ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATIONS

seronit Ceramic Floor Tiles

Programme:	EPD Turkey, a fully aligned regional programme www.epdturkey.org	The International EPD® System www.environdec.com
Programme operator:	EPD Turkey: SÜRATAM – Turkish Centre for Sustainable Production Research & Design Nef 09 B Blok No:7/15 34415 Kagıthane/Istanbul, TURKEY	EPD International AB Stockholm, Sweden
EPD registration number:	S-P-00675	
ECO Platform number:	00000134	
Publication date:	07.01.2015	
Revision date:	20.01.2020	
Validity date:	19.01.2025	
Geographical scope:	Global	



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATIONS



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATIONS







	regiona	al programme
	- SÜRATAM Sustainable Produc	- Turkish Centre ction Research 8
Programme	Nef 09 l 34415 Kağıtha	B Blok No:7/15 ne/Istanbul, TUF
	www.e info@e	epdturkey.org epdturkey.org
Product Catego Products and Co 17160	ory Rules (PCR): The provided struction Services	ne International I , Version 2.3, 20
Independent thir	d-party verification of	of the declaratior
EPD proces	s certification	EPD verifi
Third Party Ver	ifier: Vladimír Kočí,	PhD
Approved by: ⊺	he International EP	D® System
Procedure for fo	llow-up of data durir	ng EPD validity i
Yes	No 🥪	

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804.



EPD® System's PCR 2012:01 Construction 018-11-15 and Sub-PCR-L Ceramic Tiles EN

on and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:

fication 📀

involves third party verifier:



Seranit was established in 1992 as the first "Technical Porcelain" manufacturer of Turkey and has been manufacturing ceramic and 100% porcelain tiles for both interior and exterior application. Seranit adds value to spaces with an innovative approach, rich color, effect and size range, and trend-setting designs. Today, Seranit continues production at their Bilecik Plant with a production capacity of 8.5 million sqm and Inönü/Eskişehir plant with a production sqm.

Never compromising on its principle to maintain its globally-recognized quality and to choose quality over price as a competition advantage with the goal of optimizing customer satisfaction since its foundation, Seranit has a respected place among porcelain manufacturers all over the world with its modern production technologies.

Seranit, the first technical porcelain manufacturer of Turkey, is the original producer of many generic brands such as Super White that were created after an in-house R&D and P&D process. Along with standard sizes, Seranit offers 60x60cm and 60x120cm technical porcelain sizes and became the first company to introduce 90x90cm and 90x135cm tiles to the industry in 2007.

Seranit R&D and Design Centers aim to design national and international projects, establish an expert infrastructure in the industry, create new cooperation opportunities and develop innovative products with high added value.

Attracting attention with trend-setting designs, Seranit is the preferred brand in projects with a rich product portfolio. Seranit is also capable of responding to product development needs rapidly thanks to the strong R&D and P&D departments.

The Seranit brand produces porcelain tiles and ceramic tiles.

Aiming to build a better and cleaner world for the next generations, Seranit produces environmentally-friendly products within the framework of an environmentally-friendly management mentality following national and international standards. As a holder of 14001 Environmental Management System Certificate, Seranit fulfills all environmental requirements by using the right raw materials and prioritizing energy efficiency in the production processes.

Moreover, Seranit makes investments and conducts research studies to reuse its wastewater and usable waste, and to reduce and improve gas emissions aiming for zero waste with in the scope of its environmental protection program.

Seranit proves that they care about the people and the environment with numerous certificates such as TSE ISO EN 14000, TS EN ISO 14001:2004, TS 18001:2008, TSE ISG OHSAS TS 18001 and ISO 9001:2008. The company had also certified its superior quality in ceramic and porcelain tile production with the TS EN 14411 Double Star Certificate in 2014.



Ceramic floor tiles manufactured by Seranit in Inönü Plant, Turkey and covered under this Environmental Product Declaration are primarily made of naturally occurring major raw materials such as clay, pegmatite, and albite, but they may also include other minor raw materials such as feldspar, zinc, zircon and kaolin. The typical compositions of these products are shown below.

