

Healthy Flooring criteria

Environmental attributes for healthy flooring
in health care



February 2021

This document provides guidance for manufacturers wishing to meet Health Care Without Harm's Healthy Flooring criteria. The criteria apply to all flooring except carpet, fluid applied polymer floors, and concrete. The criteria do not apply to floor leveling compounds or underlayment.

Guidance for manufacturers

This chart summarizes the Healthy Flooring Criteria. Criteria details and a rationale for their inclusion are included below the chart.

Manufacturers can signal the market that their products meet the criteria below by applying for the Greenhealth Approved seal. Products that pass vetting can achieve either a Silver or Gold Healthy Flooring rating through [Greenhealth Approved](#).

"Product" means every part of the flooring, including the flooring material and coatings. Adhesives should be available for each product that meet the adhesive requirements herein.

SILVER LEVEL CRITERIA			
CHEMICAL AND MATERIAL CRITERIA	DETAILS	SILVER	GOLD
Alkylphenols	The product does not contain total alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates, or related compounds above 100 ppm.	x	x
Antimicrobial agents	The product does not contain any added antimicrobials, including antimicrobials or preservatives used to preserve or protect the final product.	x	x
Bisphenol A and its analogs	The product does not contain total bisphenol A or its structural analogs above 1000 ppm.	x	x
Epichlorohydrin	The product does not contain epichlorohydrin-based formulations.	x	x
Flame retardants	The product does not contain flame retardants above 100 ppm.	x	x
Formaldehyde	The product does not contain added formaldehyde or formaldehyde-based formulations.	x	x
Isocyanates	The product does not contain unreacted ('free') isocyanates.	x	x
Metals	The product does not contain total lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium (chromium VI), nickel, or organotins above 50 ppm.	x	x
Nanomaterials	The product does not contain deliberately engineered nanomaterials.	x	x
Ortho-phthalates	The product does not contain total ortho-phthalates above 50 ppm.	x	x
PFAS	The product does not contain per- or poly-fluorinated alkyl substances.	x	x
PBT chemicals	The product does not contain persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals (PBTs) above 1000 ppm.	x	x
Proposition 65 chemicals	The product does not contain intentionally added chemicals listed on Proposition 65 at levels that would require a warning in the State of California.	x	x
PVC and other chlorinated polymers	The product does not contain polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or other chlorinated polymers.	x	x
Recycled tires	The product does not contain recycled tires.	x	x
Siloxanes	The product does not contain volatile methylcyclsiloxanes D4, D5, or D6 above 100 ppm.	x	x

Other criteria	Details	Silver	Gold
Maintenance	The product must not require the periodic use of strippers, sealants, or floor finishes to maintain the product.	x	x
Product content transparency	The product must have either 1) a complete Health Product Declaration with all substances characterized and screened at or above 1000 ppm, or 2) a fully disclosed Declare label that is Red List Free at 100 ppm, and with no proprietary information claimed for any ingredient above 1000 ppm.	x	x
VOC certification	The product must be certified as meeting California 01350 (California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard Method v1.2-2017), GREENGUARD Gold, SCS Indoor Advantage Gold, FloorScore, Blue Angel, or Cradle to Cradle Gold or Platinum.	x	x
VOC certification for SBR products	The product must be certified as meeting GREENGUARD Gold.	x	
Wood certification	Wood used in the product must be Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified.	x	x
Wood finishing	Wood floors must be prefinished.	x	x

GOLD LEVEL CRITERIA <i>(ALL SILVER LEVEL REQUIREMENTS APPLY IN ADDITION TO THE FOLLOWING)</i>			
CRITERIA	DETAILS	SILVER	GOLD
Isocyanates	The product does not contain isocyanate-based formulations.		x
Product content transparency	The product must have a complete Health Product Declaration with all substances characterized, screened, and identified to 100 ppm.		x
SBR	The product does not contain styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR)-based formulations.		x
VOC certification	The product must be certified as meeting GREENGUARD Gold, Blue Angel (Resilient Floor Coverings, RAL-UZ 120), Cradle to Cradle Gold or Platinum, Floor Score, or SCS Indoor Advantage Gold with TVOC emissions not exceeding 500 ug/m3.		x

NOTE: The Healthy Flooring criteria are part of a broader initiative in health care. Institutions incorporating the criteria into their specifications must commit to install the flooring using adhesives that are certified by a third party as noted below.

