



EPD

CERTIFICATION

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A VERIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION



Environmental
Product
Declaration

EN ISO 14025:2010

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021

EN 17160:2019

MAINZU

c e r a m i c a

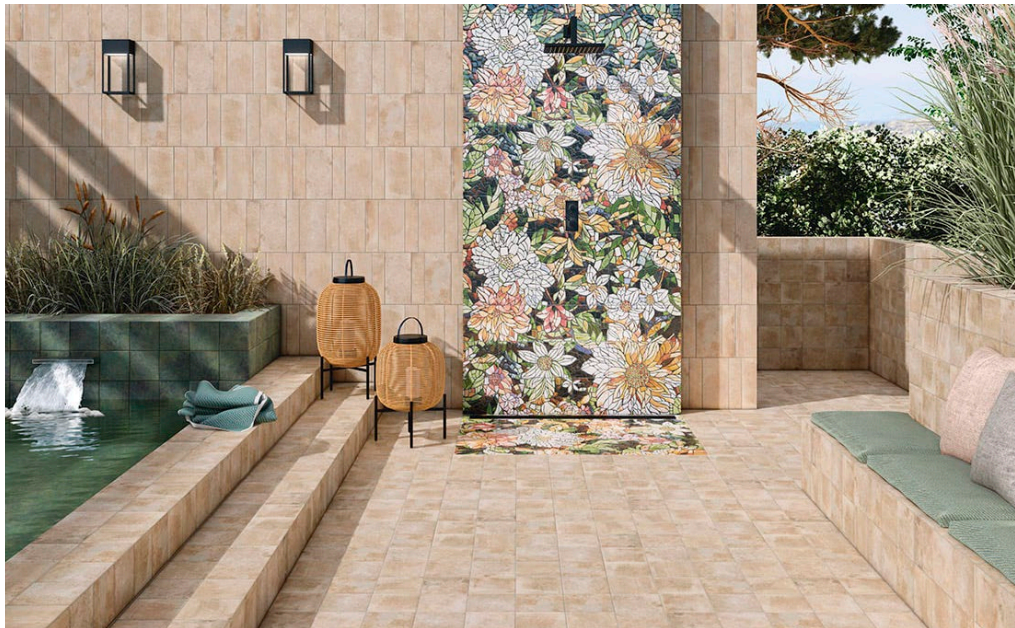
AENOR

Manufactura Industrial Azulejera-
MAINZU CERÁMICA, S.L.
Ceramic tiles. Porcelain
stoneware (Bla)

Date of first issue: 2025-12-02
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Registration code: GlobalEPD EN 17160 - 079





The owner of this Declaration is responsible for its content, as well as for keeping the supporting documentation that justifies the data and statements included during the period of validity.

Owner of the Declaration



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LCA Study



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AENOR is a founding member of ECO Platform, the European Association of Environmental Product Declaration Verification Programmes.

The Standards EN 17160:2019 PCR for Ceramic tiles and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 serve as the basis for the PCR
Independent verification of the declaration and data, in accordance with the Standard ISO 14025:2010
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External
Verification body
AENOR
Product certification organization accredited by ENAC with accreditation No.1/C-PR468



1.1. Description of the organisation

MAINZU is a pioneering company in the production of ceramic tiles with a strong national and international presence. It was founded in 1964 with a simple idea: to express our passion for the craft in ceramics.

In the beginning, we produced small-format white tiles. However, we soon fell in love with traditional Valencian and Andalusian ceramics, which led us to incorporate skirting boards into our product range. This decision marked the beginning of a new era for us, allowing us to capture and convey the cultural richness and artisanal beauty of these regions through our designs.

Adapting to new technologies has allowed us to maintain an innovative product range, offer a greater variety of products and meet the demands of an increasingly discerning market.

The latest addition to our product range is OPTYM, a porcelain tile that completes our range and responds to new architectural needs, offering more versatile and resistant solutions. OPTYM represents our ongoing commitment to innovation and quality, providing our customers with products that are not only aesthetically appealing, but also functional and durable.

We are currently continuing to add new formats in line with the latest decorative trends. Every step we take is guided by the desire to improve and evolve, without forgetting our roots, our artisan style and the tradition that inspires us.

1.2. Scope of the declaration

This Environmental Product Declaration includes environmental information for a group of products manufactured at MAINZU in the geographical and technological environment of Spain in 2024.

The location of the production centre is shown below:

Camí de la Travessa, 17
12540 Vila-real (Castellón), Spain

The results show the environmental performance of the porcelain stoneware tiles, as average weighted by production. Moreover, the environmental data of the tiles with the lowest and highest impact, thus narrowing down the results obtained in the LCA are also declared. The scope of this Environmental Product Declaration (hereinafter EPD) is from cradle to grave.

1.3. Life cycle and compliance

This EPD has been developed and verified in accordance with EN ISO 14025:2010 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 the following Category Rules:

INFORMATION ABOUT PRODUCT CATEGORY RULES	
Descriptive title	Product Category Rules for Ceramic Tiles
Registration code and version	EN 17160:2019
Publication date	2019
Compliance	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019
Programme administrator	AENOR



This Environmental Statement includes the following life cycle stages:

Limits of the system.

