ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per *ISO 14025* and *EN 15804+A2*

Owner of the Declaration	Scheucher Holzindustrie GmbH
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-SCP-20260066-IBC1-EN
Issue date	13.03.2026
Valid to	12.03.2031

Scheucher Multilayer Parquet Flooring (Update)

Scheucher Holzindustrie GmbH

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.

ECO PLATFORM EPD VERIFIED

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1. General Information

Scheucher Holzindustrie GmbH

Programme holder

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

Declaration number

EPD-SCP-20260066-IBC1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Solid wood products, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

13.03.2026

Valid to

12.03.2031

Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters
(Chairman of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

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

Scheucher Multilayer Parquet Flooring (Update)

Owner of the declaration

Scheucher Holzindustrie GmbH
Zehensdorf 100
8092 Mettersdorf
Austria

Declared product / declared unit

1 m² Scheucher multi-layer parquet (7.42 kg/m²) with a moisture content of 6-9%.

Scope:

This environmental product declaration refers to a declared unit of 1 m² of average Scheucher multi-layer parquet produced at the production site in Mettersdorf/Austria.

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

Manfred Russ,
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

Scheucher Parkett produces engineered multi-layer parquet flooring:

3-layer parquet flooring WOODflor® (1-strip and 3-strip)

- Wear layer: various hardwoods
- Middle layer: spruce, pine
- Backing: spruce

2-layer parquet BILAflor® (1-strip)

- Wear layer: various hardwoods
- Base material: spruce

Multi-layer parquet MULTIflor.11 NOVOLOC® 5G (1-strip and 2-strip)

- Wear layer: various hardwoods
- Middle layer: spruce, pine
- Backing: spruce

The declared product represents a surface-weighted average of the manufactured ranges.
Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 (CPR) applies for selling the product in the EU/EFTA (with the exception of Switzerland). The product requires a declaration of performance in accordance with *EN 14342:2013*, Wood flooring and parquet – Characteristics, conformity assessment and marking.

For sales in UK an assessment by an approved body needs to be undertaken in the range of internal floorcoverings to obtain UKCA-marking.
Scheucher parquet flooring fulfills both requirements and has received the right for UKCA-marking in 2021.

The respective national regulations apply to its use.

2.2 Application

Engineered multi-layer parquet flooring from Scheucher is intended for indoor installation in Class 1 rooms (heated indoor rooms with predominantly constant temperatures and climatic conditions typical of living spaces). The parquet flooring can be either glued (BILAflor®and MULTIflor® and WOODflor®) or installed as a floating floor (WOODflor®).

2.3 Technical Data

In accordance with *EU Regulation No. 305/2011*, the following must be stated:

Technical construction data

Name	Value	Unit
Wood moisture acc. EN 13489	5 - 9	%
Length (min. - max.)	0.5 - 2.4	m
Width (min. - max.)	0.07 - 0.222	m
Height (min. - max.)	0.009 - 0.016	m
Thermal conductivity acc. EN 14342	0.14 - 0.17	W/(mK)
emission of formaldehyde acc. EN 717-1	<100	µg/m^3
emission of formaldehyde acc. EN 14342	Class E1	all products are glued and coated free of formaldehyde
emission of VOC acc. EN 16516, ISO 16000	fulfills all requirements for AgBB 2024, LEED, TÜV Interior	BREEAM, Belgian and French VOC regulations
breaking strength acc. EN 14342	NPD	not relevant for multi-layer parquet flooring
slip resistance acc. EN 14342	NPD	no harmonized requirements
durability acc. EN 14342	Class 1	
sustainability EU ECOLABEL UZ 035 wooden floorings	First parquet manufacturer with the EU ECOLABEL	

NPD: no performance declared; this property is not relevant for multi-layer parquet.

There are no harmonised requirements standards for slip resistance; national requirements refer to a wide variety of test standards and must be checked and, if necessary, met in each country.

Performance values of the product according to the declaration of performance in relation to its essential characteristics in accordance with *EN 14342:2013*, Wood flooring and parquet - Characteristics, conformity assessment and marking.

