

# EPD Transparency Summary

COMPANY NAME			
PRODUCT NAME			
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION			
PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR)+ VERSION			
CERTIFICATION PERIOD			PLACE HI RESOLUTION
DECLARATION NUMBER			HERE
EPD TYPE	PRODUCT SPECIFIC	INDUSTRY AVERAGE	
DECLARED/			
FUNCTIONAL UNIT			
GREEN BUILDING QUALIFICATIONS			
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				A A	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 ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	%
POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	%
VOC EMISSIONS	
WATER CONSUMPTION	

#### **ENERGY**

RENEWABLE ENERGY	%	ſM
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY	%	M

#### MANUFACTURER CONTACT INFO

NAME	
PHONE	
EMAIL	
WEBSITE	

#### © 2018 UL Environment

www.UL.com/environment | environment@ul.com

## RECYCLING OR REUSE

STANDARDS

### CERTIFICATIONS



The information presented herein is a summary of content contained in the manufacturer's ISO 14025-compliant EPD certified by UL. Please visit www.ul.com/environment to download the full EPD. UL, the UL logo, and UL certification mark are trademarks of UL LLC. All other marks are the property of their respective owners.