



# EPD Transparency Summary

COMPANY NAME

PRODUCT NAME

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR)+ VERSION

CERTIFICATION PERIOD

DECLARATION NUMBER

PLACE  
HI RESOLUTION  
IMAGE  
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	
	<b>Global Warming Potential</b> refers to long-term changes in global weather patterns that are caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.	<b>Ozone Depletion Potential</b> 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.	<b>Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential</b> happens when sunlight reacts with hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds, to produce air pollution known as smog.	<b>Acidification Potential</b> 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.	<b>Eutrophication Potential</b> 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.	<b>Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Elements)</b> 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.	<b>Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Fossil Fuels)</b> refers to the decreasing availability of non-renewable carbon-based compounds, such as oil and coal, due to human activity.
<b>TRACI</b>	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
<b>CML</b>	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		

## RECYCLING OR REUSE

---

## ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY	%	MJ
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY	%	MJ

## STANDARDS

---

## CERTIFICATIONS


## MANUFACTURER CONTACT INFO

NAME	
PHONE	
EMAIL	
WEBSITE	