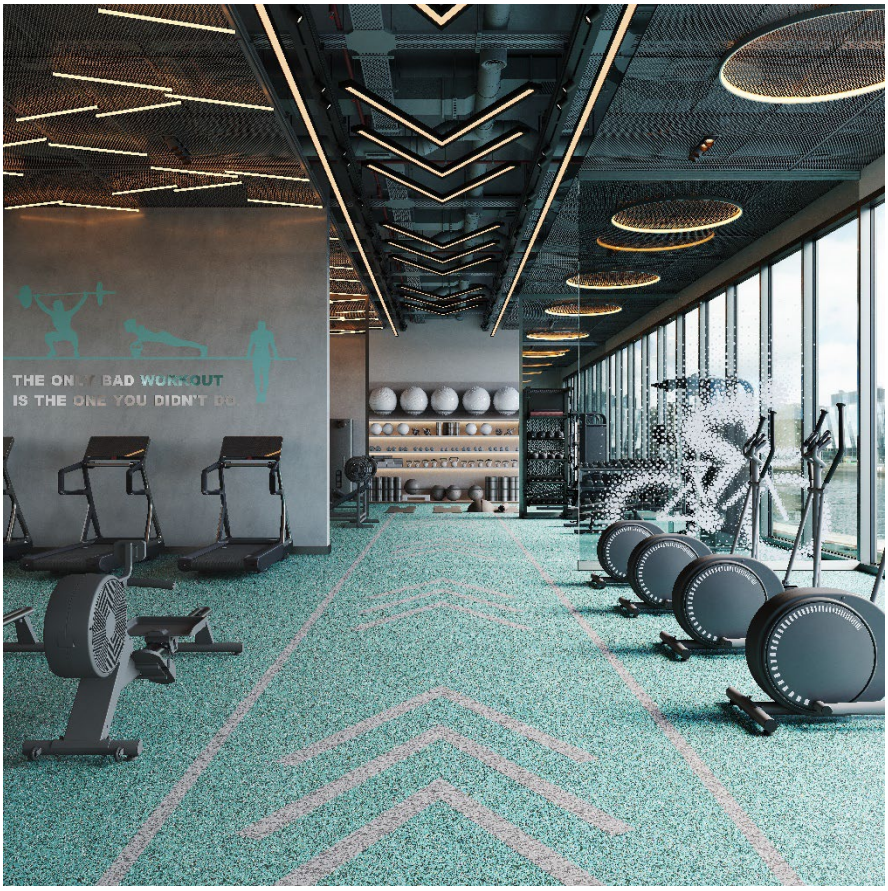
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

HERO ORIGINAL RUBBER SHEET 8MM

MOHAWK GROUP
RUBBER SHEET FLOORING



Hero Original Sheet
Hero Rubber made with Nike Grind is recycled rubber flooring that incorporates end-of-life athletic shoes, available in 17 colorways in tile and roll formats.

Mohawk Group

Sustainability is a core value for Mohawk. In addition to being the largest flooring manufacturer in the world, Mohawk is unique among other flooring manufacturers in that we produce every component of the carpet: fiber, yarn, carpet cushion, and carpet backing. Our culture drives us to seek innovation and efficiency throughout the life cycle of our products, thus reducing our consumption of water, energy, and raw materials. Mohawk also has the most diverse recycling programs in the industry. At Mohawk Group, we believe in better. And better for our world means being part of the climate change solution through decarbonization of our products. So, we're taking used shoes and recycling them into rubber flooring, to build a regenerative, climate-positive future to create a better tomorrow for people and the planet. Through third-party verification, Mohawk embraces transparency for the benefit of both itself and its customer.