2.4 Delivery status

WOODflor®

Toplayer	selected hardwoods
carrier/core layer	spruce, pine
balancing	spruce
area weight	7,9 kg/m²
total thickness	14 mm
length	2200 mm
width	140-222 mm
package	6 pcs.| 1,848-2,93 m² | 13,9-22 kg
pallet	32-56 packages | 93,76-103,49 m² | 700-780 kg

all values ±10%

BILAflor®

Toplayer	selected hardwoods
carrier/core layer	spruce
area weight	5,9 kg/m²
total thickness	11 mm
length	500-1200 mm
width	70-120 mm
package	12-48 pcs.| 1,68-2,16 m² | 9,5-12 kg
pallet	42-63 packages | 82,32-136,08 m² | 450-750 kg

all values ±10%

MULTIflor.11®

Toplayer	selected hardwoods
carrier/core layer	spruce, pine
area weight	7,0 kg/m²
total thickness	11 mm
length	1200-2400 mm
width	140-222 mm
package	6-12 pcs.| 0,84-3,024 m² | 7-21 kg
pallet	40-84 packages | 52,21-127,88 m² | 380-870 kg

all values ±10%

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

Scheucher multi-layer parquet consists of the these components:

2024		
Average	dry content%	mass [kg]
surface treatment	0,57%	0,04
wood (dry content)	88,29%	6,50
glue (dry content)	2,85%	0,21
water	8,29%	0,61
	100,00%	

The product contains substances from the ECHA list (05.11.2025) above 0.1% by mass: **NO**.

The product contains other CMR substances of category 1A or 1B that are not on the candidate list above 0.1% by mass in at least one component: **NO**.

Biocidal products have been added to this construction product or it has been treated with biocidal products (it is therefore a treated article within the meaning of the Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012): **NO**.

2.6 Manufacture

Friezes are glued into a top layer after drying, planing, cutting and sorting. These are further processed to WOODflor® 3-strips or BILAflor® or MULTIflor.11 NOVOLOC® 5G multi-layer parquet. Purchased top layers are also sorted according to quality and then processed into WOODflor® 1-strips or BILAflor® or MULTIflor.11 NOVOLOC® 5G multi-layer parquet. Top layers are glued together with the substrate and, if necessary, a backing layer.
After climatization pressed planks knots are filled if necessary, all planks are sanded and treated with UV varnish or an oxidatively drying oil-wax mixture. After profiling with tongue and groove connection or a glue-free click profile (NOVOLOC® 5G), parquet flooring is packed for dispatch and stored in high-bay racks in a climate-controlled environment until delivery. Scheucher parquet floorin will be delivered to the customer's premises.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

Employee health protection is supported by the provision of free personalised sound protection, safety footwear and orthopaedically optimised workstations with maximum daylight exposure and daylight lamps.

All legal requirements for employee protection are complied with and regularly checked by external safety experts, occupational physicians and the relevant authorities.

The glues used in production are formaldehyde-free. The surface treatment agents also do not contain any formaldehyde.

Compliance with the highest environmental standards was first confirmed by the award of the EMAS certificate in 1998 and is now externally audited and confirmed annually by voluntary certification from TÜV. Scheucher Parkett is the first parquet manufacturer in Europe to hold the EU ECOLABEL 035 for floor coverings.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

Scheucher parquet flooring must be installed in accordance with the installation instructions. Scheucher parquet flooring can be glued or installed as a floating floor (WOODflor® only). The usual safety regulations must be observed during installation (dust mask, safety goggles). Legal regulations regarding noise protection must be observed. The tools required may only be used for their intended purpose and in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions. In the case of commercial processing, the regulations of the professional associations must be observed. Any residual material and packaging must be disposed of separately according to waste fraction.

2.9 Packaging

The packaging consists of cardboard, perforated polyethylene (PE) film and PET packaging straps. The packaging materials are not glued or otherwise bonded together and can therefore be easily separated and must be collected and recycled in accordance with local legal regulations. The pallets used are disposable wooden pallets.

2.10 Condition of use

All customers receive our care and cleaning instructions for quick and easy cleaning, as well as care&maintenance information to ensure that Scheucher parquet flooring can be used for as long as possible.