Information modules considered

Product Stage	A1	Raw materials supply	X
	A2	Transport	X
	A3	Manufacturing	X
Construction	A4	Transport of the product	X
	A5	Installation and construction processes	X
Use	B1	Use	X
	B2	Maintenance	X
	B3	Repair	X
	B4	Replacement	X
	B5	Refurbishment	X
	B6	Use of energy in service	X
	B7	Use of water in service	X
End of Life	C1	Deconstruction	X
	C2	Transport	X
	C3	Waste management	X
	C4	Waste disposal	X
D	Potential for reuse, recovery and recycling of materials	X	
X = Module included in the LCA			

This EPD may not be comparable with those developed in other Programmes or according to different reference documents, in particular it may not be comparable with EPDs not developed according to EN 15804+A2.

Similarly, this EPD may not be comparable if the origin of the data is different (e.g. databases), not all relevant information modules are included, or they are not based on the same scenarios.

The comparison of construction products should be done on the same function, applying the same functional unit and at the level of the building (or architectural or engineering work), i.e. including the behaviour of the product throughout its life cycle, as well as the specifications of section 6.7.2 of the EN ISO 14025:2010 standard.



2. Product information

2.1. Product identification

The ceramic tiles included in this study belong to group Bla (porcelain stoneware), a classification based on standard EN 14411: 2016 (equivalent to standard ISO 13006:2018), meaning that they have a water absorption rate of less than 0.5% and are formed by pressing. Their common name is porcelain stoneware.

The porcelain stoneware tiles included in this study include three commercial formats, all of them are glazed, with thicknesses of 8.5 mm and an average fired weight of 17.9 kg/m² and an average unfired weight of 19.8 kg/m².

In the annexes, the results of the formats included in the scope of this EPD with the minimum and maximum environmental impact can be found, corresponding to the formats: 15x30 cm with a thickness of 8.5 mm and a minimum weight of 19.20 kg/m², and 20x20 cm with a thickness of 8.5 mm and 19.90 kg/m² before firing and after firing of 17.3 kg/m² and 18.0 kg/m² respectively.

The CPC code of the product is 37370.

2.2. Product technical features

The manufacturer declares the following information on the technical specifications of the product:

Product technical features

Group Bla unrectified

Description	Standard	Requirements
Dimensions and surface quality	EN-ISO 10545-2	Complies with the standard
Water absorption	EN-ISO 10545-3	0.1%
Modulus of rupture	EN-ISO 10545-4	< 66 N/mm ²
Modulus of rupture	EN-ISO 10545-4	<2690 N
Impact resistance	EN-ISO 10545-5	Complies with the standard
Resistance to Deep abrasion	EN-ISO 10545-7	Clase 5
Linear thermal expansion	EN-ISO 10545-8	6.4 x10 ⁻⁶ °C ⁻¹
Resistance to thermal shock	EN-ISO 10545-9	Complies with the standard
Moisture expansion	EN-ISO 10545-10	<0.1 mm/m
Crazing resistance	EN-ISO 10545-11	Complies with the standard
Frost resistance	EN-ISO 10545-12	Complies with the standard
Chemical resistance	EN-ISO 10545-13	GLA/GA
Stain resistance	EN-ISO 10545-14	Class 5

This EPD covers residential interior flooring as a study scenario. However, the versatility of these ceramic tiles allows them to be installed in other locations such as walls, roofs, façades, exterior paving and other types of buildings with varying levels of foot traffic, such as hospitals, schools, offices and shopping centres.

2.3. Product composition

The composition declared by the manufacturer is as follows:

Product composition

Substance/Component	Content
Support (clays, feldspars, sands, etc.)	96%
Decoration raw materials (grits, glazes and inks)	4%

Substances contained in the product that are listed in the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorisation" do not exceed 0.1% by weight of the product.



3. LCA information

3.1. Life cycle assessment

The LCA has been carried out with the support of the LCA for Experts software (Sphera-GaBi) [7] and with the last database version 2024.2. (SP40.0) [8]) (SpheraSolutions). The characterisation factors used are those included in the EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 standard.

3.2. Functional unit

The functional unit considered is *“Covering and decoration of 1 m² of interior flooring with ceramic tiles from group Bla (various formats of 8.5 mm and 17.93 kg/m² average fired weight) for 50 years”*.

3.3. Reference service life (RSL)

The reference service life of the product is the same as that of the building where it is installed, provided that it is installed correctly, as it is a long-lasting product that does not require replacement. A service life of 50 years has been considered.

Reference service life

Parameter	Unit (expressed per functional unit)
Reference service life	Minimum 50 years
Declared product properties (on gate), coatings, etc.	Minimum values of the relevant characteristics according to Annex G of the EN 14411. For more information, request technical data sheets according to model.
Design parameters of the application (manufacturer's instructions), including references to good practices	For more information, request technical data sheets according to model.
Estimated quality of work, when installed according to the manufacturer's specifications	For more information, request technical data sheets according to model.

Parameter	Unit (expressed per functional unit)
Installed from outside environment (for outdoor applications), e.g. weathering, pollutants, UV radiation and wind exposure, building orientation, shading, temperature, etc.	Minimum values of the relevant characteristics according to Annex G of the EN 14411. For more information, request technical data sheets according to model.
Indoor environment (for indoor applications), e.g. temperature, humidity, chemical exposure	Minimum values of the relevant characteristics according to Annex G of the EN 14411. For more information, request technical data sheets according to model.
Conditions of use, e.g.: frequency of use, mechanical exposure, etc.	For more information, request technical data sheets according to model.
Maintenance, for example the required frequency, type and quality, and replacement of replaceable components	For more information, request technical data sheets according to model.

