastec GmbH & Co. KG in Salzwedel, Germany. The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR	
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011	
☐	internally
☒	externally



Dr. Jan Werner,
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

The products of Kraiburg Relastec GmbH & Co. KG, are flexible floor coverings, primarily manufactured from recycled rubber granulate. The LCA results are linearly dependent on the thickness (mm) of the flooring sheets.

The covered products have various applications:

- Sportec: floorings for fitness centres
- Euroflex: Impact protection slabs and surfacing elements for playgrounds
- Kraitec: Structural protection mats for flat roofs
- Damtec: Acoustic insulation under floor coverings
- Kargotec: Anti-slip mats for securing loads
- Shieldtac: Rubber Ballistic Systems for Shooting Ranges & Training Centres

An average product was calculated that reflects typical input material recipes, transport and processing, weighted by the product volume of each product. All products covered by this EPD are listed in Appendix A.

For the use and application of the product, the respective national provisions at the place of use apply, in Germany for example the building codes of the federal states and the corresponding national specifications.

The declared products fall under the scope of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 (Construction Products Regulation, CPR). For placing the products on the market, the harmonised European standard EN 14041:2018 is applied. The products are CE marked in accordance with the CPR based on essential characteristics defined in Annex ZA.

2.2 Application

This Environmental Product Declaration describes an average product made from recycled rubber granulate. The results are based on representative production data for the year 2025 and comprehensively cover the key product characteristics of this product group. The average product was calculated as production-volume-weighted mean values of all products included in the product group.

This EPD is representative of all products listed in Appendix A.

Usage classes (FSCC according to CEN/TS 15398)		
Application	EN14041 usage class	FSCC symbol
Flooring for fitness centres	Class 34	
Impact protection slabs and surfacing elements for playgrounds	Not in scope of EN14041	
Structural protection mats for flat roofs	No usage class	
Acoustic insulation under floor coverings	Class 23	
Anti-slip mats for securing loads	No usage class	
Rubber ballistic systems for shooting ranges and training centres	Class 43	

2.3 Technical Data

The products covered by this EPD are floor coverings made from recycled rubber granules with varying compositions and applications. Since the products are manufactured according to customer specifications, most technical properties differ between product variants. They have CE marking and fall under the scope of the harmonised European standard EN 14041:2018 for resilient floor coverings, applied in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 (Construction Products

Regulation, CPR). The following fundamental technical characteristics are common to all products within the scope of this EPD:

Thickness: Product-specific; supplied in various thicknesses depending on application, between 3 and 40 mm.

Density: Typical density range of 6.8 – 10.5 kg/m²cm (EN ISO 845)

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Product thickness	3 - 40	mm
Grammage at a thickness of 1 cm	6800 - 10500	g/m ²
Product Form	roll/panel	-
Type of manufacture	manufacture/produce	-

Information such as performance indicators, test values, descriptions etc., can be found on the Kraiburg Relastec website:

- Sport: <https://www.kraiburg-relastec.com/sportec/>
- Sound and resonance: <https://www.kraiburg-relastec.com/damtec/>
- Structural preservation: <https://www.kraiburg-relastec.com/kraitec/>
- Securing of loads: <https://www.kraiburg-relastec.com/kargotec/>
- Fall protection: <https://www.kraiburg-relastec.com/euroflex/>
- Shooting ranges: <https://www.kraiburg-relastec.com/shieldtac/en/>

2.4 Delivery status

Kraiburg roll materials are supplied either on pallets or as loose rolls, while panel materials are delivered on pallets.