2.11 Environment and health during use

Proof of use of Scheucher parquet floors is provided by the EU Ecolabel and the TÜV PROFiCERT Interior program. The current TÜV certificate under certificate registration number 70 720 5620-1 is based on audit report 2117130/01/2023.
The EU Ecolabel under registration no. AT/035/001 is in

accordance with *EU Regulation EC 66/2010*.

Scheucher parquet floors are classified as "free of emissions" according to the Austrian *BAUBOOK*.

Scheucher parquet floors meet the requirements of the *AgBB* scheme, the *French* and *Belgian VOC* regulations, *BREEAM* general level and *LEED* v4 worldwide.

2.12 Reference service life

The reference lifetime is 50 years (in accordance with the current BNB guideline BNB Service Life of Building Components) when the floor has been installed professionally and maintained.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

Fire safety acc. to EN 13501

Scheucher parquet floors glued over the entire surface to a substrate of at least class $A2_{fl}$ have a fire protection class of C_{fl}-s1.

Scheucher parquet floors installed floating have a fire protection class of D_{fl}-s1.

Name	Value
fire protection class glued installation: cheucher parquet floors glued over the entire surface to a substrate of at least class A2fl	Cfl-s1
fire protection class floating installation: cheucher parquet floors glued over the entire surface to a substrate of at least class A2fl	Dfl-s1
smoke class:	s1

Water

When exposed to water, no leaching of water-polluting substances is to be expected. Reactions typical of wood, such as swelling and deformation, are characteristic of the material and occur when exposed to water for long periods or frequently.

Mechanical destruction

In the event of unforeseen mechanical destruction, wood exhibits typical fracture behaviour, forming sharp-edged fracture points with wood splinters and wood chips that can cause injury.

2.14 Re-use phase

Scheucher parquet flooring installed floating can be dismantled and reused for the same application thanks to the click profile (NOVOLOC® 5G). If reuse is not possible, the high calorific value of the product makes it sensible to recycle it for energy following cascadic use.

2.15 Disposal

After installation, rests of parquet left over at the construction site and packaging materials must be collected separately according to waste fractions.

The parquet scraps can be recycled. If this is not possible, they can be used for energy recovery. According to the European Waste Catalogue (EWC), parquet refers to class

- 17 02 01 (wood)

Packaging materials can be recycled as follows in accordance with the European Waste Catalogue (EWC):

- 15 01 01 (paper and cardboard packaging)
- 15 01 02 (plastic packaging)
- 15 01 03 (wood packaging)

2.16 Further information

For further information please visit our website:
www.scheucherparkett.at

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

This EPD refers to a declared unit of 1 m² of Scheucher multilayer parquet with an average surface weight of 7.42 kg/m² at 6-9 % moisture at delivery.

Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m^2
Grammage	7.42	kg/m^2
Wood moisture at delivery	6 - 9	%
Layer thickness (average)	0.013	m

At the production site in Mettersdorf, the 2-layer products BILAflor and MULTIflor, and the 3-layer parquet of the brand WOODflor is produced in various thicknesses. The calculation of the average product is based on the amount of square meters produced.

To analyse the possible range of results, the three parquet types WOODflor, MULTIflor and BILAflor were specifically considered. In order to break down the annual quantities recorded into specific products, the proportions of the respective components and the specific weight per unit area of the products were taken into account. This is a mathematical approximation, as no specific quantities are available at product level. The calculation of the possible range of results is therefore subject to a corresponding degree of uncertainty.

Based on product-specific calculations, the results for total GWP range from -3 % to +7 % (including temporary carbon storage) per kilogram of parquet flooring. Based on the results, a linear scaling of the average results, taking into account the weight per unit area of the products, can be considered representative.

3.2 System boundary

The life cycle assessment of average Scheucher multilayer parquet refers to a cradle-to-gate analysis with modules C1-C4 and D (A1-A3, +C, +D). The following life-cycle phases are taken into consideration in the analysis:

Module A1-A3 | Production stage

The production stage includes the upstream burdens of raw material supply (wood, adhesive system, etc.) and their transport to the manufacturing plant in Mettersdorf. The provision of thermal energy is taken into account at the production stage in the form of the factory's own furnace. Electricity is obtained from the photovoltaic system on the roof of the production halls as well as from 100 % green electricity (GWP-total = 0.01 kg CO_2 equ./kWh).