3.4. Allocation rules

In accordance with the standards and PCR, the principle of causality has been applied when assigning inputs and outputs in processes with multiple inputs and/or outputs. Therefore, an attempt has been made to establish the physical relationship between the inputs and outputs of the system and its different products.

In general, the inputs and outputs assigned to the declared unit have been weighted averages based on the classified saleable production, total production or specific weight of the tiles before and after firing, according to the criteria for each stage of the process.



3.5. Cutt of rule and exclusions

In this cradle-to-grave LCA study, a cut-off rule of 1% for the energy use (renewable and non - renewable) and 1% of total mass in those unitary processes, whose data is insufficient, have been applied. In total, more than 95% of all mass and energy inputs and outputs of the system have been included, excluding the not available nor quantified data.

The excluded data are the following:

- Diffuse emissions of particles into the atmosphere.
- Channelled atmospheric emissions, not regulated by law.
- Long-term emissions (>100 years)
- The processes of recycling and reusing waste generated throughout the life cycle of ceramic coverings that will form part of another system, based on the PCR.
- The production of goods, machinery, infrastructure, and industrial equipment that can be replaced in less than a year.
- Mortar losses in stage A5.

3.6. Representativeness, quality and selection data

The primary data have been provided directly by Mainzu company, with one production centres located in Vila-real (Castellón). Secondary data was obtained from the most up-to-date Sphera-GaBi databases [8] and modelled using LCA for Experts (Sphera-GaBi) [7]. All data refers to a geographical scenario for Spain in 2024.

The results presented are representative of ceramic tiles, expressed as an average weighted by the production of the ceramic tiles belonging to the Bla group range, limiting this average by the products with the minimum and maximum environmental impact.

The global warming potential (GWP-total) of the different technologies that make up the electricity mix used is 0.121 kgCO₂ eq/kWh.

Information on data quality	
Data collection	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024
Sites used	A manufacturing plant owned by MAINZU CERÁMICA S.L. in Vila-real (Castellón)
Geography	MAINZU CERÁMICA produces 100% of its products in Vila-real. The product is sold in Spain, Europe and the rest of the world. The DAP is modelled for use and disposal in Spain, Europe and the rest of the world. The Bla product has 20% of sales in Spain, 10% in Europe and 70% in the rest of the world.
Technology	The product consists of a base and decorative material. The technologies involved are granule atomisation, tile firing and the manufacture of decorative materials.
Average	Weighted average production covering the total production of MAINZU.
ICV/ACV database	Sphera databases. 2024.2 Edition. January 2024.
DAP used	<p>Frits - Spanish sector EPD. The International EPD® System. Registration number: EPD-IES-0015440.</p> <p>Grits - Spanish sector EPD. The International EPD® System. Registration number: EPD-IES-0015441.</p> <p>Dry-basis glazes - Spanish sector EPD. The International EPD® System. Registration number: EPD-IES-0015443.</p> <p>Liquid-basis glazes Spanish sector EPD. The International EPD® System. Registration number: EPD-IES-0015444.</p> <p>Micronized glazes - Spanish sector EPD. The International EPD® System. Registration number: EPD-IES-0015445.</p> <p>Inks of Digital inkjet - Spanish sector EPD. The International EPD® System. Registration number: EPD-IES-0015447.</p> <p>ASCER 2024. Sectoral life cycle assessment of ceramic tiles. Valid until September 2029</p>
Data quality scheme	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, Annex E, table E.1



Information on data quality	
Use of regular data with more than 30% basic impact	Regular data with more than a 30% impact is not used
Use of poor relevant data	Poor data is not used
Use of very poor relevant data	Very poor data is not used