Composition Clay
Albite
Feldspar
Pegmatite
Kaolin
Cooked Brok
Raw Broken
Sodium Silica
Glaze Materia
Zinc
Zircon

The required composition is mixed with water to form uniform slurry, which is generally referred as "masse". This slurry is then fed into spray driers to form uniform granules ready for compaction. These granules are shaped to form the bisque or green body. This can be glazed or left unglazed depending on its intended use. The floor tiles, produced with a size of 20x60, 30x60, 30x90, 40x80, 33x100, may be utilized in the following areas:

- •
- WC/bathroom walls of stores etc.)
- Residences (interior spaces of luxury houses, villas etc.) ٠
- Public buildings (WC/bathroom floors of municipalities, courthouses etc.)
- etc.)

UN CPC code for ceramic floor tiles is 37310.

No substances included in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation under the REACH Regulations are present in the ceramic tiles manufactured by Seranit, either above the threshold for registration with the European Chemicals Agency or above 0.1% (wt/wt).

n	%
	40-50
	15-25
	10-20
	10-20
	0-1
n	0-1
	0-1
е	0-1
	1-5
	0-1
	0-1

(Floor Tile Composition)

Commercial buildings (shopping centers, hotels, office buildings, banks, restaurants,

Educational facilities, culture centers (WC/bathroom floors of schools, theater halls

NORMS+A1:F10E6A1:D10A1:F1 6E6A1:D10A1:F20E6A1:D10	TECH	NICAL CHARACTERISTICS	REQUIRED VALUES	SERANIT DECLARED VALUES Average values of production
		Length and Width	N≥ 15 cm ± %0.6, ± 2 mm	±0.5%, ± 0.5 mm
		Thickness	N≥15 , ±5% ,±0.5%	± 4%, ±0.3 mm
		Rectangularity	± 0.5% , ± 2 mm	± 0.4%, ± 1.2 mm
ISO 10545-2	Dimensions and surface	Straightness of sides	± 0.5% , ± 1.5 mm	±0.3%, ±1.0 mm
	quarty	Surface flatness	± 0.5% , ± 2 mm	Centre curvature:0.3% ,± 1.5 mm Edge curvature:0.3 % ,± 1.5 mm Warpage: 0.3 %,± 1.5 mm
		Surface Quality	A minumum of 95% of the tiles shall be free from visible defects that would impair the appearence of a major area of tiles	A minumum of 95% of the tiles shall be free from visible defects that would impair the appearence of a major area of tiles
ISO 10545-3	Water absorption		3% <e 6%="" 6.5%<="" i̇ndividual="" max.="" td="" ≤=""><td>ave. E ≤4% Individual max. 5.5%</td></e>	ave. E ≤4% Individual max. 5.5%
	Breaking Strength (Newton)	Thickness ≥ 7.5mm	S≥1100 N	S≥1800 N
150 10545-4	Modulus of rupture (N/m	1m ²⁾	ave.min. 22 N / mm² Individual 20N / mm²	R > 30 N / mm²
ISO 10545-5	Impact resistance by me	asurement of coefficient of restitution	Declared Value	0.88
ISO 10545-7	Resistance to surface abr	rasion - intended for use on floors	Reported abrasion class and cycles	Class 3, cycle:750
ISO 10545-8	Determination of linear t	thermal expansion	Declared Value	6.00 x 10 ⁻⁶ / ⁰C
ISO 10545-9	Resistance to thermal sh	ock	Required	Resistant
ISO 10545-10	Moisture expansion, in m	ım/m'e	Declared Value	0.2 mm/m
ISO 10545-11	Crazing resistance		Required	Dayanıklıdır/Resistant
ISO 10545-12	Frost resistance		Required for exterior	Dayanıklıdır/Resistant
	Resistance to low concer	ntrations of acids and alkalis	Manufacturer to state classification	LA
ISO 10545-13	Resistance to high conce	ntrations of acids and alkalis	Manufacturer to state classification	НА
	Resistance to household	chemicals and swimming pool salts	Min.B	A
ISO 10545-14	Resistance to stains		Min. Class 3	5
ISO 10545-15	Lead, cadmium, other da	ingerous substances given off by tiles	Declared Value	Pb <0.1 mg/dm ² , Cd<0.01 mg/dm ²
ISO 10545-16	Small color differences		Glazed: ∆E < 0.75	ΔΕ < 0.75
EN 101	Surface hardness Mohs		Test method available	min. 6
CEN/TS 16165 DIN 51130	Skid resistance		Test method available	-
DIN 51094	Color resistance to light		Not any noticable color change	Resistant
EN 12004:2007+A1:2012, 4.1 EN 12004:2007+A1:2012, 4.2 EN 12004:2007+A1:2012, 4.3 EN 1015:12'	Bond strength/adhesion A) Cementitious adhesive B) Dispersion adhesives C)Reaction resin adhesive D)Mortar	es es	Declared value	A) \geq 0.5 N/mm ² B) \geq 1 N/mm ² C) \geq 2 N/mm ² D)Efficiency not ascertained
(Class A1 or A1 _{FL}) ^m	Reaction to fire		A1FL or A1	