Module C1 | Deconstruction and demolition

The products are dismantled manually or with minimal use of machinery. Referring energy demand is considered to benegligible, resulting in a declaration of '0' in module C1.

Module C2 | Transport to disposal

Module C2 includes the transport to waste treatment. In this case, transport by truck over a transport distance of 50 km is assumed.

Module C3 | Waste processing
In Module C3, the chipping after the removal of the products is considered. The wooden products and with them the materialinherent properties leave the product system as secondary combustibles in module C3. During energy recovery at the end of the product's life, biogenic carbon bound in the product is released. The associated biogenic carbon dioxide emissions are accounted for in Module C3, thus closing the carbon balance within the system boundaries of the product system.

Module D | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary
Module D describes the energetic recovery of the product at the end of life, including the corresponding energy substitution potentials in the form of an European average scenario.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions
Assumptions and approximations are applied in case of a lack of representative data. All assumptions and approximations are documented precisely and represent a best-guess representation of reality.

A generic data set from the *MLC*-database for spruce roundwood was used as background data set for roundwood. A large part of the wood processed by Scheucher represents coniferous fibrewood. For other wood types used, the data set for spruce roundwood should be considered as an approximation.

Regional applicability of the used background data refers to average data under European or German conditions taken from the *MLC*-database. German data were used for the Austrian market whenever European or regionalised average data were not available.

3.4 Cut-off criteria
The LCA model covers all available input and outputflows, which can be represented based on robust data. Data gaps are filled with conservative assumptions from average data (when available) or with generic data and are documented accordingly. Only data with a contribution lower 1 % were cut off. Thus, no data were neglected, of which a substantial impact is to be expected. All relevant data were collected comprehensively. Cut-off material and energy flows were chosen carefully based on their expected quantitative contribution as well as potential environmental impacts. Thus, it can be assumed that the sum of all neglected input flows does not account for more than 5 % of the total material, water and energy flows.

3.5 Background data
This study uses generic background data for the evaluation of upstream environmental impacts from *MLC* 2025.1 database in the *LCA FE*-software version 10, as well as recognised literature such as *Rüter & Diederichs 2012*.

3.6 Data quality
Data collection is based on product-specific questionnaires. It follows an iterative process of clarifying questions via e-mail, telephone calls or in personal/web meetings. Intensive discussions between Scheucher and Daxner & Merl result in an accurate mapping of product-related material and energy flows. This leads to a high quality of foreground data collected. Data collection relies on a consistent process according to *ISO 14044*.

The technological, geographical and time-related representativeness of the database was kept in mind when selecting background data. Whenever specific data were missing, either generic datasets or representative average data were used instead. The implemented *MLC*-background datasets refer to the latest versions available and are carefully chosen (not older than ten years, except for the LCIs published by Rüter & Diederichs).
The assessment of the robustness of the average can be found in Section 3.1.

3.7 Period under review
Foreground data were collected in the 2024 production year, and the data are based on the volumes produced on an annual basis.

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: Austria

3.9 Allocation
Carbon content and primary energy content of the products were assessed based on their material-inherent properties according to underlying physical relationships.

During the production of Scheucher multilayer parquet, co-products such as combustibles and untreatet top-layers are produced in addition to the declared product. As these are small quantities with a minor contribution to operating income, no allocation is made to assign the environmental impacts to the main and co-products.

The allocation in the forest chain is based on the publication by *Hasch 2002* and its update by *Rüter & Albrecht 2007*. For kiln-dried boards and veneers, a price allocation according to *Rüter & Diederichs 2012* was applied.

The system expansion carried out in Module D corresponds to an energy recovery scenario for waste wood (European average scenario).

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.
The *MLC* 2025.1 background database in the *LCA FE-s*oftware version 10 was used to calculate the LCA.

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon
During tree growth, the wood assimilates carbon dioxide and stores biogenic carbon. The carbon stored in the product is declared in the following table.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	3.3	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.1	kg C

As Module A5 including the end of the product packaging's life is not declared, its biogenic carbon uptake is not taken into account in Modules A1–A3.

