



# EPD Transparency Summary

COMPANY NAME

PRODUCT NAME

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR)+ VERSION

CERTIFICATION PERIOD

DECLARATION NUMBER

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

1

REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (IF APPLICABLE)

LCA SOFTWARE + VERSION

IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHOD + VERSION

PLACE  
HI RESOLUTION  
IMAGE  
HERE

## LIFECYCLE IMPACT CATEGORIES

The environmental impacts listed below were assessed through the product's entire life cycle (cradle to grave 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.
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

**Note 1** : The results reported consider the tile's use of 1 year. According U.S. GBC the service life of tiles could be 75 years. Therefore impacts referred to 75 years can be obtained by multiplying only module B2 values (use stage) on the referenced EPD per 75. For example, the GWP impact value for 75 years of product use is: 1.44E+01 kg CO2-Equiv. (TRACI) and 1.45E+01 kg CO2-Equiv. (CML)

## ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

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

## ENERGY\*

RENEWABLE ENERGY		%	MJ
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY		%	MJ

\*Total use of primary energy resources

## MANUFACTURER CONTACT INFO

NAME	
PHONE	
EMAIL	
WEBSITE	

## RECYCLING OR REUSE

## STANDARDS

## INFORMATION

### INDUSTRY AVERAGE\*

The present Transparency Summary is based on the IBU-UL Mutually Recognized EPD 4788420194.101 corresponding to industry average data representative of Confindustria Ceramica's member companies. Primary data includes 76 companies and 84 plants, that represent 82,6% of the Italian ceramic tiles production.