ADHESIVE INSTALLATION REQUIREMENT	
CRITERIA	DETAILS
Installation adhesive	The adhesive used to install the flooring must be certified as meeting California 01350 (California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard Method v1.2-2017), GREENGUARD Gold, SCS Indoor Advantage Gold, FloorScore, Blue Angel for Low-Emission Floor Covering Adhesives, or Cradle to Cradle Gold or Platinum; or the flooring must be attached mechanically without a chemical adhesive. If a wet adhesive is used, it also must meet South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1168 (2005)

SILVER LEVEL CRITERIA

Chemical and material criteria

Alkylphenols

The product does not contain total alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates, or related compounds above 100 ppm.

Definition: An alkylphenol is a phenol derivative wherein one or more of the ring hydrogens have been replaced by one or more alkyl groups. An alkyl group is a functional group or side-chain that consists solely of single-bonded carbon and hydrogen atoms.

Scope: The alkylphenol restriction applies to alkylphenols or AP ethoxylates with carbon chain lengths of eight or greater; 2,4,6-tri-*tert*-butylphenol, which is included in the OSPAR list of priority substances; and 4-*tert*-butylphenol.

Rationale: The breakdown products of alkylphenol ethoxylates include a variety of alkylphenols, some of which are estrogenic, and some are restricted due to persistence and bioaccumulation. When released into the environment, alkylphenol ethoxylates are particularly toxic to aquatic organisms.

Antimicrobial agents

The product does not contain any added antimicrobials, including antimicrobials or preservatives used to preserve or protect the final product.

Definition: [Antimicrobials](#) are substances or mixtures of substances designed to destroy or suppress the growth of harmful microorganisms whether bacteria, viruses, or fungi on inanimate objects or surfaces.

These products are typically used for two purposes: 1) Disinfect, sanitize, reduce, or mitigate growth of microbiological organisms; 2) Protect inanimate objects (floors, walls, and/or furniture), industrial processes or systems, surfaces, water, or other chemical substances from contamination, fouling, or deterioration caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, algae, or slime.

Rationale: Human toxicity and ecotoxicity profiles differ among antimicrobial agents, but none are entirely benign. The addition of antimicrobials can also contribute to more widespread antibiotic resistance. Although floors can be a reservoir for a variety of pathogens, there is no evidence that antimicrobials added to flooring materials confers any health benefit, including reduction in healthcare associated infections.

Bisphenol A and its analogs

The product does not contain total bisphenol A or its structural analogs above 1000 ppm.

Scope: Structural analogs to be avoided include bisphenol AP, bisphenol AF, bisphenol B, bisphenol C, bisphenol Cl2, bisphenol E, bisphenol F, bisphenol G, bisphenol M, bisphenol S, bisphenol P, bisphenol PH, bisphenol TMC, bisphenol Z, and 4-cumylphenol (HPP). A more extensive list of structural analogs to be avoided includes any compound with the following characteristics:

1. All compounds with a Tanimoto Coefficient of 0.9-1.0 (compared to Bisphenol-A CASRN 80-05-7) are restricted. See [Tanimoto Coefficient at EPA's CompTox Dashboard](#).
2. Any compound with a TC of 0.8-0.9 is restricted until there are publicly-available, valid in vitro or in vivo hazard data that enable evaluation of estrogen and androgen receptor agonism and antagonism. If a compound does not have significant endocrine disrupting potential, it would not be included.
3. Chemicals with a Tanimoto Coefficient <0.8 may would be considered restricted if:
 - a. the compound has demonstrated endocrine disrupting potential (estrogen and/or androgen receptor agonism and/or antagonism) and is used as a functional substitute for BPA, **OR**
 - b. The compound is detected in environmental media or human biomonitoring studies **and** it is used as a functional substitute for BPA **and** publicly available hazard data to evaluate endocrine disrupting potential (estrogen and/or androgen receptor agonism and/or antagonism) are lacking.