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO_2.

Installation into the building (A5)

The end-of-life of the product packaging is not declared in module A5.

Name	Value	Unit
Packaging (cardboard)	0.09	kg/m²
Packaging (pallet)	0.13	kg/m²
Packaging (polyvinyl chloride)	0.002	kg/m²
Packaging (polyethylene)	0.07	kg/m²
Packaging (polyethylene terephthalate)	0.003	kg/m²

The ed-of-life scenario used in this LCA study is based on the following assumptions:

End of life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Energy recovery	7.42	kg

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

Name	Value	Unit
Processing rate	100	%
Efficiency of power plant	68	%

The product reaches the end of waste status after removal from the building, transport to processing and chipping of the product. For the end-of-life of Scheucher multilayer parquet, energy recovery as secondary combustibles is assumed. The energy recovery takes place in a biomass power plant. As the sales market for Scheucher multilayer parquet is concentrated in the European region, plant-specific characteristic values correspond to a European average scenario (EU). The scenario considers a reprocessing rate of the multilayer parquet of 100 % after removal from the building. This assumption has to be adjusted accordingly when applying the results in he building context. At the end-of-life of the product, the equilibrium moisture is comparable to the moisture content at delivery. This value can vary depending on the storage of the product before energy recovery.

5. LCA: Results

The following table contains the LCA results (environmental impact assessment acc. to EF 3.1) for a declared unit of 1 m² Scheucher multilayer parquet with an average surface weight of 7.42 kg/m² (6-9 % moisture at delivery).

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 m² multilayer parquet (7.42 kg/m²)

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO_2 eq	-8.32E+00	0	2.97E-02	1.21E+01	0	-5.54E+00
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO_2 eq	3.6E+00	0	2.93E-02	4.69E-02	0	-5.53E+00
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO_2 eq	-1.2E+01	0	5.48E-05	1.2E+01	0	-6.42E-03
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO_2 eq	4.39E-02	0	3.08E-04	1.55E-04	0	-9.42E-03
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	1.93E-09	0	4.97E-15	1.07E-12	0	-6.45E-11
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H^+ eq	2.83E-02	0	1.13E-04	1.03E-04	0	4.9E-03
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	6.88E-05	0	8.07E-08	1E-07	0	-6.19E-06
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	1.05E-02	0	5.42E-05	2.46E-05	0	5.61E-04
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	1.15E-01	0	5.87E-04	2.76E-04	0	6.08E-03
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	2.53E-02	0	1.04E-04	6.12E-05	0	3.35E-03
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	1.28E-06	0	1.99E-09	9.75E-09	0	-6.55E-07
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	6.5E+01	0	3.84E-01	9.57E-01	0	-1.05E+02
Water use (WDP)	m^3 world eq deprived	7.24E-01	0	1.37E-04	1.18E-02	0	-3E-01

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m² multilayer parquet (7.42 kg/m²)

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	4.43E+02	0	2.89E-02	1.22E+02	0	-3.95E+01
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	1.23E+02	0	0	-1.21E+02	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	5.66E+02	0	2.89E-02	6.54E-01	0	-3.95E+01
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	5.25E+01	0	3.84E-01	1.04E+01	0	-1.05E+02
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	1.23E+01	0	0	-9.4E+00	0	0
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	6.48E+01	0	3.84E-01	9.57E-01	0	-1.05E+02
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	3.5E-02	0	0	0	0	0
Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	1.21E+02
Use of non renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	9.4E+00
Use of net fresh water (FW)	m^3	4.93E-02	0	1.43E-05	5.08E-04	0	-2.11E-02

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m² multilayer parquet (7.42 kg/m²)

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	1.62E-07	0	1.54E-11	1.25E-09	0	-7.63E-08
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	1.32E-01	0	5.36E-05	7.41E-04	0	3.27E-03
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	3.19E-03	0	7.24E-07	1.51E-04	0	-9.13E-03
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	7.42E+00	0	0
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported thermal energy (EET)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 m² multilayer parquet (7.42 kg/m²)

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

	incidence						
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

The additional and optional impact categories according to *EN 15804*+A2 are not declared, as the uncertainty of these indicators is to be classified as high.