Relevant standards applied to floor tiles and values by Seranit







A1 : Raw Material

This stage includes raw material extraction and pre-treatment processes before production. For ceramic floor tiles, production starts with raw materials, mainly locally sourced but some transported from other parts of the world.

A2 : Transport

This stage is relevant for delivery of raw materials to the plant and forklift usage within the factory.

A3 : Manufacturing

This stage starts with slurry preparation, spray drying, pressing for green body followed by removal of excess humidity. The green body tiles are then glazed, if required, and fired at around 1170°C. After quality control, the end products are then packaged and dispatched. Electricity and natural gas are the energy sources consumed during the manufacturing.

A4 : Transport to Construction Site

This stage involves transportation of floor tiles to the construction site.

A5 : Assembly

This stage includes the assembly of tiles using adhesive mortar and water in the construction site. For 1 m^2 floor tile installation; 6 kg mortar and 1.5 L water usage was assumed.

B1 : Use Stage

Use Stage is related to any impacts done during use of the product. Ceramic floor tiles are inert materials, so during the use stage, they do not cause any emissions. Hence, use phase is not relevant for the assessment.

B2 : Maintenance

This stage is related to any activities to maintain the function of the product in its life time. It includes cleaning with water and detergent. Seranit recommends to use detergent containing stain remover or neutral low-sulphate and rinse with tap water after cleaning. 0.2 mL detergent and 0.1 L water use is assumed to clean the surfaces 1 m^2 floor tiles.

B3: Repair

No repair is necessary for floor tiles during their use.

B4: Replacement

No replacement is necessary for floor tiles during their use.

B5 : Refurbishment

No refurbishment is necessary for floor tiles during their use.

B6: Operational Energy Use

No energy is used in operation for ceramic floor tiles.

B7: Operational Water Use

No water is used in operation for ceramic floor tiles except cleaning as stated in B2.

C1 : De-construction, Demolition at the end of RSL is usually conducted with a selective deconstruction/ demolition. The environmental impacts generated during this phase are very low and therefore can be neglected.

C2: Transport (Waste) includes the transportation of the discarded tiles and adhesive mortar to final disposal. Average distance from demolition site to inert landfill site for final disposal is assumed to be 50 km.

C3: Waste Processing involves processing of discarded floor tiles for recycling and/or reuse. There is no such processing of ceramic floor tiles after demolition so this stage can be excluded.

C4: Disposal is the final stage of product life. Floor tiles end up at construction and demolition waste landfills as their final fate and modelled as such or this EPD. The system boundary of the LCA study conducted for Seranit Ceramic Floor Tiles is shown next page.



(Flow chart of manufacturing floor tiles and LCA system boundary)





1 m ² ceramic floor tile
Evaluation of environ tiles from cradle to gra
The system boundary A4 - A5 construction, stages.
1% cut-off is applied.
Ecoinvent database (TLCID (Turkish Life C (www.tlcid.org)
Raw materials, energ material and product from Seranit.
All primary data collect year of 2019.
No allocation was per products in the product for co-product allocat tonnages for raw mate consumption and er according to the prod

mental impacts of 1 m² ceramic floor rave.

y covers A1 - A3 product stages, B1 - B7 use and C1 – C4 end of life

(Ver.3.5) (www.ecoinvent.org) Cycle Inventory Database, Ver. 1.0)

gy and water consumption, waste, transport data is primary data collected

cted from Seranit refers to the period

erformed for this EPD. There are no coction of floor tiles. Hence, there is no need tion. Transport is allocated according to terials bought by Seranit. Similarly, water nergy consumption are also allocated fuction figures.

Comparability

A comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible where EN 15804 has been followed, and the same building context and product-specific characteristics of performance are taken into account and the same stages have been included in the system boundary.



Description of the system boundary (X = Included in LCA, MND= Module Not Declared, NR=Not Relevant)

The system boundaries in tabular form for all modules are shown in the table above. The results of the LCA with the indicators as per EPD requirement are given in the following tables.