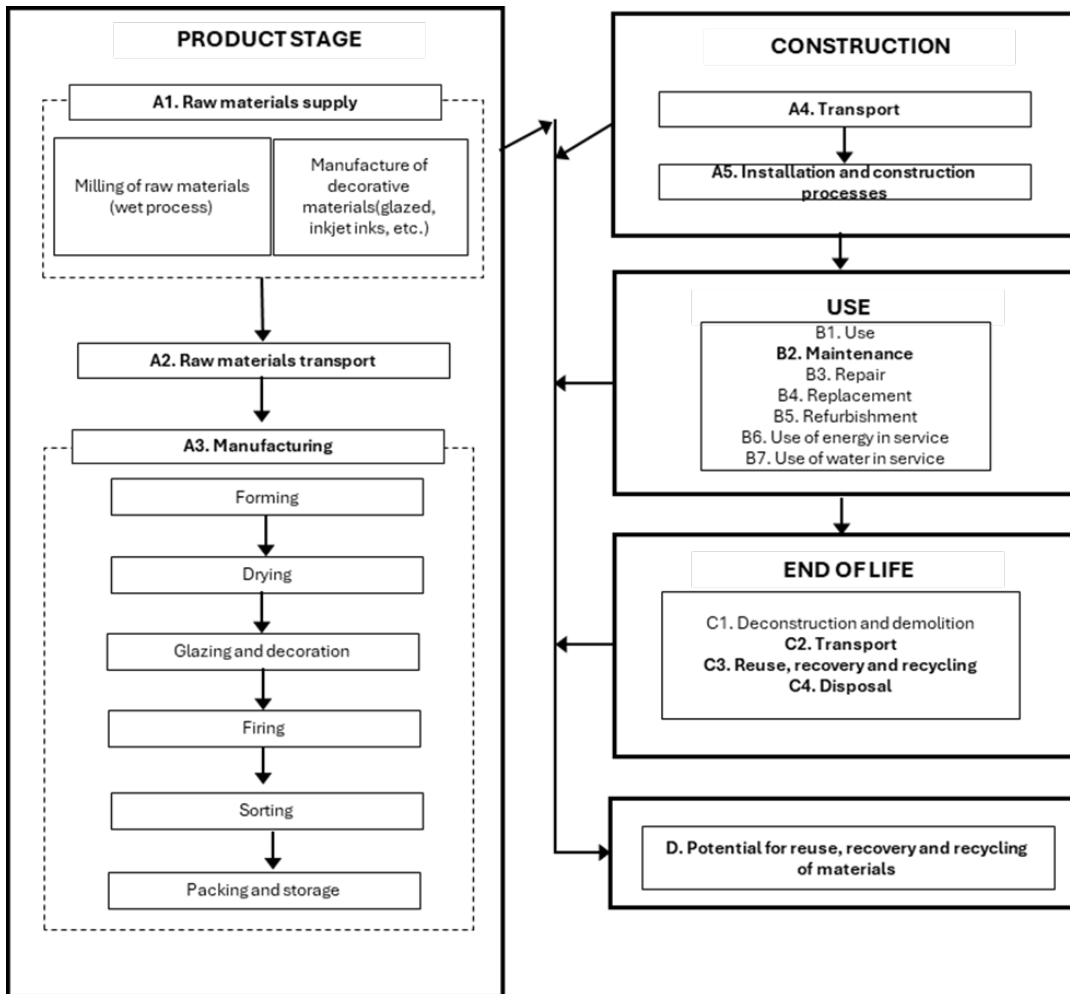
3.7. Other calculation rules and assumptions

The three ceramic tile references have different weights and environmental impacts. The following table shows the deviations between the formats with the highest and lowest environmental impact and the average, in relation to the product stage (A1-A3). Annex I and Annex II show the environmental impact results, expressed in absolute values and for all modules of the life cycle of the format that has the lowest and highest environmental impact, respectively.

Impact Indicator	Relative variation from the average
GWP-total	-3%/+2%
AP	-13%/-3%
POCP	-11%/-1%

4. System limits, scenarios and additional technical information

All life cycle modules relevant to ceramic tiles according to the PCRs have been included:





4.1. Pre-manufacturing processes (upstream)

Raw materials (A1) and Transport (A2)

Ceramic tiles are composed of a ceramic support and a decorative layer.

The raw materials included in the composition of the substrate are mainly clays, feldspars, sands, and ceramic waste generated during manufacture.

The raw materials for decoration (glazes, engobes and inks) are produced in specialised plants.

The raw materials used have different origins, according to their nature and properties; they are transported by road or by ship in bulk, depending on the distance and location of the extraction point.

4.2. Manufacturing of the product

Manufacturing (A3)

At supplier Mainzu's granule manufacturing plant, raw materials are prepared by wet grinding and spray drying, using a high-performance cogeneration system.

Once at the Mainzu plant, this spray-dried granule is shaped by unidirectional dry pressing and placed in a continuous dryer. The pieces fresh out of the dryer are coated with one or more thin layers of slip and glaze, sometimes with pigments, and then decorated, mainly by ink injection and the application of granules.

The pieces are then fired in single-layer roller kilns, resulting in a hard material that is resistant to water and chemicals.

After passing quality control processes, the sorted pieces are assembled and packaged.

4.3. Construction processes

Transport (A4)

The product is distributed 20% in Spain, 10% in Europe and 70% in the rest of the world.

A4 Transport to site

Scenario information	Unit (expressed per functional unit)
Type and fuel consumption of the vehicle, type of vehicles used for transport, e.g. long distance trucks, ship, etc.	According to the destinations in the distribution as described above: 0.0633 l diesel (Truck Euro 6, 27 t) 0.0447 fuel oil (Ship)
Distance	300 km national distribution:20% 1390 km resto of Europe: 10% 6520 km resto of the world distribution: 70%
Capacity utilisation (including no-load return)	85% in trucks 100% Ship
Bulk density of transported products	300 kg/m ³
Usable capacity factor (factor: = 1 or < 1 or ≥ 1 for products that are packed compressed or nested)	Not applicable

Product installation and construction process (A5)

Once the product has been unpacked, it is installed using mortar, in accordance with the standard operating procedures for ceramic tiles.

Packaging waste is managed separately depending on the geographical location of the installation site.

On the other hand, a 5.6% product loss during the tile installation stage has been considered as a hypothesis, a percentage used in the ASCER EPD for Spanish ceramic coverings.



