

## **EPD Transparency Summary**

COMPANY NAME			
PRODUCT NAME			
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION			
PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR)+ VERSION			
CERTIFICATION PERIOD			PLACE HI RESOLUTIOI
DECLARATION NUMBER			IMAGE HERE
EPD TYPE	PRODUCT SPECIFIC	INDUSTRY AVERAGE	
DECLARED/ FUNCTIONAL UNIT			
GREEN BUILDING QUALIFICATIONS	IgCC Material Compliance		

LEED v4 Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - EPDs, Option 1 ASHRAE 189.1 Material Compliance IgCC Material Compliance Green Globes 3.5.1.2.1 NAHB Material Selection

REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (IF APPLICABLE)

LCA SOFTWARE + VERSION

IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHOD + VERSION

## LIFECYCLE IMPACT CATEGORIES

The environmental impacts listed below were assessed through the product's production phase (cradle to gate impacts).

ATMOSPHERE			WATER		EARTH		
		0		<b>8</b>		E .	A
	Global Warming Potential refers to long-term changes in global weather patterns that are caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.	Ozone Depletion Potential is the destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer, which shields the earth from ultraviolet radiation that's harmful to life, caused by human-made air pollution.	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential happens when sunlight reacts with hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds, to produce air pollution known as smog.	Acidification Potential is the result of human-made emissions and refers to the decrease in pH and increase in acidity of oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams – polluting groundwater and harming aquatic life.	Eutrophication Potential occurs when excessive nutrients cause increased algae growth in lakes, blocking the underwater penetration of sunlight needed to produce oxygen and resulting in the loss of aquatic life.	Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Elements) refers to the reduction of available non- renewable resources, such as metals, that are found on the periodic table of elements, due to human activity.	Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Fossil Fuels) refers to the decreasing availability of non- renewable carbon- based compounds, such as oil and coal, due to human activity.
TRACI	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -Equiv.	kg CFC 11-Equiv.	kg O <sub>3</sub> -Equiv.	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -Equiv.	kg N-Equiv.	kg Sb-Equiv.	MJ
CML	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -Equiv.	kg R11-Equiv.	kg Ethene-Equiv.	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -Equiv.	kg PO <sub>4</sub> -Equiv.	kg Sb-Equiv.	MJ





## **Environment** © 2018 UL Environment

## **MATERIAL CONTENT**

Material content measured to 1%.

COMPONENT	MATERIAL	AVAILABILITY	MASS%	ORIGIN

ADDITIONAL ENVII	RONMENTAL IN	FORMATION	RECYCLING OR REU	SE
PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT		%		
POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED	CONTENT	%		
VOC EMISSIONS				
WATER CONSUMPTION				
ENERGY			STANDARDS	CERTIFICATIONS
RENEWABLE ENERGY	%	WI		
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY	%	MJ		
MANUFACTURER C	ONTACT INFO			
NAME				
PHONE				
EMAIL				
WEBSITE				

© 2018 UL Environment