Life Cycle Inventory Analysis indicators describing the use of resources are determined respectively to the following impact categories, calculated using CML-IA Baseline (Ver. 3.05) method: Global Warming Potential (GWP) for time span of 100 years, Ozone Layer Depletion Potential (ODP) with time span of infinity, Formation Potential of Tropospheric Ozone Photochemical Oxidants (POCP) with time span of 5 days, Acidification Potential (AP) with time span of eternity, Eutrophication Potential (EP) with time span of eternity, Photochemical Oxidation (POCP) and Abiotic Depletion Potential for Fossil (ADPF) and Non-fossil (ADPE) resources. All energy calculations were done using Cumulative Energy Demand (LHV) (ver. 1.0) methodology. The freshwater use value for manufacturing life cycle was taken from the manufacturer as the net freshwater consumption occurs during the manufacturing stage only. Water Scarcity (WSI) was calculated using AWARE methodology.

				WASTE	GENE	RATION	IS, 1 π	1 ² CER	AMIC	FLOOI	R TILE					
Parameter	Unit	A1 - A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	પં	C2	C3	C4	TOTAL
ЧМD	[kg]	0.001	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	RR	NR	0	0	0	0	0.001
DWHN	[kg]	2.79	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	2.79
RWD	[kg]	I	I	I	NR	ı	ı	ı	ı	NR	NR	ı			I	I
Legend	HWD: F	Hazardous Wast∈	∋ Disposed,	NHWD: Nor	Hazardo-	us Waste D)isposed,	RWD: R	adioactive	Waste D	isposed, I	NR: Not	Relevant, -	: Not Cal	lculated	
				RES	OURC	E USE,	1 m² C	ERAM	IC FLO	OR TI	Щ					
PERE	[MJ]	26.2	0.138	6.82	NR	0.006	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0.013	0	0.001	33.1
PERM	[MJ]	0	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	[MJ]	26.2	0.138	6.82	NR	0.006	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0.013	0	0.001	33.1
PENRE	[MJ]	136	13.4	113	NR	0.005	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	1.30	0	0.162	264
PENRM	[MJ]	0	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	[MJ]	136	13.4	113	NR	0.005	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	1.30	0	0.162	264
SM	[kg]	0.480	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0.480
RSF	[MJ]	0	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0.000
NRSF	[MJ]	0	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0.000
FW	[m³]	0.104	0.002	0.085	NR	205E-6	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	279E-6	0	0.007	0.199
NSI	[m³]	4.74	0.093	4.71	NR	0.007	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0.010	0	0.007	9.57
Legend	PERE: Total u renewa renewa	Use of renewabl se of renewable ble primary ener, ble secondary fu	le primary er primary ent gy resource iels, NRSF:	nergy exclud ergy resourc s used as ra Use of non-r	ling resou ses, PENF w materia enewable	rces used a RE: Use of Is, PENRT: secondary	as raw ma non-rene Total use fuels, FV	aterials, P wable pri of non-re N: Use of	ERM: Us mary ene enewable net fresh	e of renev rgy exclu primary e water, W	vable prim ding reso inergy res SI: Water	hary ene urces us ources, t	rgy resourc ed as raw SM: Use of Imdex, NR	es used a materials secondar Not Rele	as raw mate s, PENRM: ' ry material, l evant	rials, PERT: Jse of non- RSF: Use of
				OUT	PUT FI	LOWS, 1	1 m² CI	ERAM	IC FLO	OR TI	Щ					
сR	[kg]		I	ı	NR	ı				NR	NR					
MR	[kg]		I	I	ЯN		·	1	I	NR	ЛR	ı	ı	ı	I	I
MER	[kg]	ı	I	I	NR	I	·	I	ı	NR	NR	ı	ı	ı	I	I
EEE	[LMJ]	ı	I	I	NR	I	ı	ı	I	NR	NR	ı		ı	ı	ı
EET	[MJ]	ı	I	I	NR	I		ı	ı	NR	NR	ı	ı	ı	I	I
Legend	CR: CC Not Ca	mponents for Re	euse, MR: M	laterials for I	Recycling,	MER: Mat	erials for	Energy R	ecover, E	EE: Expo	orted Ener	gy (Elec	tricity), EE1	l: Exporte	d Energy (T	hermal), - :

References

General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version 3.0.