***Note:** If the compound is detected in environmental media or human biomonitoring studies **and** it is used as a functional substitute for BPA but has sufficient publicly available hazard data to demonstrate that it does not have endocrine disrupting potential (estrogen and/or androgen receptor agonism and/or antagonism), it is not restricted.*

Rationale: Rationale: Bisphenol A (BPA) is a reproductive and developmental toxicant and endocrine disruptor. Emerging evidence finds an association between prenatal or postnatal exposure to BPA and a variety of adverse health outcomes. Listed BPA structural analogs are also prohibited because virtually all currently studied have some evidence of toxic profiles similar to BPA.

Epichlorohydrin

The product does not contain epichlorohydrin-based formulations.

Rationale: Epichlorohydrin is listed as a carcinogen and reproductive toxicant, according to the State of California (Proposition 65). It is used in some adhesive formulations.

Flame retardants

The product does not contain flame retardants above 100 ppm.

Exemption: Where flammability standards require the use of flame retardants, inorganic flame retardants approved under the [Blue Angel Resilient Flooring Coverings criteria](#) are allowed. In particular, the following compounds may be used: inorganic ammonium phosphates (for example, diammonium phosphate or ammonium polyphosphate) and other dehydrating minerals (for example, aluminum hydroxide), or expandable graphite. Antimony oxides may not be used.

Definition: Flame retardants are designed to inhibit, suppress, or delay the production of flames to prevent the spread of fire. For example, see the list of [Flame Retardants in the Chemical Hazard Data Commons](#).

Rationale: Flame retardants can be persistent and have a variety of toxic properties depending on the specific flame retardant. Non-polymeric flame retardants can migrate out of products into the environment resulting in human exposure.

Formaldehyde

The product does not contain added formaldehyde or formaldehyde-based formulations.

Many formaldehyde-based formulations are listed in [Chemical Hazard Data Commons Formaldehyde-Based Binders](#) and [Urea formaldehyde based compounds](#).

Rationale: Formaldehyde is classified as a known human carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program. It is also a sensitizing agent and can cause asthma.

Isocyanates

The product does not contain unreacted ('free') isocyanates.

Definition: Isocyanate is the functional group with the formula R-N=C=O. Organic compounds that contain an isocyanate group are referred to as isocyanates. Isocyanates are a family of highly reactive, low molecular weight chemicals.

Scope: For a list of some isocyanates, see [Isocyanates in the Chemical Hazard Data Commons](#).

Acceptable test methods to test for isocyanates include:

- [Colorimetric Surface SWYPEs](#)
- [ASTM D2572](#), Standard Test Method for Isocyanate Groups in Urethane Materials or Prepolymers.

Rationale: Isocyanates are a very large group of chemicals. Isocyanates are powerful irritants to the mucous membranes of the eyes and gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts. Some isocyanates are potent sensitizers and asthmagens, posing serious risks to workers. Research suggests that exposure to very small quantities through inhalation or dermal contact can cause the onset of asthma. Commonly used isocyanates are some of the most prevalent asthmagens in building materials. At least one isocyanate is reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen according to the National Toxicology Program, while others are not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.

Metals

The product does not contain total lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium (chromium VI), nickel, or organotins above 50 ppm.

Scope: Metals include lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium (chromium VI), nickel, organotins, and compounds that contain those metals. For example, see the list of [Toxic Heavy Metals in the Chemical Hazard Data Commons](#) and list of [Organotin Compounds in the Chemical Hazard Data Commons](#).

Rationale: A wide variety of health and ecosystem concerns are associated with the toxic metals prioritized in this criterion, including neurotoxicity, cancer, reproductive and developmental effects, and aquatic toxicity.