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

The product/article or at least one component contains substances included in the ECHA Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) (date: 21.01.2026) in a concentration above 0.1% by mass: no

The product/article or at least one component contains additional CMR substances of category 1A or 1B that are not included on the REACH-Candidate List, in a concentration above 0.1% by mass in at least one component: no

Biocides have been added to the present construction product or it has been treated with biocidal products (thus constituting a treated article within the meaning of the Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) No 528/2012): no

The product consists of:

- 41% waste rubber
- 53% tire granulate
- 5 % adhesives
- <0.2% virgin EPDM
- <0.01% fibres and connectors

2.6 Manufacture

The production process consists of the following steps: shredding, granulating, pressing, mixing, peeling, confectioning, cutting, lining and moulding. Shredding and granulating also includes processing of internal scraps. All process steps only require electricity and are undertaken in Salzwedel, Germany.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

Kraiburg Relastec GmbH & Co. KG has appropriate risk assessments in place to ensure occupational health and safety during the manufacturing process and to guarantee legal compliance. Risk prioritization is carried out using a risk matrix, in which the probability of occurrence and the severity of potential damage together determine a risk priority number. The company fully complies with the annual training requirements: supervisors instruct employees on the correct use of machinery and equipment, and specific hazards are highlighted. In addition, all employees receive further training through an internal e-learning program.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

This product can be installed as it is, and does not need any further manufacturing steps.

2.9 Packaging

Packaging is not declared as Modules A4 and A5 are not included in the system boundaries. Although packaging types are known (e.g. reusable wooden pallets and cardboard tubes), they are only relevant for product transport and installation, which are not part of the declared modules.

2.10 Condition of use

According to the current state of the art, it can be assumed that the Kraiburg Relastec Floor covering made from recycled rubber granules, when used properly, will retain both its properties and its material composition unchanged throughout its service life.

2.11 Environment and health during use

The material does not contain any substances that are released from the product during normal use. There is no evidence of emissions or substances being released into the environment that could have a negative impact on the environment or the health of users.

2.12 Reference service life

A reference service life (RSL) is not specified in this EPD. The actual service life of the products strongly depends on their application and is influenced in particular by installation conditions, intensity of use, mechanical stress, and environmental conditions.

The timeframes given below therefore do not represent reference service lives, but rather application-specific guidance

values for typical use cases:

- Indoor use: up to 20 years
 - Applications fully integrated into the building structure (e.g. impact sound insulation, roof constructions): in line with the building's service life
 - Outdoor use: approx. 15 years
 - Playground surfaces: approx. 10 years
 - Heavily used traffic areas: up to 7 years
- Aging and wear of the material depend on the respective application.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

The following table demonstrates the products properties in relation to fire, which are tested according to DIN EN 13501-1, Part 4, Tables 1-3 including applicable additional labelling.

Fire protection

Name	Value
Building material class	Efl
Smoke gas development	s1

Water

The products are intended for outdoor applications; consequently, no environmental impacts are expected from unexpected water exposure.

Mechanical destruction

No environmental impacts are expected to occur due to mechanical destruction of this product.

2.14 Re-use phase

In principle, this product can be recycled. However, no re-collection system is currently in place, therefore it must be assumed that the product is disposed of at the end of its service life.

2.15 Disposal

According to the EAV, this product is 17 02 03, plastic waste from demolition and dismantling. This product is a simple product, and therefore according to PCR Part A, 7.2 an 100% scenario was assumed, which is 100% incineration.

2.16 Further information

<https://www.kraiburg-relastec.com/>

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

The declared unit is 1 kg of floor coverings made from recycled rubber granules. This unit was chosen because the products included in this average product vary in size, thickness, and density.

The average areal weight is 0.85 kg/m² at a thickness of 1 mm, enabling customers to scale the environmental impacts to the thickness they order. No standard thickness exists, as it is determined by customer requirements.

The average product was calculated by recording the materials used throughout the year, weighted by production quantities. There is no standard formulation, as Kraiburg Relastec manufactures products according to customer specifications. However, the following ranges can be provided:

Input waste rubber: input of average product 0.47 kg; range of all products 0.00kg - 1.24 kg/kg product

Input tire granulate: input of average product 0.63 kg; range of all products 0.00kg - 1.16 kg/kg product

Input adhesives: input of average product 0.064 kg; range of all products 0.004kg - 0.08 kg/kg product
Scrap materials are regranulated and used internally.

