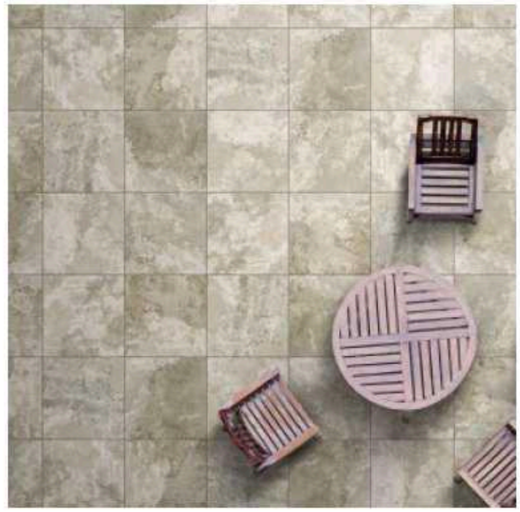
CERTIFIED
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION
UL.COM/EPD

EPD Transparency Summary



COMPANY NAME	Industry-Wide
PRODUCT NAME	North America Ceramic Tile: Porcelain, Pressed Floor, Mosaic,Quarry, Glazed Wall
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	Floor or wall covering which is inert, fire resistant, non-combustible, durable, easy to maintain and made of mineral-based natural materials. Manufacturers include American Wonder Porcelain, Arto, Crossville, Dal-Tile, Del Conca USA, Florida Tile, Interceramic, Ironrock, Porcelanite-Lamosa, Portobello America, Quarry Tile Company, StonePeak Ceramics, and Vitromex
PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR)+ VERSION	UL PCR Part B: Flooring, 10010-7, Version 2.0, September 2018
CERTIFICATION PERIOD	April 1, 2020 to April 1, 2025 — Extended until October 1, 2025
DECLARATION NUMBER	4789101745.101.1
EPD TYPE	☐ PRODUCT SPECIFIC ☑ INDUSTRY AVERAGE
DECLARED/ FUNCTIONAL UNIT	Functional Unit: 1 meter squared

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)	75 Years
LCA SOFTWARE + VERSION	GaBi Database Version 9.2.0.58
IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHOD + VERSION	TRACI 2.1 & CML 2001-2016

LIFECYCLE IMPACT CATEGORIES

The environmental impacts listed below were assessed through the product's lifecycle over 75 years (cradle to grave impacts)—including production, construction, use (including use, maintenance, refurbishment and replacement), and end of life.

	ATMOSPHERE			WATER		EARTH	
	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	19.6 kg CO_2-Equiv.	6.7E-10 kg CFC 11-Equiv.	0.757 kg O_3-Equiv.	0.0371 kg SO_2-Equiv.	0.00268 kg N-Equiv.	N/A kg Sb-Equiv.	N/A MJ
CML	19.7 kg CO_2-Equiv.	5.72E-10 kg R11-Equiv.	0.00176 kg Ethene-Equiv.	0.0323 kg SO_2-Equiv.	0.00536 kg PO_4-Equiv.	1.34E-05 kg Sb-Equiv.	242 MJ

Environment

MATERIAL CONTENT

Material content measured to 1%.

COMPONENT	MATERIAL	AVAILABILITY	MASS%	ORIGIN
Body	Clay	Mineral perpetual	69.78	US, Mexico, Europe
	Sand	Mineral perpetual	6.22	US, Mexico, Europe
	Talc	Mineral perpetual	1.12	US, Mexico, Europe
	Feldspar	Mineral perpetual	11.26	US, Mexico, Europe
	Internal Scrap	Pre-consumer	6.48	US, Mexico, Europe
	Frit	Mineral perpetual	0.41	US, Mexico, Europe
	Calcium Carbonate	Mineral perpetual	1.46	US, Mexico, Europe
	Ash	Mineral perpetual	1.35	US, Mexico, Europe
	Additives	Mineral perpetual	0.66	US, Mexico, Europe
Surface	Ink	Mineral perpetual	0.15	US, Mexico, Europe
	Glaze	Mineral perpetual	1.06	US, Mexico, Europe

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	VARIES %
POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	VARIES %
VOC EMISSIONS	ZERO/INORGANIC
WATER CONSUMPTION	0.0242 CUBIC METERS

RECYCLING OR REUSE

Ceramic tile can outlast multiple generations of building occupants and is commonly reused in an existing building or salvaged for use in a new building. Solid and inert, it can also be used in a variety of post-life applications such as clean fill, roadway paving, and raw materials used to manufacture new products. To represent a "worst case" scenario, this EPD reports environmental impacts based on 100% of all tile removal waste being disposed of in a landfill.

ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY	5.12 %	13.7 MJ
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY	94.88 %	254 MJ

STANDARDS

ANSI A137.1 American National Standard Specifications for Ceramic Tile

ISO 13006 International Organization for Standardization Specifications for Ceramic Tile

ANSI A138.1/Green Squared® American National Standard Specifications for Sustainable Ceramic Tiles, Glass Tiles, and Tile Installation Materials

CERTIFICATIONS

MANUFACTURER CONTACT INFO

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