Nanomaterials

The product does not contain deliberately engineered nanomaterials.

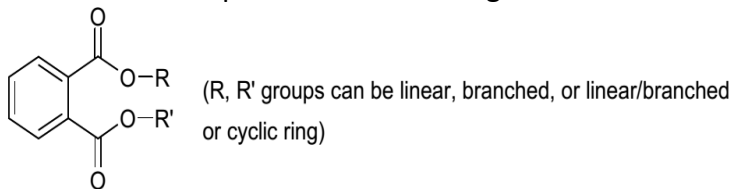
Definition: Materials engineered to a very small scale are often referred to as engineered nanomaterials (ENMs), which can take on unique optical, magnetic, electrical, and other properties. For a more complete definition, see the European Commission [definition of a nanomaterial](#).

Rationale: There are growing concerns about the lack of testing of nanomaterials and emerging toxicity concerns for common nanomaterials. Most nanomaterials have not been extensively studied for health and environmental impacts. Far more information is needed, especially on physicochemical properties of nanomaterials, their behavior in different environments, and interactions with biological systems.

Ortho-phthalates

The product does not contain total ortho-phthalates above 50 ppm.

Definition: Ortho-phthalates have the general chemical structure shown below:



Scope: For more details on the compounds considered ortho-phthalates, please see the list of [Ortho-Phthalates in the Chemical Hazard Data Commons](#).

Rationale: The hazard profile of ortho-phthalates varies with side-chain lengths. Adverse effects include hormone disruption, reproductive and developmental impacts, and kidney toxicity. Exposure to some ortho-phthalates is associated with an increased risk of asthma. The [National Research Council](#) reports the importance of looking at cumulative exposure from multiple phthalates; exposure routes include ingestion, inhalation, intravenous injection, and skin absorption.

Per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS)

The product does not contain per- or poly-fluorinated alkyl substances.

No intentionally added fluorine compounds are allowed. Initial screening for the presence or absence of per- or poly-fluorinated alkyl substances can be accomplished by measuring total fluorine content. Total fluorine must be less than 100 ppm, as determined by an approved lab with analysis using approved, validated test methods other than extraction.

Definition: PFAS are a large group of compounds that contain a carbon-fluorine bond. PFAS includes long and short chain per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances and fluorinated polymers. This includes any substance that meets any one of the definitions:

- Perfluoroalkyl substances: Substances for which all hydrogen atoms on all carbon atoms (except for carbons associated with functional groups) have been replaced by fluorine atoms.
- Polyfluoroalkyl substances: Substances for which all hydrogen atoms on at least one (but not all) carbon atom have been replaced by fluorine atoms.
- Fluoropolymers: Carbon-only polymer backbone with fluorine atoms directly bound.
- Perfluoropolyethers: Carbon and oxygen polymer backbone with fluorine atoms directly bound to carbon atoms.
- Side-chain fluorinated polymers: Variable composition non-fluorinated polymer backbone with fluorinated side chains.

For a list of some of the specific chemicals included in these categories, see [Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances \(PFAS\) / Perfluorinated Compounds \(PFCs\) in the Chemical Hazard Data Commons](#).

Rationale: PFAS are generally highly persistent chemicals or break down into highly persistent chemicals. They have been nicknamed “forever chemicals” because of their extreme persistence. Some but not all bioaccumulate. They are regularly found in people and animals in all areas of the planet. Because of their persistence, continued use will inevitably lead to increasing environmental concentrations of PFAS compounds. The health effects of the most well studied include high cholesterol, thyroid disorders, pregnancy-induced hypertension and preeclampsia, cancer (testicular and kidney), and altered metabolism, among others. Many of these compounds have not been adequately evaluated.

Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemicals

The product does not contain persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals (PBTs) above 1000 ppm.