For more information visit:
Mohawkgroup.com

UL CERTIFIED
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION
UL.COM/EPD

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

Hero Original Rubber Sheet 8mm
Rubber Sheet Flooring

According to ISO 14025
and ISO 21930:2017

EPD PROGRAM AND PROGRAM OPERATOR NAME, ADDRESS, LOGO, AND WEBSITE	UL Solutions 333 Pfingsten Rd, Northbrook, IL 60062 www.ul.com | www.spot.ul.com
General Program Instructions and Version Number	UL Solutions Program Operator Rules v2.7, 2022
Manufacturer Name and Address	Mohawk Industries, Inc. 160 Industrial Blvd., Calhoun, GA 30701
Declaration Number	4792383738.101.1
Declared Product & Functional Unit or Declared Unit	Original Functional Unit = 1 m2
Reference PCR and Version Number	PCR for Building-Related Products and Services, Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements, UL 10010, Version 4.0, March 2022; Part B: Flooring EPD Requirements, UL 10010-7, Version 2.0, September 2018
Description of product application/use	Rubber Sheet Good
Product RSL Description (if Appl.)	30 Years
Markets of Applicability	North America
Date of Issue	November 9, 2026
Period of Validity	5 Years
EPD Type	Product-specific
Range of Dataset Variability	N/A
EPD Scope	Cradle to Grave
Year(s) of reported primary data	2025
LCA Software & Version Number	LCA FE 2026.1
LCI Database(s) & Version Number	LCA FE 2026.1
LCIA Methodology & Version Number	TRACI 2.2

The PCR review was conducted by:	UL Solutions PCR Review Panel pcr@ul.com
This declaration was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14025: 2006. ☐ INTERNAL ☒ EXTERNAL	Cooper McCollum, UL Solutions
This life cycle assessment was conducted in accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR by:	Melissa North, Mohawk Industries
This life cycle assessment was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR by:	Kun Chen, UL Solutions

LIMITATIONS

Exclusions: EPDs do not indicate that any environmental or social performance benchmarks are met, and there may be impacts that they do not encompass. LCAs do not typically address the site-specific environmental impacts of raw material extraction, nor are they meant to assess human health toxicity. EPDs can complement but cannot replace tools and certifications that are designed to address these impacts and/or set performance thresholds – e.g. Type 1 certifications, health assessments and declarations, environmental impact assessments, etc.

Accuracy of Results: EPDs regularly rely on estimations of impacts; the level of accuracy in estimation of effect differs for any particular product line and reported impact.

Comparability: EPDs from different programs may not be comparable. Full conformance with a PCR allows EPD comparability only when all stages of a life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible". Example of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to different results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

1. Product Definition and Information

1.1 Description of Company/Organization

Mohawk is the leading manufacturer of carpet, wood, laminate, and luxury vinyl flooring that began in 1878. Mohawk is committed to growing in ways that are environmentally sound, socially responsible, and make sense to their stakeholders. The Mohawk Group strives to design and manufacture innovative products with reduced environmental and social impacts. As part of the world's largest flooring manufacturer, Mohawk feels a profound sense of responsibility to advance their shared mission of a more sustainable future.

1.2 Product Description

Product Identification



Mohawk's Hero rubber flooring is available in tile, plank, and sheet goods. A key ingredient in the flooring is Nike Grind made from recycled Nike footwear. The flooring is homogeneous and is composed of the same material throughout top to bottom. Key features of the product are durability, maintenance, and appearance. The product is designed for high-performance commercial and athletic environments, but it can be used in a wide range of settings due to its durability, slip resistance, impact absorption, and acoustic properties.

This study covers the 8mm Hero Original rubber sheet flloring. Hero rubber flooring is designed for high-energy spaces such as workplaces, schools, healthcare, hospitality, retail, and fitness. Hero rubber delivers design-forward visuals with a sustainable edge.

Product Specification

This product is covered by UNSPSC code 30161700 and CSI MasterFormat code 09 65 00 – Homogeneous Resilient Flooring.

Comparison of the environmental performance of construction works and construction products using EPD information shall be based on the product's use and impacts at the construction works level. In general, EPDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considered in a construction works context. Given this PCR ensures products meet the same functional requirements, comparability is permissible provided the information given for such comparison is transparent and the limitations of comparability are explained.

1.3 Application

Hero rubber flooring is designed for high-energy spaces such as workplaces, schools, healthcare, hospitality, retail, and fitness. Key features are durability, maintenance, and appearance. The product covered in this study is very resistant to wear and tear due to the uniform structure.

1.4 Declaration of Methodological Framework

This LCA is a cradle-to-grave study. This EPD covers the entire life cycle of the product from cradle to grave (modules A1-D) excluding modules for which there are no inputs/outputs. A summary of the life cycle stages can be found in Table 12.