The compositions of the products included in each group vary because Kraiburg Relastec manufactures customer-specific flooring solutions. Not all products contain all input materials, which is why the minimum input is zero for some of them. The proportions of secondary rubber granulate, internal regranulated rubber, polyurethane adhesive and auxiliary components therefore differ within defined ranges. All ranges and average values are documented in the background report; however, only the main inputs are reported in the EPD form for confidentiality reasons. Ranges for all remaining input materials are below 1 % of product mass and show no significant variability, so publishing exact values would not be meaningful for representativeness and would reveal confidential formulations. The average product composition is based on annual production-volume-weighted material balances and is therefore representative. The limited variability of dominant inputs and the grouping by cradle-to-gate GHG intensity ensure that the LCA results are robust with respect to formulation

differences.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	kg
Grammage	6.5 - 10.5	kg/m ²
Layer thickness	0.01	m

The production process is very similar for all products and shows very little variability. Overall, the production process plays a minor role, contributing less than 10% to the total emissions.

The upstream products — waste rubber, tire granulate, adhesives, EPDM, and other additives — have a significant influence on emissions in most impact categories.

By calculating an average product, according to production volume, the resulting life cycle assessment values can be considered robust.

3.2 System boundary

This Environmental Product Declaration describes an average product made from recycled rubber granulate. The declaration is prepared as a cradle-to-gate EPD with modules C1–C4 and module D, in accordance with EN 15804+A2 and PCR Part A §6.5.

The modules A1-A3 are presented aggregated for the product stage A1-A3.

A1-A3:

- Includes the production of primary raw materials, processing of pre-and post-consumer scrap, as well as processing of internal waste material used as input material.
- Considers transport of primary and secondary raw materials
- Manufacturing process consists of shredding, granulating, pressing, mixing, peeling, confectioning, cutting, lining, moulding. All processing steps only require electricity. For electricity the German residual mix was used (0.877 kg CO₂e/kWh).

The product's use phase was excluded in the calculations.

C1 Dismantling and deconstruction

The floor coverings can be taken apart without machinery or special equipment, which is why this module was assumed to be zero.

C2 Waste transport

Collection and transport of waste to the waste processing facility are considered.

C3 Waste processing

This process includes sorting, and incineration of waste material.

C4 Waste disposal

Since a 100% thermal recovery with energy recovery is assumed for the product, no further waste disposal processes occur in this module.

D Burdens and Credits outside the system boundary

It was assumed that post-consumer rubber products are incinerated. No further processing is necessary, and the energy generated is credited by substituting electricity from the European grid mix and heat from natural gas.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

Primary data from the Kraiburg Relastec plant were used for the production step in the product stage (A1-A3); upstream

processes were modelled with Ecoinvent v3.11, including a specific factor for tire granulate. Secondary materials follow the cut-off system model, and pre-consumer recyclates were economically allocated. Transport distances reflect actual sourcing routes or a 77 km assumption for end-of-life transport.

The declared system boundary includes modules A1–A3 and C1–C4.

Modules A4, A5 and B were not declared, as they are optional according to EN 15804 and PCR Part A and no generic and representative scenarios can be defined at product level for the declared average product.

End-of-life assumes 100% incineration with energy recovery, with credits reported in Module D.

Biogenic CO₂ from the natural-rubber fraction is reported in C3, and GWP-biogenic was implemented according to EN 15804 using a simplified characterization consistent with EF 3.1.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

Cut-off criteria were applied in accordance with PCR Part A. All relevant material and energy inputs were included, and no flows above 1% of mass or with relevant environmental impact were omitted. Secondary materials without economic value enter the system without upstream burdens, while market-relevant pre-consumer secondary materials are economically allocated. Packaging is not included, as it occurs only in transport and installation and lies outside the declared system boundaries (A4/A5), thereby fulfilling the cut-off criteria of EN 15804+A2 §6.3.6.

3.5 Background data

For the modeling of the product's EPD, Ecoinvent v3.11 was used and the calculations were performed using OpenLCA 2.5.0.

Tire granulate was modelled based on transport distances of the used tires to the granulating plant, and electricity consumption necessary for granulating based on Tushar et al. (2022).

The amount of heat and electricity recovered from the combustion of rubber, for Module D, is also derived from Ecoinvent.