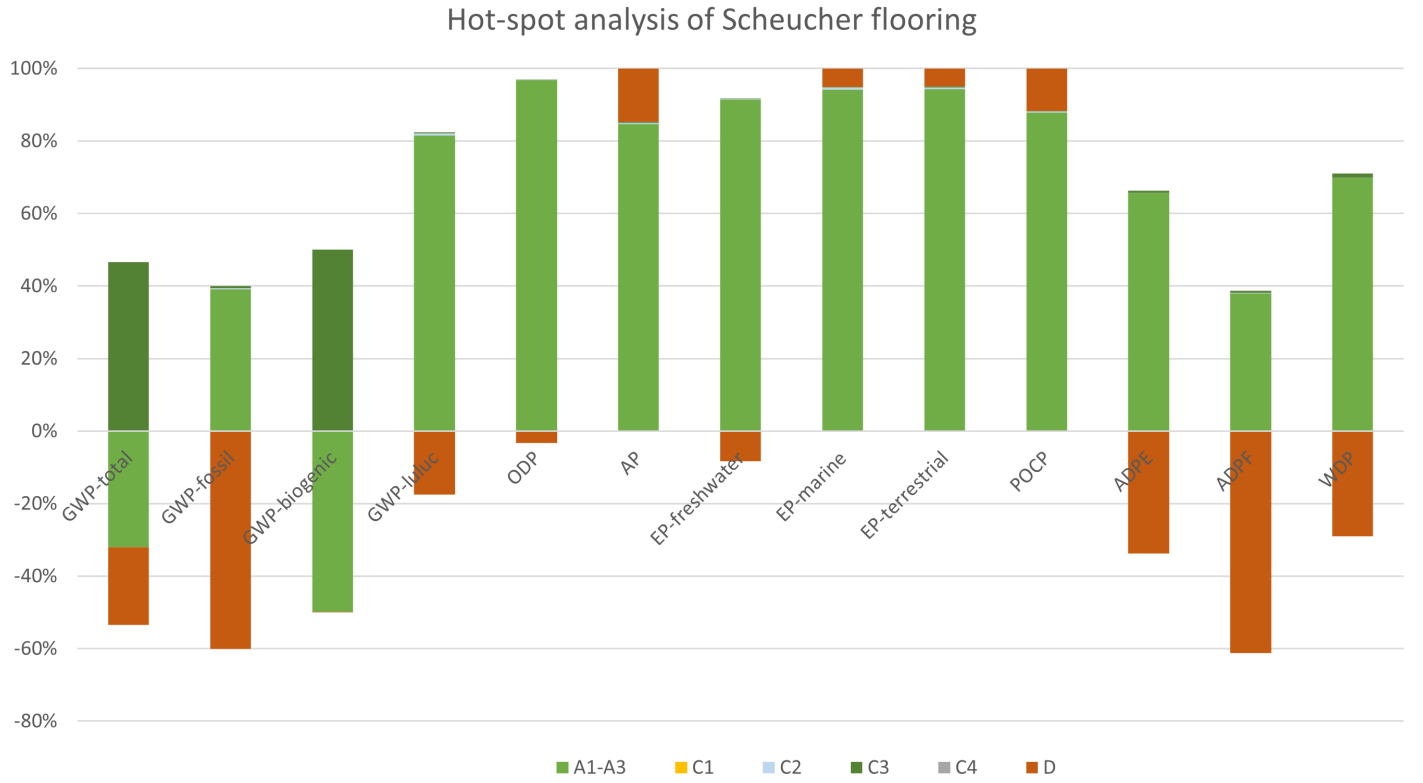
Disclaimer 1 – for the indicators 'abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources', 'abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources', 'water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption'. The results of this environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high as there is limited experience with the indicators.

6. LCA: Interpretation

The following interpretation contains a summary of the LCA results referenced to a declared unit of 1 m² average Scheucher multilayer parquet.