Definition: PBTs are a class of compounds that have high resistance to degradation from abiotic and biotic factors, high mobility in the environment, and high toxicity. Because of these factors, PBTs have been observed to have a high order of bioaccumulation and biomagnification, very long retention times in various media, and widespread distribution across the globe.

PBTs include chemicals on any of the following lists:

- [US EPA – Priority PBTs and US EPA – Priority PBTs \(NWMP\)](#)
- [OSPAR – Priority PBTs & EDs & equivalent concern](#)
- [UNEP Stockholm Conv – Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [US EPA – Toxics Release Inventory PBTs](#)

Rationale: These four lists represent authoritative government lists of chemicals known to be persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic. This combination of properties makes PBTs particularly hazardous. PBTs are long-lasting substances that can build up in the food chain to levels that are harmful to human and ecosystem health. Because of their persistence and bioaccumulative properties, they do not break down easily and are particularly difficult to clean up.

Proposition 65 chemicals

The product does not contain intentionally added chemicals listed on Proposition 65 at levels that would require a warning in the State of California.

Restrictions established by other criteria in this document supersede this criterion to the extent they conflict.

Definition: Proposition 65 requires California to publish a [list of chemicals](#) known to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. It requires businesses to provide warnings to Californians about significant exposures to these chemicals. The Proposition 65 list, which must be updated at least once a year, has grown to include approximately 900 chemicals since it was first published in 1987.

Rationale: Proposition 65 chemicals are chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or adverse impacts on reproduction or development.

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and other chlorinated polymers

The product does not contain polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or other chlorinated polymers.

Definition: PVC, or vinyl, is a synthetic thermoplastic material made by polymerizing vinyl chloride. The properties of the material depend on the additives, including plasticizers.

Rationale: PVC is a particularly problematic plastic because of the toxicity of the monomers required to make the polymer and the generation and release of hazardous compounds during manufacture and disposal. PVC also generally requires more additives, many with their own toxic properties, when compared to other polymers. The diverse additives can also make PVC difficult to recycle. As a flooring material, PVC typically requires more maintenance once installed.

Recycled tires

The product does not contain recycled tires.

Rationale: Recycled tires can contain contaminants of concern, including metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and other hazards.

Siloxanes

The product does not contain volatile methylcyclsiloxanes D4, D5, or D6 above 100 ppm.

Scope: Methylcyclsiloxanes D4, D5, and D6 include Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) (CAS #'s 556-67-2, 104986-37-0, 117563-66-3, 1257661-59-8, and 83874-62-8); Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) (CAS # 541-02-6); and Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6) (CAS #75-78-5).

Rationale: Siloxanes are a large family of chemicals with different toxicities. A limited number have been found to have aquatic and/or mammalian toxicity and are restricted. The restricted siloxanes D4 and D5 are persistent in the environment, bioaccumulate in the food chain, and are toxic. D4 and D5 have a variety of toxic properties at fairly high levels of exposure, and D6 is presumed to share many of them although D6 is less well studied.

Other criteria

Maintenance

The product must not require the periodic use of strippers, sealants, or floor finishes to maintain the product.

Rationale: Significant costs and occupational and environmental concerns are associated with stripping and finishing. Products used in floor maintenance can include mixtures of many chemicals, including respiratory and dermal irritants and sensitizers.

Product content transparency

The product must have either 1) a complete Health Product Declaration with all substances characterized and screened at or above 1000 ppm, or 2) a fully disclosed Declare label that is Red List Free at 100 ppm, and with no proprietary information claimed for any ingredient above 1000 ppm.

Definition: [A Health Product Declaration \(HPD\)](#) can provide disclosure of the potential chemicals of concern in products. It provides a framework for manufacturers to inventory and disclose the contents of their products and any associated human and environmental hazards. Through the standardized HPD form, manufacturers provide information on both intentional content and impurities within their products. The framework is maintained and updated by the Health Product Declaration Collaborative. [Declare](#) is an ingredient label and transparency tool for building products. Declare requires reporting on product content, origin, and end of life.

