

# FACTSHEET

NIBE's environmental classification

## Product:

## Mosa wall tiles

### Type:

Wall tile (Cradle to cradle, 15x15 cm) - Glossy, Silk mat, Powder mat, Stonemat (6 mm thick)  
Wall tile (Cradle to cradle, 15x30 cm) - Glossy, Silk mat, Powder mat, Stonemat (7 mm thick)  
Wall tile (Cradle to cradle, 30x30 cm) - Glossy, Silk mat, Powder mat, Stonemat (9 mm thick)

### Application:

Indoor wall tiles

Environmental class\*: **1a - 1c**

Determined on:

**01-04-2020**

ECI:

**€ 0,75 - € 2,57**

Valid until:

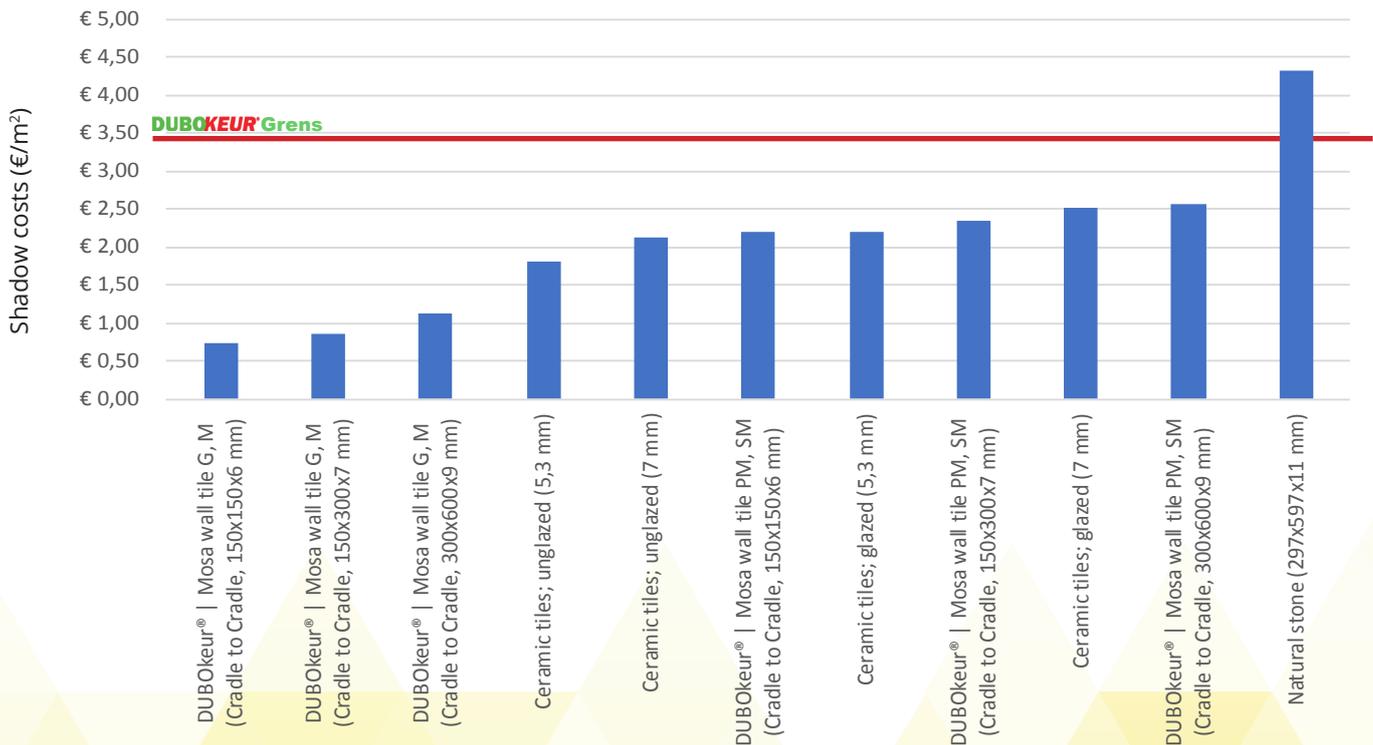
**01-04-2022**

## Functional Unit

Wall tile incl. fastening materials, for a period of 75 years, compared per functional unit of 1 m<sup>2</sup>. The wall tiles are applied to an optimal flat surface.

## Environmental Assessment

Mosa wall tiles qualify for DUBOkeur because they can compete with the best alternatives in most environmental impact categories. On the most important environmental impact categories: global warming and human toxicity the products score very well than or similar to alternatives. This is mainly due to the fact that the raw materials used, mainly clay, have a low environmental impact and are largely extracted near the factory. Besides that the tiles are 99% crushed for reuse in other products, therefore 99% primary material can be saved. Mosa has its own process for this.



Calculated on the basis of: Bepalingsmethode 'Environmental Performace of Buildings and Civil Engineering Works' version 3.0, incl. amendments

# Mosa.

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## Environmental class background

Nibe's environmental classification distinguishes seven environmental classes. Within each class, a distinction is made between a first preference (a), second preference (b), and third preference (c). The classification has been determined on the basis of an experimental research.

The best product from an environmental point of view receives environmental class 1a, because there always is a best product. In order to determine the environmental class of other products in the same product group, the other products are classified on the basis of the environmental costs and related to the reference (the product with environmental class 1a).

For example, when the environmental costs of the product in class 1a is € 0,50 and the environmental costs of another product is € 2,00, the environmental impact factor of that product is 4, because the environmental costs are four times higher than the reference. If we look at this environmental impact factor in the table below with which the environmental classes are determined, that product would have the environmental class 3b. In this way, an environmental class can be determined for all products on the basis of the environmental costs. The other products are classified compared to the best alternative by means of an environmental impact factor.

Class	Subclass	Description	Environmental impact factor
1	a	beste choice	1,00 - 1,10
	b		1,10 - 1,32
	c		1,32 - 1,58
2	a	good choice	1,58 - 1,90
	b		1,90 - 2,28
	c		2,28 - 2,74
3	a	acceptable choice	2,74 - 3,28
	b		3,28 - 3,94
	c		3,94 - 4,73
4	a	poorer choice	4,73 - 5,68
	b		5,68 - 6,81
	c		6,81 - 8,17
5	a	unadvisable choice	8,17 - 9,81
	b		9,81 - 11,77
	c		11,77 - 14,12
6	a	bad choice	14,12 - 16,95
	b		16,95 - 20,34
	c		20,34 - 24,40
7	a	unacceptable choice	24,40 - 29,29
	b		29,29 - 35,14
	c		35,14 - 42,17

Table with the 7 environmental classes with the corresponding description and environmental impact factors.

More information about the methodology can be found on [www.nibe.info](http://www.nibe.info)