A5 - Installation

Scenario information	Unit (expressed per functional unit)
Supplementary materials for installation (specify each material)	3.3 kg/m ² de mortár
Water use	0.8 l/m ²
Use of other resources	Not applicable
Quantitative description of the type of energy (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process	Not applicable
Waste of materials at the construction site before processing of waste generated at the product installation (specified by type)	Product losses: 1004 g Packaging wastes: Cardboard: 78 g Plastic: 17 g Wood: 226 g
Output of materials (specified by type) as a result of waste treatment waste at the construction site, e.g. from waste collected for recycling, energy recovery, disposal (specified by route)	Product losses for recycling: 703 g Product losses for final deposition: 301 g Incinerated cardboard: 3 g Recycled cardboard: 61 g Cardboard for final deposition: 14 g Incinerated plastic: 1 g Recycled plastic: 12 g Plastic for final deposition: 4 g Incinerated wood: 44 g Recycled wood: 77 g Wood for final deposition: 106 g
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water	Not applicable

4.4. Use linked to the structure of the building

B1 Use

Once installed, the tiles do not require any energy or water to operate. The only maintenance required after installation is normal cleaning. For this reason, only the environmental burdens attributable to the maintenance of the product (module B2) are considered.

B2 Maintenance

Cleaning is carried out using a damp cloth and cleaning agents.

B2 Maintenance

Scenario information	Unit (expressed per functional unit)
Maintenance process	According to RCP for ceramic tiles (EN17160) residential floor cleaning scenario
Maintenance cycle	Wash once a week with water and once every two weeks with detergent.
Auxiliary materials for maintenance (e.g. cleaning products) (specify each material)	Detergent: 6.7E-05 kg/m ² per wash
Material wastage during maintenance (specify type))	Not applicable
Net tap water consumption	0.1 l/m ² per wash
Energy input during maintenance (e.g. vacuum cleaning), type of energy carrier (e.g. electricity) and amount, if applicable and relevant	Not applicable

B3-B4-B5 Repair, replacement and refurbishment

Ceramic tiles do not require repair, replacement or refurbishment, and their potential impact is not significant.

4.5. Use linked to the operation of the building

B6-B7 Energy and water use for operation

These modules are not relevant for ceramic tiles.

4.6. Etapa de fin de vida

C1 Deconstruction and demolition

The impacts attributable to the removal of the product as part of a building renovation or during its demolition are negligible, as specified in the PCR for ceramic tiles.

C2 Transport

The product waste is transported 30 km by truck for management, either by disposal in inert waste landfills or for recycling.



C3 Waste management for reuse, recovery and recycling

70% of tiles are considered to be recycled and/or reused, as indicated in the PCR.

C4 Final disposal

It was assumed that 30% of the product was sent to controlled landfills after its service life had ended.

End of life

Parameter	Unit (expressed per functional unit)
Collection process, specified by type	21.95 kg total
Recovery system, specified by type	15.36 kg for recycling
Disposal, specified by type	6.58 kg to landfill
Assumptions for scenario development (e.g.: transport)	The product waste is transported in a Euro 6 compliant heavy-duty truck (27 t) to be managed either to landfilling or recycling. An average distance of 30km from the building site to the final destination is considered. The return journey of the lorries is also included, Euro6 of 27 t (100% empty return).

4.8. Information on biogenic carbon content

Ceramic tiles are mineral products and therefore do not contain biogenic carbon; and plastic packaging contains carbon from fossil sources. However, other packaging such as cardboard or wooden pallets contains biogenic carbon. In this regard, the information corresponding to each product studied is shown.

Biogenic carbon content

Parameter	Unit (expressed per functional unit)	Value
Biogenic carbon content of the product	kg C/m ²	-
Biogenic carbon content of the packaging	kg C/m ²	1.3E-01

4.7. Benefits and burdens beyond the system

Module D

The net environmental burdens and net benefits of obtaining the secondary material from waste at the installation stage and at the end of life of the product have been considered. It has been considered that burdens are avoided in the recycling of packaging generated during the construction stage and in the recovery of waste generated at the end of the life of ceramic tiles as filler material.



5. Declaration of the environmental parameters of the LCA and the ICV

Environmental impacts

The estimated impact results are relative and do not indicate the final value of the impact categories, nor do they refer to threshold values, safety margins or risks.

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	13.8	3.9E-01	2.0	0	1.9E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2E-01	2.2E-02	1.1E-01	-1.6E-01
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	13.7	3.8E-01	1.9	0	1.9E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2E-01	2.2E-02	1.1E-01	-1.6E-01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	1.6E-02	1.8E-04	1.3E-01	0	4.4E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1E-05	1.2E-03	-1.1E-04
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	1.1E-02	3.2E-03	2.3E-03	0	2.4E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9E-03	4.0E-06	4.9E-04	-4.4E-04
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	1.4E-08	4.5E-14	7.7E-10	0	6.5E-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6E-14	7.5E-14	6.4E-14	-2.3E-09
AP	mol H ⁺ eq	2.4E-02	5.7E-03	3.8E-03	0	6.0E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3E-04	3.5E-05	8.3E-04	-4.0E-04
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	8.8E-05	8.6E-07	9.4E-06	0	6.1E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.7E-07	3.4E-09	2.4E-06	-1.4E-06
EP-marine	kg N eq	6.5E-03	1.4E-03	1.2E-03	0	1.4E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.4E-05	8.8E-06	2.3E-04	-1.5E-04
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	7.1E-02	1.6E-02	1.3E-02	0	1.4E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.3E-04	9.6E-05	2.4E-03	-1.7E-03
POCP	Kg NMVOC eq	1.9E-02	4.1E-03	3.5E-03	0	3.8E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4E-04	2.8E-05	6.7E-04	-3.9E-04
ADP-minerals& metals ²	kg Sb eq	4.7E-05	2.1E-08	2.7E-06	0	3.1E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.6E-09	1.1E-09	1.2E-08	-7.9E-08
ADP-fossil ²	MJ	198.1	4.6	17.2	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	5.3E-01	1.5	-1.8E+00
WDP ²	m ³	1.7	3.3E-03	2.1E-01	0	21.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7E-03	8.2E-03	8.6E-03	4.8E-02

GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential. Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential. Fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential. Fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential. Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential. deprivation-weighted water consumption. NR: Not relevant.