/OHSAS 18001/ Occupational health and safety management systems - Specification /EN 14411/ Ceramic tiles - Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking /ISO 9001:2008/ Quality Management Systems-Requirements /TSE EN 14411/ Double Star Criteria - Ceramic tiles - Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking

/EN 15804/ EN 15804:2012+A1:2013, Sustainability of construction works - Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products /EN ISO 10545-2/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 2: Determination of dimensions and surface quality

/EN ISO 10545-3/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 3. Determination of water absorption apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density /EN ISO 10545-4/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 4: Determination of modulus of rup-ture and breaking strength

/EN ISO 10545-5/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 5: Determination of impact resistance by measurement of coefficient of restitution

/EN ISO 10545-7/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 7: Determination of resistance to sur-face abrasion for glazed tiles

/EN ISO 10545-8/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 8: Determination of linear thermal expansion /EN ISO 10545-9/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 9: Determination of resistance to thermal shock

/EN ISO 10545-10/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 10: Determination of moisture expan-sion /EN ISO 10545-11/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 11: Determination of crazing re-sistance for glazed tiles

/EN ISO 10545-12/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 12: Determination of frost resistance /EN ISO 10545-13/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 13: Determination of chemical re-sistance /EN ISO 10545-14/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 14: Determination of resistance to stains /EN ISO 10545-15/ Technical Standard for Ceramic Tiles - Part 15: Determination of lead and cadmi-um given off by glazed tiles

/EN 101/ Ceramic Tiles - Determination of Scratch Hardness of Surface According to Mohs /DIN 51130/ Testing of floor coverings - Determination of the anti-slip property - Workrooms and fields of activities with slip danger - Walking method - Ramp test /DIN 51094/ Ceramic tiles - Testing of the light fastness and colour fastness of ceramic tiles for walls and floors

/ISO 14025/ DIN EN ISO 14025:2009-11: Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environ-mental declarations — Principles and procedures

/ISO 14040-44/ DIN EN ISO 14040:2006-10, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment -Principles and framework (ISO 14040:2006) and Requirements and guidelines (ISO 14044:2006) EN 15804/ EN 15804:2012+A1:2013, Sustainability of construction works - Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products /PCR for Construction Products and CPC 54 Construction Services/ Prepared by IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, SP Trä, Swedish Wood Preservation Institute, Swedisol, SCDA, Svenskt Limträ AB, SSAB, The International EPD System, 2012:01 Version 2.3, Date 2018-11-15

/ Sub PCR for Ceramic Tiles/ Prepared by IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, SP Trä, Swedish Wood Preservation Institute, Swedisol, SCDA, Svenskt Limträ AB, SSAB, The International EPD System, Sub PCR to PCR 2012:01 Version 2.3, Date: 2019-04-29

/Ecoinvent / Ecoinvent Centre, www.Eco-invent.org /SimaPro/ SimaPro LCA Package, Pré Consultants, the Netherlands, www.pre-sustainability.com

Calculated, NR: Not Relevant

Not

Verification & Registration

EPD registered through fully aligned regional programme: EPD Turkey www.epdturkey.org

The International EPD® System www.environdec.com

Programme

Programme

Operator

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATIONS

EPD Turkey: SÜRATAM – Turkish Centre for Sustainable Production Research & Design Nef 09 B Blok No:7/15, 34415 Kağıthane / Istanbul, TURKEY

info@suratam.org www.suratam.org

THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM

EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden

info@environdec.com

serenit

Owner of the Declaration

Büyükdere Caddesi, Akabe Ticaret Merkezi No: 1 Likör Yanı Sokak, Kat: 4, Daire; 401-402 Mecidiyeköy / Istanbul / TURKEY

Contact: Ayşe Gülhan Koyuncu Phone: (+90) 222 211 07 77 Fax: (+90) 228 314 04 29

www.seranit.com.tr info@seranit.com.tr

LCA practitioner Turkey: and 34415 Istanbul, Turkey **EPD** Design (+90) 212 281 13 33

Lalegül Sok. No:7/18 Kağıthane

infotr@metsims.com

Indipendent Verifier



United Kingdom: 4 Clear Water Place Oxford OX2 7NL (+44) 800 772 0185 info@metsims.com

www.metsims.com

Vladimír Kočí, PhD LCA Studio Šárecká 5,16000 Prague 6 - Czech Republic www.lcastudio.cz