3.6 Data quality

The data quality is considered high, since representative datasets were available for most input materials, and extensive primary data from 2025 were used. Only minor assumptions were necessary. The datasets are complete, consistent with the system boundaries, and reflect current state-of-the-art technology. Production takes place exclusively at the Kraiburg Relastec GmbH & Co.KG site in Salzwedel, Germany.

3.7 Period under review

The period under review is the year 2025, and the data collected is representative for that year.

3.8 Geographic Representativeness

Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product's lifespan: Germany

3.9 Allocation

Allocation follows EN 15804 and PCR Part A. Internal production scrap is generated across different product groups and pooled before regranulation and reuse. These internal residues have no economic value and do not constitute co-products. Therefore, no allocation between product groups is

applied, and burden shifting between groups with different scrap generation rates is avoided. All internal production residues are regranulated, and no production waste is incinerated; therefore, no energy-recovery credits occur within A1–A3. Secondary materials without economic value enter the system with zero burdens under the cut-off system model, while pre-consumer secondary materials with market value are economically allocated against virgin materials. Loads and benefits from recycling or energy recovery are assigned only to Modules C3 and D.

3.10 Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account.

Ecoinvent version 3.11 was used as the background database for the assessment. All calculations were undertaken in software OpenLCA 2.5.0.

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

The product contains <5% biogenic carbon.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	NA	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	-	kg C

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO₂.

A reference service life is not declared in this EPD because the actual service life of the products depends on the specific application, installation conditions and mechanical loads. The indicative service lives mentioned in the background report (e.g.

10–20 years) apply only under standard use conditions and manufacturer-recommended installation.

End of Life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type	1	kg
Collected as mixed construction waste	-	kg
Reuse	-	kg
Recycling	-	kg
Energy recovery	1	kg
Landfilling	-	kg

Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials (D), relevant scenario information

Name	Value	Unit
Electricity recovered	3.25	MJ
Heat recovered	6.36	MJ

5. LCA: Results

The following tables demonstrate the environmental impacts of 1 kg of Kraiburg Relastec Floor covering made from recycled rubber granules.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE OR INDICATOR NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	MND	MND	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg floor coverings made from recycled rubber granules

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO ₂ eq	6.85E-01	0	1.19E-02	3.16E+00	0	-5.01E-01
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO ₂ eq	6.79E-01	0	1.18E-02	2.94E+00	0	-4.75E-01
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO ₂ eq	3.86E-03	0	2.36E-05	2.18E-01	0	-2.57E-02
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO ₂ eq	1.42E-03	0	4.1E-06	1.45E-05	0	-9.06E-04
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	1.97E-08	0	2.6E-10	9.49E-10	0	-1.41E-08
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H ⁺ eq	2.76E-03	0	5.44E-05	4.38E-04	0	-1.68E-03
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	8.37E-07	0	8.37E-07	8.8E-06	0	-2.81E-04
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	7.84E-04	0	2.13E-05	1.75E-04	0	-3.35E-04
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	6.86E-03	0	2.33E-04	1.89E-03	0	-3.01E-03
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	2.52E-03	0	8.17E-05	4.85E-04	0	-1.02E-03
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	5.29E-06	0	3.96E-08	2.03E-07	0	-8.03E-07
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	1.15E+01	0	1.71E-01	4.56E-01	0	-1E+01
Water use (WDP)	m ³ world eq deprived	1.88E-01	0	9.43E-04	1.66E-01	0	-1.95E-01

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg floor coverings made from recycled rubber granules

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	9.67E+00	0	1.2E-01	2.72E+01	0	-1E+01
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	1.81E+00	0	0	-2.72E+01	0	0
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	1.15E+01	0	1.2E-01	0	0	-1E+01
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	1.11E+00	0	0	0	0	0
Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of non renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water (FW)	m ³	2.68E-03	0	1.01E-05	4.43E-03	0	-2.53E-03

RESULTS OF THE LCA - WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg floor coverings made from recycled rubber granules

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	1.88E-04	0	1.2E-06	9.01E-06	0	-7.92E-05
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	4.43E-01	0	1.25E-02	1.15E-01	0	-1.05E-01
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	2.1E-05	0	5.2E-08	4.78E-07	0	-5.06E-05
Components for re-use (CRU)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for recycling (MFR)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery (MER)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	0	0	0	3.25E+00	0	0
Exported thermal energy (EET)	MJ	0	0	0	6.36E+00	0	0