The reference service life is 30 years and is only applicable if all manufacturing guidelines are followed regarding site selection, installation, and maintenance.

The cut-off criteria are described in Section 2.4 and allocation procedures are described in Section 2.8. No known flows are deliberately excluded from this EPD.

1.5 Technical Requirements

The following technical data describes the product undergoing life cycle assessment.

Table 1: Technical data

NAME		VALUE	UNIT
Product Thickness		8.0	mm
Product Weight		11.23	kg/m^2
Product Form	Sheet	4 x 25	ft

1.6 Properties of Declared Product as Delivered

Hero Original rubber sheet comes in rolls 4 ft. wide by up to 25 ft. long. The rolls are wrapped around a cardboard tube to prevent collapsing. Rolled goods then are stacked on pallets and secured with plastic film and metal straps for transport. Mohawk encourages installers to recycle the packaging in local recycling programs.

1.7 Material Composition

The materials that make up the product are indicated in Table 2.

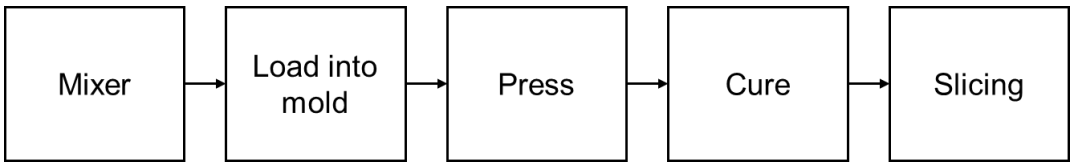
Table 2: Material composition

COMPONENT	MASS %
Ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM)	62.1%
Nike Grind Light	30.0%
Polyurethane Binder	8.0%
Water	0.4%
Other	<1%

1.8 Manufacturing

Hero Original rubber sheet products are produced in Colton, California. A mixture primarily composed of EPDM, Nike Grind, and polyurethane binder is blended and loaded into a mold and pressed to form a log. Following curing, sheets are sliced from the log to the necessary length, packaged, and loaded into trucks for shipment to customers.

Flow Diagram



1.9 Packaging

Packaging utilized in the shipment of the product is described in Table 3.

Table 3: Packaging

PACKAGING TYPE	MATERIAL	AMOUNT (KG/M^2)	DISPOSAL PATHWAY
Plastic Wrap	Polyethylene Film	0.022	Landfill
Wood Pallet	Wood	0.472	Landfill
Steel Strapping	Steel	0.010	Landfill
Cardboard Tube	Corrugate	0.023	Landfill

1.10 Transportation

Transport of raw materials from the supplier to the manufacturing facility by truck, ship, or rail is included in the model.

An average shipping distance from the manufacturing location to the customer was assumed to be 500 miles (805 kilometers) by a Class 8 truck.

1.11 Product Installation

This study includes transportation to the construction site by truck and flooring installation in the building. Installation of this product primarily involves hand tools for measuring and cutting floor materials. All waste generated during installation, including packaging waste, is assumed to be disposed of in a landfill.

Detailed installation instructions can be found at: www.mohawkgroup.com/technical-resources/installation.

1.12 Use

The rubber flooring should be cleaned in accordance with the product warranty instructions including sweeping and mopping. The frequency is dependent upon the expected foot traffic and local conditions.

The rubber tile does not require any finish, waxing, or stripping. It can be buffed to remove scratches and is designed to be extremely low maintenance.

No health concerns are present during the normal use of the flooring.

1.13 Reference Service Life and Estimated Building Service Life

The service life of rubber sheet will vary depending on the amount of floor traffic and the type and frequency of maintenance. The level of maintenance is also dependent on the actual use and desired appearance of the floor. For this product, the Reference Service Life (RSL) is 30 years. This means that the product will meet its functional

requirements for an average of 30 years before replacement. The estimated building service life is 75 years, as specified by the PCR.

1.14 Reuse, Recycling, and Energy Recovery

Mohawk will take back and recycle used rubber sheet via the ReCover program. Through this program, Mohawk works with a national network of recyclers to ensure used flooring stays out of the landfill. Learn more about the program at www.mohawkrecover.com/commercial.