Additional environmental impacts

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Incidence of diseases	2.3E-05	1.0E-07	1.4E-06	0	3.7E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4E-09	3.0E-10	1.0E-08	-2.0E-09
IRP ¹	kBq U235 eq	5.8E-01	1.0E-03	6.5E-02	0	2.1E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8E-04	5.4E-03	2.0E-03	-8.5E-03
ETP-fw ²	CTUe	47.4	3.4	5.8	0	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	7.4E-02	9.1E-01	-1.3E+00
HTP-c ²	CTUh	3.8E-09	6.1E-11	3.6E-10	0	2.6E-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2E-11	3.0E-12	1.1E-10	-8.9E-14
HTP-nc ²	CTUh	1.7E-07	2.1E-09	2.0E-08	0	2.8E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.8E-10	3.5E-11	1.2E-08	-1.2E-09
SQP ²	-	76.5	1.2	16.2	0	7.2E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.2E-01	4.5E-03	3.5E-01	-1.5E+00

PM: Potential for disease incidence due to emissions of particulate matter (PM); IRP : Exposure efficiency of human potential relative to U235; ETP-fw : Ecosystem toxic unit comparative potential - freshwater; HTP-c : Ecosystem toxic unit comparative potential - carcinogenic effects; HTP-nc : Ecosystem toxic unit comparative potential - non-carcinogenic effects; SQP : Soil quality potential index; NR: Not relevant

Note 1: This impact category deals mainly with potential impacts of low doses of ionising radiation on human health from the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents or occupational exposure due to disposal of radioactive waste in underground facilities. Ionising radiation potential of soil, due to radon or some building materials is also not measured by this parameter.

Note 2: The results of this environmental impact indicator should be used with caution, as the uncertainties of the results are high and experience with this parameter is limited.



Use of resources

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	37.4	2.3E-01	2.1	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3E-01	3.3E-02	1.7E-01	-1.4E+00
PERM	MJ	5.8	0	3.2E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	43.1	2.3E-01	2.4	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3E-01	3.3E-02	1.7E-01	-1.4E+00
PENRE	MJ	198.1	4.6	5.8	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	5.3E-01	1.5	-1.8E+00
PENRM	MJ	7.1E-01	0	4.0E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	198.8	4.6	5.9	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	5.3E-01	1.5	-1.8E+00
SM	kg	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m3	3.2E-02	2.6E-04	4.3E-03	0	2.9E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4E-04	1.1E-04	2.9E-04	-7.4E-04

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water.

Waste categories

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	4.1E-04	1.7E-10	2.3E-05	0	1.7E-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.6E-11	7.6E-11	2.4E-08	-3.3E-08
NHWD	kg	2.3E-01	5.8E-04	5.9E-01	0	7.7E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4E-04	6.6E-05	7.0	-1.2E-03
RWD	kg	7.2E-03	7.0E-06	6.2E-04	0	1.0E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7E-06	8.5E-05	2.0E-05	-9.6E-06

HWD: Hazardous waste disposed of; NHWD: Non-hazardous waste disposed of; RWD: Radioactive waste disposed of; NR: Not relevant.

Output flows

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	9.3E-02	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.4	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CRU: Components for reuse; MFR: Materials for recycling; MER: Materials for energy recovery; EE: Energy exported; NR: Not relevant.



6. Additional Environmental Information

Indoor air emissions

Ceramic tiles undergo a thermal process exceeding 1000°C during their manufacture. At these temperatures, any organic compounds present in the composition decompose, resulting in an inert end product free of volatile organic compounds that could be emitted during use.

Release to soil and water

Ceramic tiles do not emit any compounds into the soil or water during the use phase, as it is a totally inert product, which does not undergo physical, chemical or biological transformations, is not soluble or combustible, does not react physically, chemically or in any other way, is not biodegradable, does not adversely affect other materials with which it comes into contact in a way that could lead to environmental pollution or harm human health. It is a non-leaching product and therefore does not pose a risk to surface or groundwater quality.

Environmental information about the company

In addition, Mainzu has certified its environmental management system, applicable to the design and manufacture of ceramic and porcelain wall and floor tiles and has been registered in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14001:2015, certificate number: 0153467.

It also has certification in accordance with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 for quality management in the design and manufacture of ceramic and porcelain wall and floor tiles, certificate number: 0153466.



Annex I. Declaration of the environmental parameters of the LCA and LCI for the format with MINIMUM impacts

Environmental impacts

The estimated impact results are relative and do not indicate the final value of the impact categories, nor do they refer to threshold values, safety margins or risks.