RESULTS OF THE LCA - additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 kg floor coverings made from recycled rubber granules

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	Disease incidence	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IR)	kBq U235 eq	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	CTUe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for humans (carcinogenic) (HTP-c)	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for humans (noncarcinogenic) (HTP-nc)	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soil quality index (SQP)	SQP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator 'Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235'. This impact category deals mainly with the potential 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 or radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators 'abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources', 'abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources', 'water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption', 'potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems', 'potential comparative toxic unit for humans – cancerogenic', 'Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic', 'potential soil quality index'. The results of these environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high as there is limited experience with these indicators.

6. LCA: Interpretation

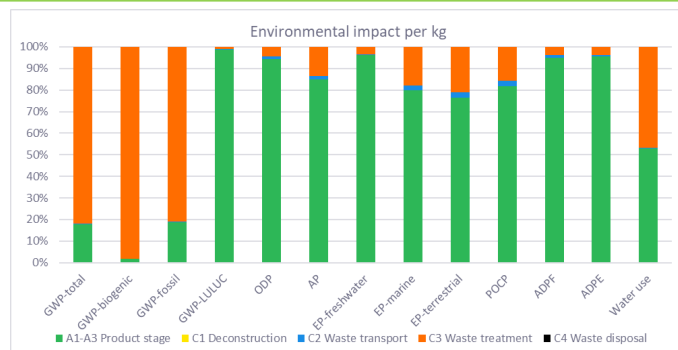
In this EPD, the highest environmental impacts for most categories occur in A1–A3, with raw material production being the dominant contributor. Adhesives represent only around 5 % of the product mass but account for 55–84 % of impacts in several categories (e.g. AP, EP-marine, POCP). Recycled rubber granulate, with a mass share of ≈45 %, contributes to GWP-fossil (0.11 kg CO₂e from A1–A3).

Transport of raw materials plays a subordinate role, contributing ≈20–22 % to EP-terrestrial and AP, while its share in GWP-fossil remains low at ≈3 %. Manufacturing processes and end-of-life transport (C2) each contribute <10 % across most categories.

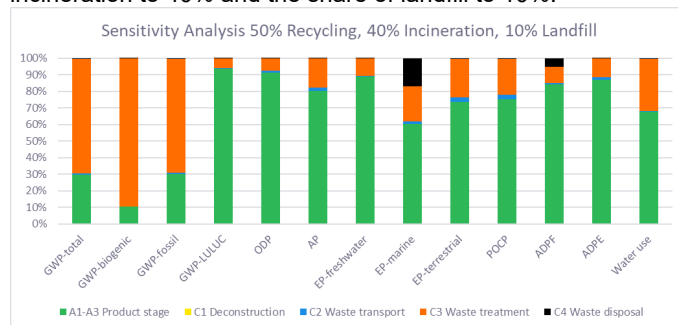
Module C3 is the dominant contributor to GWP, where the incineration of 1 kg of rubber flooring results in 2.94 kg CO₂e, accounting for ≈92 % of total GWP-fossil.

In Module D, the recovered heat (6.36 MJ) and electricity (3.25 MJ) substitute heat from natural gas. The avoided use of fossil energy sources reduce GWP fossil by 0.475 kg CO₂e. EP-freshwater is also influenced strongly by these substitution.

Overall, the environmental performance is driven primarily by raw material composition and end-of-life incineration, while transport and manufacturing processes play a subordinate role.



In the scenario analysis it was simulated how the emissions change if the share of recycling is changed to 50%, the share of incineration to 40% and the share of landfill to 10%.



7. Requisite evidence

No verification is required for this EPD, as no hazardous substances are used in accordance with the CLP Regulation. VOC emissions were tested by eco-INSTITUT Germany according to AgBB and EN 16516. The results confirm that no

VOC emissions were detected, with all values below the analytical detection limits (TVOC < 10 µg/m³; individual VOCs < 5 µg/m³).

8. References

Tire granulate

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