1.15 Disposal

For this study, it is assumed that at the end of the useful life of the product, 100% is disposed through landfill, 0% is recycled, and 0% is incinerated.

1.16 Further Information

Additional information on this product can be found at www.mohawkgroup.com/.

2. Life Cycle Assessment Background Information

2.1 Functional or Declared Unit

Per the PCR, the functional unit is 1 m^2 of floor covering over the RSL of 30 years, as indicated in Table 4. The mass per 1 m^2 of flooring is located in Table 1.

Table 4: Functional unit

NAME	VALUE	UNIT
Functional Unit	1 m^2	-

2.2 System Boundary

This EPD is considered cradle-to-grave. The following modules are included and summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: System boundary

MODULE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SUMMARY OF INCLUDED ELEMENTS
A1	Product Stage: Raw Material Supply	Raw Material sourcing and processing as defined by secondary data
A2	Product Stage: Transport	Shipping from supplier to manufacturing site. Fuel use requirements estimated based on product weights and estimated distance
A3	Product Stage: Manufacturing	Energy, water, and material inputs required for manufacturing products from raw materials. Packaging materials and manufacturing waste are included as well
A4	Construction Process Stage: Transport	Shipping from manufacturing site to project site. Fuel use requirements estimated based on product weights and mapped distance
A5	Construction Process Stage: Installation	Installation adhesives, installation waste, and packaging material waste
B1	Use Stage: Use	Use of the product
B2	Use Stage: Maintenance	Cleaning energy, water, and materials, including refinishing the product
B3	Use Stage: Repair	The product is not expected to require repair over its lifetime
B4	Use Stage: Replacement	Total materials and energy required to manufacture a replacement. Includes EOL treatment for replacements.
B5	Use Stage: Refurbishment	The product is not expected to require refurbishment over its lifetime

MODULE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SUMMARY OF INCLUDED ELEMENTS
B6	Use Stage: Operational Energy Use	There is no operational energy use associated with the use of this product
B7	Use Stage: Operation Water Use	There is no operational water use associated with the use of this product
C1	EOL: De-construction Demolition	Demolition of the product is accomplished using hand tools with no associated emissions and negligible impacts
C2	EOL: Transport	Shipping from project site to landfill. Fuel use requirements estimated based on product weight and mapped distance
C3	EOL: Waste Processing	Waste processing not required. All waste can be processed as is
C4	EOL: Disposal	Assumes all products are sent to landfill. Landfill impacts modeled based on secondary data

2.3 Estimated and Assumptions

All estimates and assumptions are within the requirements of ISO 14040/44. The majority of the estimations are within the primary data. The primary data was collected as annual totals including all utility usage and production information. For the LCA, the utility usage information was divided by the production to create energy and water use per square meter. As there are different products produced at this facility, it is assumed all products are using the same amount of energy.

The recommended cleaning regime is highly dependent on the use of the premises where the floor covering is installed. In high-traffic areas, more frequent cleaning will be needed compared to areas where there is low traffic. For the purposes of this EPD, recommended maintenance is presented based on guidelines from the manufacturer.

Transportation distances to installation and disposal were assumed to be 500 and 100 miles (805 and 161 kilometers), respectively.

2.4 Cut-off Criteria

All inputs in which data was available were included. Material inputs greater than 1% (based on the 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.

2.5 Data Sources

Primary data were collected by facility personnel and from utility bills during the calendar year 2025. Whenever available, supplier data was used for raw materials used in the production process. When primary data did not exist, secondary data for raw material production was utilized from the LCA FE 2026.1 Database.

2.6 Data Quality

Temporal Coverage

The primary data provided by the manufacturer represent all information for calendar year 2025. Using this data meets the PCR requirements. Time coverage of this data is considered very good.

Geographical Coverage

The geographical scope of the manufacturing portion of the life cycle is Colton, California. All primary data were collected from the manufacturer. The geographic coverage of primary data is considered very good. Proxy datasets were used as needed for raw material inputs to address the lack of data for a specific material or geographic region.

Technological Coverage

Primary data provided by the manufacturer is specific to the technology used in manufacturing their product. It is site-specific and considered of good quality.

Completeness

The data included in this EPD is considered complete. No known flows above 1% were excluded and the sum of all excluded flows total less than 5%, whether evaluated by mass, energy, or potential environmental impact.