The global warming potential (GWP) of Scheucher multilayer parquet shows negative values in the production phase (**modules A1–A3**). These negative impacts results from the use of wood as raw material. Wood sequesters biogenic carbon during tree growth. The sequestered carbon does not contribute to global warming as long as it is stored in the biomass. After its use in the building, the product is assumed to be incinerated in a biomass power plant. As a result, the incorporated carbon is emitted again to the atmosphere representing biogenic carbon dioxide emissions (**module C3**).

The negative values in the end-of-life (**module D**) result from the energetic treatment of the product. As the energy produced at the biomass power plant can substitute (mainly fossil) fuels, an environmental net benefit is generated.



The environmental impact of the upstream supply chain of wooden raw materials is the main influencing factor in the majority of the environmental impact results. The second largest influencing factor is the environmental burdens of the adhesive systems used and the transport of raw materials. The majority of the glue used could be modelled based on supplier data. The results can therefore be assumed to be highly representative. By now Scheucher obtains 100 % of its electricity from renewable sources at its Mettersdorf site. Compared to the preliminary analysis, this has resulted in a significant improvement in the results.

The life cycle assessment results for the declared average can be converted to the specific product types WOODflor, MULTiflor and BILAflor on a linear basis using the weight per unit area. The representativeness of the average in relation to the kilogram of product can be classified as high (with the exception of ozone depletion potential - ODP). For the GWP-total indicator, i.e. the carbon footprint, the possible range is ±7 %. The other indicators (with the exception of ozone depletion potential) are also within a corridor of ±10 %.

The results of the previous EPD (EPD-SCP-20200238-IBC1-EN) are not directly comparable with the present updated version due to the update of the underlying methodology according to *EN 15804*+A2.

7. Requisite evidence

7.1 Formaldehyde:
Test institute: Entwicklungs- und Prüflabor Holztechnologie GmbH, Zellescher Weg 24, 01217 Dresden

Test report: Nr. 2117130/2020/1 dated 21.07.2020
Test method: *EN 14342*

Result: Formaldehyde emissions:
3-layer-parquet: < 5 µg/m3
2-layer-parquet: < 5 µg/m3

7.2 Fire safety class:
Test institute: Entwicklungs- und Prüflabor Holztechnologie GmbH, Zellescher Weg 24, 01217 Dresden

Test report: 2722478 vom 23.11.2022, test method: *EN 13501-1*

Test report: 2721344/1 vom 25.08.2021, test method: *EN 13501-1*

Test report: 2721344/2 vom 25.08.2021, test method: *EN 13501-1*

Result:
All Scheucher parquet flooring glue-down installation above subfloor min. class $A2_{fl}$: fire safety class C_{fl}-s1

WOODflor® (3-layer-parquet) floating installation: fire safety class D_{fl}-s1

7.3 VOC-Emissions
Test institute: EPH Dresden, Entwicklungs- und Prüflabor Holztechnologie GmbH, Zellescher Weg 24, 01217 Dresden.

Test reportt: Nr. 2117130/2024/1 dated 02.04.2025
Test method: chamber test acc. to *ISO 16000-3, ISO 16000-6 and ISO 16000-9, EN 16516*

Name	Value	Unit
Overview of Results Results after 28 days	90	µg/m^3
TVOC (C6 - C16) DIN EN 16516 (<0.2 mg/m2h)	0.006	µg/m^3
Sum SVOC (C16 - C22)	-	µg/m^3
R (dimensionless)	0.117	-
VOC without NIK	-	µg/m^3
Carcinogenic Substances	-	µg/m^3
Formaldehyd detection limit 0.005 ppm)	< 0.005	ppm

7.4 EU-ECOLABEL:
Scheucher Holzindustrie GmbH is the first parquet flooring manufacturer to have achieved the European Ecolabel UZ 035 for wood floor coverings.
This means that the company meets the requirements for the most common building certification systems, such as DGNB, ÖGNI, klimaaktiv, LEED, BREEAM, etc., with regard to sustainable procurement (responsible resource extraction) and zero emissions (risks to the local environment).

8. References

Standards

EN 717-1
DIN EN 717-1:2005-01, Wood-based panels - Determination of formaldehyde release - Part 1:Formaldehyde emission by the chamber method. German version EN 717-1:2004.