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	13.4	3.7E-01	2.0	0	1.9E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2E-01	2.2E-02	1.1E-01	-1.6E-01
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	13.4	3.7E-01	1.9	0	1.9E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2E-01	2.2E-02	1.1E-01	-1.6E-01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	2.7E-02	1.7E-04	1.3E-01	0	4.4E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0E-05	1.1E-03	-1.1E-04	
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	1.1E-02	3.1E-03	2.3E-03	0	2.4E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8E-03	3.9E-06	4.8E-04	-4.4E-04
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	13.4	3.7E-01	2.0	0	1.9E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2E-01	2.2E-02	1.1E-01	-1.6E-01
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	1.4E-08	4.3E-14	7.8E-10	0	6.5E-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6E-14	7.4E-14	6.3E-14	-2.3E-09
AP	mol H+ eq	2.5E-02	5.6E-03	3.9E-03	0	6.0E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3E-04	3.4E-05	8.2E-04	-3.9E-04
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	1.0E-04	8.3E-07	1.0E-05	0	6.1E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.6E-07	3.3E-09	2.3E-06	-1.3E-06
EP-marine	kg N eq	6.7E-03	1.4E-03	1.2E-03	0	1.4E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.4E-05	8.7E-06	2.2E-04	-1.5E-04
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	7.2E-02	1.5E-02	1.3E-02	0	1.4E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.2E-04	9.4E-05	2.4E-03	-1.6E-03
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	1.9E-02	4.0E-03	3.5E-03	0	3.8E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4E-04	2.7E-05	6.6E-04	-3.8E-04
ADP-minerals&metals ²	kg Sb eq	4.5E-05	2.0E-08	2.5E-06	0	3.2E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.5E-09	1.0E-09	1.1E-08	-7.8E-08
ADP-fossil ²	MJ	193.8	4.4	16.9	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	5.2E-01	1.5	-1.8E+00
WDP ²	m ³	1.8	3.2E-03	2.2E-01	0	21.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7E-03	8.0E-03	8.4E-03	4.7E-02

GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential. Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential. Fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential. Fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential. Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential. deprivation-weighted water consumption. NR: Not relevant.

Additional environmental impacts

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Incidence of diseases	2.3E-05	9.9E-08	1.3E-06	0	3.7E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3E-09	2.9E-10	9.9E-09	-2.0E-09
IRP ¹	kBq U235 eq	5.7E-01	9.6E-04	6.5E-02	0	2.1E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8E-04	5.3E-03	1.9E-03	-8.3E-03
ETP-fw ²	CTUe	52.1	3.2	6.0	0	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	7.3E-02	8.9E-01	-1.2E+00
HTP-c ²	CTUh	3.5E-09	5.8E-11	3.5E-10	0	2.6E-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1E-11	2.9E-12	1.1E-10	-8.8E-14
HTP-nc ²	CTUh	1.3E-07	2.0E-09	1.8E-08	0	2.8E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.6E-10	3.4E-11	1.2E-08	-1.2E-09
SQP ²	-	90.6	1.2	17.0	0	7.2E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0E-01	4.4E-03	3.5E-01	-1.5E+00

PM: Potential for disease incidence due to emissions of particulate matter (PM); IRP : Exposure efficiency of human potential relative to U235; ETP-fw : Ecosystem toxic unit comparative potential - freshwater; HTP-c : Ecosystem toxic unit comparative potential - carcinogenic effects; HTP-nc : Ecosystem toxic unit comparative potential - non-carcinogenic effects; SQP : Soil quality potential index; NR: Not relevant

Note 1: This impact category deals mainly with potential impacts of low doses of ionising radiation on human health from the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents or occupational exposure due to disposal of radioactive waste in underground facilities. Ionising radiation potential of soil, due to radon or some building materials is also not measured by this parameter.

Note 2: The results of this environmental impact indicator should be used with caution, as the uncertainties of the results are high and experience with this parameter is limited.



Use of resources

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	44.4	2.2E-01	2.1	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2E-01	3.3E-02	1.7E-01	-1.3E+00
PERM	MJ	5.8	0	3.2E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	50.2	2.2E-01	2.4	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2E-01	3.3E-02	1.7E-01	-1.3E+00
PENRE	MJ	193.8	4.4	5.8	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	5.2E-01	1.5	-1.8E+00
PENRM	MJ	7.1E-01	0	4.0E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	194.6	4.4	5.9	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	5.2E-01	1.5	-1.8E+00
SM	kg	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m ³	3.4E-02	2.4E-04	4.4E-03	0	2.9E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4E-04	1.1E-04	2.8E-04	-7.3E-04

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water.

Waste categories

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	4.1E-04	1.6E-10	2.3E-05	0	1.7E-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5E-11	7.5E-11	2.3E-08	-3.3E-08
NHWD	kg	2.1E-01	5.6E-04	5.8E-01	0	7.7E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3E-04	6.5E-05	6.8	-1.2E-03
RWD	kg	7.2E-03	6.8E-06	6.2E-04	0	1.0E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6E-06	8.3E-05	2.0E-05	-9.5E-06

HWD: Hazardous waste disposed of; NHWD: Non-hazardous waste disposed of; RWD: Radioactive waste disposed of; NR: Not relevant

Output flows

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	7.4E-02	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.9	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CRU: Components for reuse; MFR: Materials for recycling; MER: Materials for energy recovery; EE: Energy exported; NR: Not relevant



Annex II. Declaration of the environmental parameters of the LCA and LCI for the format with MAXIMUM impact

Environmental impacts

The estimated impact results are relative and do not indicate the final value of the impact categories, nor do they refer to threshold values, safety margins or risks.