2.7 Period Under Review

The period under review is calendar year 2025.

2.8 Allocation

General principles of allocation were based on ISO 14040/44. No allocation was used in this EPD, all primary data is from the manufacturing facility and does not include allocation.

No co- or by-product allocation was necessary during the manufacturing, use or end of life. In the case of secondary raw materials, only burdens from the point of recovery forward were considered (cut-off approach). The primary production of recycled materials was outside the system boundary.

3. Life Cycle Assessment Scenarios

Table 6: Transport to building site (A4)

NAME	VALUE	UNIT
Fuel type	Diesel	-
Liters of fuel	42	l/100km
Vehicle type	Truck – Heavy, Heavy-duty Diesel/ 53,333 lb, (20.2 metric ton) payload	-
Transport distance	800	km
Capacity utilization (including empty runs, mass-based	68	%
Gross density of products transported	800	kg/m^3
Capacity utilization volume factor (factor: =1 or <1 or ≥ 1 for compressed or nested packaging products)	=1	-

Table 7: Installation into the building (A5)

NAME	VALUE	UNIT
Ancillary materials (Adhesive)	0.70	kg/m^2
Net freshwater consumption	0	m^3/m^2

NAME	VALUE	UNIT
Electricity consumption	0	kWh
Other energy carriers	0	MJ
Product loss per functional unit	0.07	%
Waste materials at the construction site before waste processing, generated by product installation	0.66	kg/m^2
Output materials resulting from on-site waste processing	0	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Landfill (Wood)	0.472	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Incineration (Wood)	0	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Recycling (Wood)	0	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Landfill (Cardboard)	0.023	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Incineration (Cardboard)	0	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Recycling (Cardboard)	0	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Landfill (Plastic)	0.022	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Incineration (Plastic)	0	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Recycling (Plastic)	0	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Landfill (Steel)	0.01	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Incineration (Steel)	0	kg
Mass of packaging waste to Recycling (Steel)	0	kg
Biogenic carbon contained in packaging (Cardboard)	9.89E-03	kg CO_2
Biogenic carbon contained in packaging (Wood)	1.22E-01	kg CO_2
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil, and water	0	kg
VOC content	N/A	µg/m^3

Table 8: Reference Service Life

NAME	VALUE	UNIT
RSL	30	years
Declared product properties (at the gate) and finishes, etc.	Rubber sheet flooring with recycled Nike Grind	
Design application parameters (if instructed by the manufacturer, including references to the appropriate practices and application codes)	Interior use in commercial environments with high traffic level	
An assumed quality of work, when installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions	Install according to manufacturer's instructions found at www.mohawkgroup.com/technical-resources/installation.	
Outdoor environment, (if relevant for outdoor applications), e.g. weathering, pollutants, UV and wind exposure, building orientation, shading, temperature	Not applicable	
Indoor environment, (if relevant for indoor applications), e.g. temperature, moisture, chemical exposure.	Interior, climate controlled (typical commercial building conditions)	
Use conditions, e.g. frequency of use, mechanical exposure	Foot traffic (high), rolling loads (chairs, carts)	
Maintenance, e.g. required frequency, type and quality of replacement components	Damp mop weekly, spray buff monthly	

Table 9: Maintenance (B2)

NAME	VALUE	UNIT
Maintenance cycle damp mop with cleaner	1,560 (weekly)	Cycles / RSL
Maintenance cycle spray buff	360 (monthly)	Cycles / RSL
Net freshwater consumption specified by water source and fate (disposed to sewer)	0.022	L/m^2
Ancillary materials specified by type (cleaning agent)	0.119	kg/m²
Other energy carriers specified by type	-	kWh

NAME	VALUE	UNIT
Power output of equipment	1.8	kW
Waste materials from maintenance	-	kg
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil, and water	-	kg
Further assumptions for scenario development	Damp mop once per week, spray buff once per month	

Table 10: Replacement (B4)

NAME	VALUE	UNIT
Reference Service Life	30	Years
Replacement Cycle	1.5	Years
Energy input	-	kWh
Net freshwater consumption	-	m^3
Ancillary materials	-	kg
Replacement of worn parts	-	kg
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil, and water	0	kg