EN 13489
DIN EN 13489:2017-12, Wood-flooring and parquet - Multi-layer parquet elements; German version EN 13489:2017.

EN 13501
DIN EN 13501-1:2007+A1:2009, Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1:Classification using data from reaction to fire tests; German version EN 13501-1:2007+A1:2009.

EN 14342
DIN EN 14342:2013-09, Wood flooring - Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking; German version EN 14342:2013.

EN 15804
DIN EN 15804:2012+A2:2019+AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations Core rules for the product category of construction products.

EN 16516
EN 15804:2012-04+A1 2013, Sustainability of construction works - Environmental Product Declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products. German versionEN 15804:2012+A2:2019.

ISO 14025
DIN EN ISO 14025:2011-10 Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations –Principles and procedures.

ISO 14044
SO 14044:2006-07, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines.

ISO 16000-3
DIN ISO 16000-3:2013-01, Indoor air - Part 3: Determination of formaldehyde and other carbonylcompounds in indoor air and test chamber air - Activesampling method.

ISO 16000-6
ISO 16000-6:2011-12, Indoor air contaminants - Part 6: Determination of VOCs in indoor air and test chambers, sampling on Tenax TA®, thermal desorption and gas chromatography with MS/FID.

ISO 16000-9
DIN EN ISO 16000-9:2008-04, Indoor air - Part 9: Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from building products and furnishing -Emission test chamber method.

Further References

Feneral technical approvals nos. Z-156.607-625 and Z-156.607-760: The approvals for the Scheucherwood industry can be accessed from the DIBt usingthe following link, whereby 'Scheucher' must beentered in the applicant field:https://publikationen.dibt.de/service/searching/zsearch.aspx?

anguage=de&id=2

BAUBOOK
baubook GmbH. Database for energy-efficient andecological construction.
MULTIflor NOVOLOC® 5G:
http://www.baubook.info/m/PHP/Info.php?SI=2142733044
BILAflor®:
http://www.baubook.info/m/PHP/Info.php?SI=2142685598
WOODflor®:
http://www.baubook.info/m/PHP/Info.php?SI=2142685632.

BNB
BNB evaluation table for building products. Useful lives of components for life cycle assessments in accordance with the sustainable building assessment system (BNB), Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development (BMVBS); last revised:
11/2025.

ECHA-candidate list
List of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for authorisation (ECHA Candidate List), 05.11.2025, published under Article 59(10) of REACH. Helsinki: European Chemicals Agency.

Emissions test by EPH Dresden
Test report no. 250241/2013/4 dated 15.9.2014.

European Waste Catalogue – EWC
in accordance with the AVV dated 10.12.2001 (BGBl I,p. 3379), last amended by the Directive dated24.7.2002 (BGBl. I, p. 2833).

Hasch 2002, Rüter & Albrecht 2007
Ökologische Betrachtung von Holzspan undHolzfaserplatten, Diss., Uni Hamburg. Edited 2007:Rüter, S. (BFH HAMBURG; Holztechnologie),Albrecht, S. (Uni Stuttgart, GaBi).

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General instructions for the EPD program of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU). Version 2.0, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 2021. www.ibuepd.com

LCA FE
LCA FE 10, LCA for Experts Software System and Database for Life Cycle Engineering. Version 10. Sphera, 1992-2025.

MLC
MLC 2025.1, Database for Life Cycle Engineering implemented in LCA for Experts software system. DB 2025.1. Sphera, 1992-2025.
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PCR Part A
Product category rules for building-related products and services. Part A: Calculation rules for the life cycle assessment and requirements for the project report in accordance with EN 15804+A2:2019. Version 1.4. Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelte.V. (eds.), 2024.

PCR: Solid wood products
Product category rules for building-related products and services. Part B: EPD requirements for solid wood products. Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 01.08.2021.

Rüter & Diederichs 2012
Ökobilanz-Basisdaten für Bauprodukte aus Holz.Working report from the Institute of Wood Technologyand Wood Biology. Nr. 2012/1. Hamburg: JohannHeinrich von Thünen-Institut.

Self-declaration according to the French VOC Directive
Declaration drawn up by EPH Dresden under no. EPH2513572.

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