Rationale: Product ingredient transparency is critical to understanding potential occupational and environmental risks of products and their life cycle, and to assessing potential exposures during use.

VOC certification

The product must be certified as meeting California 01350 (California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard Method v1.2-2017), GREENGUARD Gold, SCS Indoor Advantage Gold, FloorScore, Blue Angel Declare is an ingredient label and transparency tool for building products. Declare requires reporting on product content, origin, and end of life, or Cradle to Cradle Gold or Platinum.

Definition: Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are carbon containing compounds released as gases into the air from products at ambient temperatures. Some VOCs are released quickly and others more slowly over time from solid products. VOCs are numerous, varied, and ubiquitous.

Rationale: Most VOCs have hazardous properties and adversely impact the quality of indoor air for building occupants. Each of these certification programs requires testing products for VOC emissions under specified conditions and for specific compounds. Blue Angel and Cradle to Cradle Gold and Platinum are multi-attribute standards, one portion of which includes a VOC emissions requirement.

VOC certification required if the product contains SBR

The product must be certified as meeting GREENGUARD Gold.

Rationale: [Styrene-butadiene rubber \(SBR\)](#)-containing floors are a possible source of exposure to styrene and 4-phenylcyclohexene (4-PCH), which is a toxic byproduct from the polymerization of styrene and butadiene and can be emitted as well. [4-PCH is a semi-volatile](#) compound and a suspected carcinogen. 4-PCH may also react with ozone to create formaldehyde. Styrene is listed as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program and as a known carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. Styrene is also a neurotoxicant. SBR contains varying amounts of styrene in the finished product that can off-gas to interiors.

Wood certification

Wood used in the product must be Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified.

Rationale: FSC certification ensures that products come from responsibly managed forests that provide environmental, social, and economic benefits.

Wood finishing

Wood floors must be prefinished.

Rationale: Products used in finishing can include mixtures of many chemicals, including respiratory and dermal irritants and sensitizers. Occupational and environmental exposure concerns are associated with the process of wood finishing. These can be minimized in a controlled setting.

GOLD LEVEL CRITERIA

Isocyanates

The product does not contain isocyanate-based formulations.

Definition: Isocyanate is the functional group with the formula R–N=C=O. Organic compounds that contain an isocyanate group are referred to as isocyanates. Isocyanates are a family of highly reactive, low molecular weight chemicals.

Scope: For a list of some isocyanates, see [Isocyanates in the Chemical Hazard Data Commons](#).

Acceptable test methods to test for isocyanates include:

- [Colormetric Surface SWYPEs](#)
- [ASTM D2572](#), Standard Test Method for Isocyanate Groups in Urethane Materials or Prepolymers.

Rationale: Isocyanates are a very large group of chemicals. Isocyanates are powerful irritants to the mucous membranes of the eyes and gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts. Some isocyanates are potent sensitizers and asthmagens, posing serious risks to workers. Research suggests that exposure to very small quantities through inhalation or dermal contact can cause the onset of asthma. Commonly used isocyanates are some of the most prevalent asthmagens in building materials. At least one isocyanate is reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen according to the National Toxicology Program, while others are not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.

Product content transparency

The product must have a complete Health Product Declaration with all substances characterized, screened, and identified at or above 100 ppm.

Definition: A Health Product Declaration (HPD) can provide disclosure of the potential chemicals of concern in products. It provides a framework for manufacturers to inventory and disclose the contents of their products and any associated human and environmental hazards. Through the standardized HPD form, manufacturers provide information on both intentional content and impurities within their products. The framework is maintained and updated by the Health Product Declaration Collaborative.

Rationale: Product ingredient transparency is critical to understanding potential occupational and environmental risks of products and their life cycle, and to assessing potential exposures during use.

Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR)

The product does not contain styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR)-based formulations.

Definition: Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) is a synthetic rubber, produced from a copolymer of styrene and butadiene.