Table 11: End of life (C1-C4)

NAME		VALUE	UNIT
Assumptions for scenario development	Product disposed of either with underlying floor or manually removed via scraping		
Collection process	Collected separately	0	kg
	Collected with mixed construction waste	11.23	kg
Recovery	Reuse	0	kg
	Recycling	0	kg
	Landfill	11.23	kg
	Incineration	0	kg
	Incineration with energy recovery	0	kg
	Energy conversion efficiency rate	-	
Disposal	Product or material for final deposition	11.23	kg
Removals of biogenic carbon (excluding packaging)		-	kg CO_2

4. Life Cycle Assessment Scenarios

The LCA scope is cradle-to-grave. Note that modules B1, B3, B5-B7, C1, and C3 have no environmental impacts and are excluded from results tables to improve readability. Module D is excluded from this analysis.

Table 12: Description of the system boundary modules. (X = Included; MND = Module Not Declared)

	PRODUCT STAGE			CONSTRUCT-ION PROCESS STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from gate to site	Assembly/Install	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Building Operational Energy Use During Product Use	Building Operational Water Use During Product Use	Deconstruction	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse, Recovery, Recycling Potential
Cradle-to-Grave	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MND

4.1 Life Cycle Impact Assessment Results: 75 Year Estimated Building Service Life

Table 13: North American Impact Assessment Results

TRACI v2.2	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B4	C2	C4
GWP [kg CO_2 eq]	3.61E+01	2.10E+00	1.97E+02	6.13E+00	3.54E+02	1.56E-01	2.50E-01
ODP [kg CFC-11 eq]	2.98E-10	7.57E-13	1.51E-09	6.47E-11	2.71E-09	5.51E-14	1.35E-12
AP [kg SO_2 eq]	7.31E-02	1.61E-02	4.63E-01	6.48E-03	8.31E-01	4.34E-04	1.32E-03
$EP_{freshwater}$ [kg P eq]	2.65E-05	1.42E-06	7.54E-04	3.69E-06	1.35E-03	1.03E-07	1.20E-04
EP_{marine} [kg N eq]	4.19E-02	1.53E-02	2.95E-01	2.90E-03	5.29E-01	3.92E-04	6.65E-04
SFP [kg O_3 eq]	1.09E+02	3.71E-01	5.46E+02	1.07E-01	9.83E+02	9.73E-03	2.36E-02
ADP_{fossil} [MJ, LHV]	8.43E+02	2.74E+01	4.45E+03	7.75E+01	8.00E+03	2.00E+00	3.71E+00

GWP 100 = Global Warming Potential; ODP = Ozone Depletion Potential; AP = Acidification Potential; EP = Eutrophication Potential; SFP = Smog Formation Potential; ADP_{fossil} = Abiotic Depletion Potential (Fossil)

LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins, or risks. These seven impact categories are globally deemed mature enough to be included in Type III environmental declarations. Other categories are being developed and defined and LCA should continue making advances in their development. However, the EPD users shall not use additional measures for comparative purposes.

4.2 Life Cycle Inventory Results: 75 Year Estimated Building Service Life

Table 14: Resource use

PARAMETER	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B4	C2	C4
RPRE [MJ, LHV]	1.07E+02	1.12E+00	5.50E+02	3.32E+01	9.88E+02	8.12E-02	5.78E-01
RPRM [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRPRE [MJ, LHV]	8.97E+02	2.77E+01	4.73E+03	1.06E+02	8.49E+03	2.02E+00	3.80E+00
NRPRM [MJ, LHV]	3.75E+00	0.00E+00	1.87E+01	0.00E+00	3.37E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
SM [kg]	3.31E+00	0.00E+00	1.66E+01	0.00E+00	2.98E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW [m^3]	1.56E-01	8.58E-04	8.09E-01	4.09E-02	1.45E+00	6.25E-05	4.12E-04

RPRE = Renewable primary resources used as energy carrier (fuel); RPRM = Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material; NRPRE = Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel); NRPRM = Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material; SM = Secondary materials; RSF = Renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net freshwater resources