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	14.2	3.9E-01	2.0	0	1.9E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3E-01	2.3E-02	1.2E-01	-1.6E-01
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	14.2	3.9E-01	1.9	0	1.9E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2E-01	2.3E-02	1.1E-01	-1.6E-01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	2.8E-02	1.8E-04	1.3E-01	0	4.4E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1E-05	1.2E-03	-1.2E-04
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	1.1E-02	3.3E-03	2.3E-03	0	2.3E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9E-03	4.1E-06	5.0E-04	-4.6E-04
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	1.6E-08	4.5E-14	8.7E-10	0	6.5E-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7E-14	7.7E-14	6.6E-14	-2.3E-09
AP	mol H+ eq	2.7E-02	5.9E-03	4.0E-03	0	6.0E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3E-04	3.6E-05	8.5E-04	-4.0E-04
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	1.2E-04	8.7E-07	1.1E-05	0	6.1E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.8E-07	3.4E-09	2.4E-06	-1.4E-06
EP-marine	kg N eq	7.4E-03	1.5E-03	1.3E-03	0	1.4E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.5E-05	9.0E-06	2.3E-04	-1.5E-04
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	8.0E-02	1.6E-02	1.4E-02	0	1.4E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.4E-04	9.8E-05	2.5E-03	-1.7E-03
POCP	Kg NMVOC eq	2.1E-02	4.2E-03	3.6E-03	0	3.8E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5E-04	2.8E-05	6.8E-04	-3.9E-04
ADP-minerals& metals ²	kg Sb eq	6.9E-05	2.1E-08	3.9E-06	0	3.1E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.9E-09	1.1E-09	1.2E-08	-8.1E-08
ADP-fossil ²	MJ	204.4	4.6	17.5	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	5.4E-01	1.5	-1.9E+00
WDP ²	m ³	1.9	3.3E-03	2.3E-01	0	21.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8E-03	8.4E-03	8.8E-03	5.0E-02

GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential. Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential. Fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential. Fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential. Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential. deprivation-weighted water consumption. NR: Not relevant.

Additional environmental impacts

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Incidence of diseases	2.4E-05	1.0E-07	1.4E-06	0	3.6E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4E-09	3.1E-10	1.0E-08	-2.1E-09
IRP ¹	kBq U235 eq	6.0E-01	1.0E-03	6.6E-02	0	2.1E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.9E-04	5.6E-03	2.0E-03	-8.6E-03
ETP-fw ²	CTUe	61.2	3.4	6.6	0	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	7.6E-02	9.3E-01	-1.3E+00
HTP-c ²	CTUh	3.9E-09	6.1E-11	3.7E-10	0	2.6E-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2E-11	3.0E-12	1.2E-10	-9.4E-14
HTP-nc ²	CTUh	1.7E-07	2.1E-09	2.0E-08	0	2.8E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0E-09	3.6E-11	1.2E-08	-1.3E-09
SQP ²	-	91.8	1.3	17.0	0	7.2E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.3E-01	4.6E-03	3.6E-01	-1.5E+00

PM: Potential for disease incidence due to emissions of particulate matter (PM); IRP : Exposure efficiency of human potential relative to U235; ETP-fw : Ecosystem toxic unit comparative potential - freshwater; HTP-c : Ecosystem toxic unit comparative potential - carcinogenic effects; HTP-nc : Ecosystem toxic unit comparative potential - non-carcinogenic effects; SQP : Soil quality potential index; NR: Not relevant

Note 1: This impact category deals mainly with potential impacts of low doses of ionising radiation on human health from the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents or occupational exposure due to disposal of radioactive waste in underground facilities. Ionising radiation potential of soil, due to radon or some building materials is also not measured by this parameter.

Note 2: The results of this environmental impact indicator should be used with caution, as the uncertainties of the results are high and experience with this parameter is limited.



Use of resources

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	45.6	2.3E-01	2.1	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3E-01	3.4E-02	1.8E-01	-1.3E+00
PERM	MJ	5.8	0	3.2E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	51.4	2.3E-01	2.4	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3E-01	3.4E-02	1.8E-01	-1.3E+00
PENRE	MJ	204.4	4.6	5.8	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	5.4E-01	1.5	-1.9E+00
PENRM	MJ	7.1E-01	0	4.0E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	205.1	4.6	5.9	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	5.4E-01	1.5	-1.9E+00
SM	kg	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m ³	3.7E-02	2.6E-04	4.6E-03	0	2.9E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4E-04	1.1E-04	2.9E-04	-7.4E-04

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water.

Waste categories

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	4.1E-04	1.7E-10	2.3E-05	0	1.7E-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.7E-11	7.8E-11	2.4E-08	-3.4E-08
NHWD	kg	2.4E-01	5.8E-04	5.9E-01	0	7.6E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4E-04	6.7E-05	7.1	-1.3E-03
RWD	kg	7.4E-03	7.1E-06	6.3E-04	0	1.0E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7E-06	8.7E-05	2.1E-05	-9.4E-06

HWD: Hazardous waste disposed of; NHWD: Non-hazardous waste disposed of; RWD: Radioactive waste disposed of; NR: Not relevant.

Output flows

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	7.8E-02	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.4	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CRU: Components for reuse; MFR: Materials for recycling; MER: Materials for energy recovery; EE: Energy exported; NR: Not relevant.



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