Rationale: The styrene and butadiene raw materials used to create the SBR polymer are particularly hazardous. 1,3-butadiene is a known carcinogen and reproductive and developmental toxicant. Many but not all studies find an increased risk of leukemia in workers engaged in rubber manufacture. 1,3-butadiene is often released into the environment from rubber manufacturing facilities. Styrene is listed as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program and as a known carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. Styrene is also a neurotoxicant. SBR contains varying amounts of styrene in the finished product and can off-gas to interiors.

[4-phenylcyclohexene \(4-PCH\)](#) is a byproduct from the polymerization of styrene and butadiene. 4-PCH is a semi-volatile compound and a suspected carcinogen. 4-PCH also may react with ozone to create formaldehyde, and may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Additionally, [SBR is a major obstacle to recycling](#). Several combustion products from SBR are highly toxic, and require both high temperature and excess oxygen environments in order to decompose completely.

VOC certification

The product must be certified as meeting GREENGUARD Gold, Blue Angel (Resilient Floor Coverings, RAL-UZ 120), or Cradle to Cradle Gold or Platinum, or Floor Score or SCS Indoor Advantage Gold with TVOC emissions not exceeding 500 ug/m³.

Definition: Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are carbon containing compounds released as gases into the air from products at ambient temperatures. Some VOCs are released quickly and others more slowly over time from solid products. VOCs are numerous, varied, and ubiquitous.

Rationale: Most VOCs have hazardous properties and can adversely impact the quality of indoor air for building occupants. The certification programs above test products for VOC emissions under specified conditions and set emission limits for total VOCs as well as for specific compounds.

ADHESIVE INSTALLATION REQUIREMENT

NOTE: The Healthy Flooring criteria are part of a broader initiative in health care. Institutions incorporating the criteria into their specifications must commit to install the flooring using adhesives that are certified by a third-party as noted below. Manufacturers of Healthy Flooring should identify adhesives for use that are acceptable and that meet the third-party certifications listed herein.

The adhesive used to install the flooring must be certified as meeting California 01350 (California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard Method v1.2-2017), GREENGUARD Gold, SCS Indoor Advantage Gold, FloorScore, [Blue Angel for Low-Emission Floor Covering Adhesives](#), or Cradle to Cradle Gold or Platinum; or the flooring must be attached mechanically without a chemical adhesive. If a wet adhesive is used, it also must meet South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1168 (2005)

Rationale: Adhesives can be an important source of VOCs in the indoor environment. Most VOCs have hazardous properties and can adversely impact the quality of indoor air for building occupants. Each of these certification programs requires testing products for VOC emissions under specified conditions and for specific compounds. Blue Angel and Cradle to Cradle Gold and Platinum are multi-attribute standards, one portion of which includes a VOC emissions requirement.

VERIFICATION

[Greenhealth Approved](#) reviews products against the criteria outlined in this document. We encourage suppliers to apply for the Greenhealth Approved seal.

For more information on how to apply for the Greenhealth Approved seal, please visit [Greenhealth Approved Healthy Flooring](#).

Vetting disclosures and documentation reviewed during vetting for the seal include:

- Completion of the [Healthy Flooring product information form](#), which includes full chemical inventory disclosure and confirmation that products meet the Healthy Flooring criteria.
- Health Product Declaration or Declare label, as required by the criteria herein. Meeting the silver level criteria requirements is a requirement for use of the Greenhealth Approved seal and only products that have been reviewed by Greenhealth Approved and passed vetting can use the seal.
 - When a Health Product Declaration or other transparency tool does not identify the chemical name of every ingredient, a non-disclosure agreement (NDA) can be entered into to meet the full chemical inventory requirement. Laboratory testing data from an accredited lab, verifying compliance for those criteria that do not reference third party certifications.
- A signed affidavit stating that the information provided during the vetting process is true and accurate.

Recycled material is sometimes used in flooring. That material can inadvertently contain chemicals of concern. Purchasers may want to find out from suppliers if there is recycled content in the flooring, and if so, request additional testing or documentation to ensure the prioritized chemicals have been evaluated and that the final product meets the criteria.