Table 15: Output flows and waste categories

PARAMETER	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B4	C2	C4
HWD [kg]	2.10E-07	5.80E-09	1.10E-06	6.80E-08	1.98E-06	4.22E-10	1.05E-09
NHWD [kg]	7.23E-01	3.25E-03	6.30E+01	3.72E-02	1.13E+02	2.37E-04	1.17E+01
HLRW [kg]	1.43E-05	1.00E-07	7.38E-05	1.21E-05	1.32E-04	7.30E-09	3.65E-08
ILLRW [kg]	2.05E-02	8.42E-05	1.05E-01	1.01E-02	1.88E-01	6.13E-06	3.14E-05
CRU [kg]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MFR [kg]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.05E-02	0.00E+00	3.08E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MER [kg]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.88E-03	0.00E+00	7.31E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EEE [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EET [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; HLRW = High-level radioactive waste; ILLRW = Intermediate- & low-level radioactive waste; CRU = Components for reuse; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported energy, electrical; EET = Exported energy, thermal

5. LCA Interpretation

The analysis results represent cradle-to-grave environmental performance of Hero Original Rubber Sheet products. The top three contributors to each impact category are shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Highest contributions by impact category

IMPACT CATEGORY	CONTRIBUTORS		
	Largest	2nd	3rd
Global Warming Potential, GWP	B4	A5	A1-A3
Ozone Depletion Potential, ODP	B4	A5	A1-A3
Acidification Potential, AP	B4	A5	A1-A3
Eutrophication Potential, EP	B4	A5	A1-A3
Depletion of abiotic resources – fossil fuels, ADPf	B4	A5	A1-A3

Under the 75-year building service life assumption, the replacement stage (B4) was the largest contributor in all five impact categories considered. The installation stage (A5) also represents a substantial fraction of the life cycle impacts. Production of raw materials (A1-A3) was the third highest contributor for two impact categories. If the impacts of the product were considered for one product life, the installation stage (A5) would have the most significant impact.

Within the raw materials, the EPDM has the largest contribution to environmental impacts, followed by the polyurethane.

6. Additional Environmental Information

6.1 Environment and Health During Manufacturing

All substances with hazardous and toxic properties that can be of concern for human health and/or the environment have been identified, if present in the product, and declared according to normative requirements in standards or regulations applicable in the market for which the EPD is valid, even if the given process unit is under the cut-off criterion. More information on the manufacturer's sustainability and environmental programs, including a corporate sustainability report, can be found online at www.mohawkgroup.com/.

6.2 Environment and Health During Installation

All recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) should be utilized during installation, as indicated on the SDS and installation guidelines, found online at www.mohawkgroup.com/technical-resources/installation.

6.3 Extraordinary Effects

Fire

NAME	VALUE
Radiant flux (ASTM E-648)	0.40 Watts/sq cm
Smoke density (ASTM E-662)	Flaming: 361 Non-Flaming: 321

Water

This product is impervious to water, protecting the subfloor from leaks and spills. Exposure to flooding for long periods may result in damage to the product.

Mechanical Destruction

If the product is mechanically destroyed, it should be disposed of using standard procedures and replaced in a timely manner.

6.4 Environmental Activities and Certifications

All environmental activities and certificates can be found at www.mohawkgroup.com/.

7. References

GaBi 2022	Sphera Solutions; GaBi: Software-System and Database for Life Cycle Engineering. Copyright, TM. Stuttgart, Echterdingen, 1992-2021.
EN 15804	CEN (2021). EN15804+A2/AC: Sustainability of construction works – Environmental Product Declarations – Core Rules for the product category of construction products. European Committee for Standardization.
ISO 14025	ISO 14025:2011-10 Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures
ISO 14040	ISO 14040:2066/Amd.1:2020 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework

ISO 14044	ISO 14044:2006/Amd.1:2017/Amd.2:2020 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines
ISO 21930	ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works – Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services
UL Environment	Program Operator Rules v2.7, March 2022
UL Environment: Part A	PCR Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements. Version 4
UL Environment: Part B	PCR Part B: Flooring EPD Requirements. Product Category Rule (PCR) Guidance for Building-Related Products and Services. Version 2.0, 09.2018
US EPA (2012) TRACI 2.2	Tool for the Reduction and Assessment of Chemical and Other Environmental Impacts Version 2.2 – User Guide.