ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISO 14025 AND ISO 21930:2017

SmartEPD-2025-001-0720-01

15/16” EZ Stab Classic All-Aluminum System

certainteed
SAINT-GOBAIN

SMART EPD

Date of Issue:
Dec 29, 2025

Expiration:
Dec 29, 2030

Last updated:
Dec 23, 2025

General Information

CertainTeed Saint-Gobain

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Product Name:	15/16” EZ Stab Classic All-Aluminum System
Declared Unit:	1 Linear Meter
Declaration Number:	SmartEPD-2025-001-0720-01
Date of Issue:	December 29, 2025
Expiration:	December 29, 2030
Last updated:	December 23, 2025
EPD Scope:	Cradle to gate with other options A1 - A3, A4, A5, C1 - C4
Market(s) of Applicability:	North America

General Organization Information

Saint-Gobain designs, manufactures and distributes materials and services for the construction and industrial markets. These solutions are found everywhere in our living places and our daily life: in buildings, transportation, infrastructure and in many industrial applications. They provide comfort, performance and sustainability while meeting the challenges of the decarbonization of the world of construction and industry, the preservation of resources and rapid urbanization.

About CertainTeed
With innovative building solutions made possible through its comprehensive offering of interior and exterior products, CertainTeed is transforming how the industry builds. As leaders in building science and sustainable construction, CertainTeed makes it easier than ever to create high-performance, energy-efficient places to live, work and play, so that together we can make the world a better home.

A subsidiary of Saint-Gobain, one of the world's largest and oldest building products companies, CertainTeed has more than 6,900 employees and more than 60 manufacturing facilities throughout the United States and Canada.

Further information can be found at: www.certainteed.com

Limitations, Liability, and Ownership

This study was conducted following appropriate ISO standards and best practices and is intended for internal use to assist the company with understanding the life cycle impacts of their products, as well as having the results published in an EPD.

All data for the operation of the facility, as well as transportation distances and modes, was collected directly from the involved manufacturing site(s). Efforts were made to check the data for internal consistency and to verify data with plant personnel. Sub-metering of energy use for each critical stage in the manufacturing process would allow for more detailed analysis and is recommended.

The findings in this research are limited by the inherent uncertainty of creating a representative model through LCA. Many assumptions were made in the modeling of the product system with representative processes and datasets.

While quality control was undertaken at each step in building the LCI and conducting the LCIA, uncertainty is present in the results since the data represents only one year of manufacturing information from the manufacturing location(s). Detailed evaluation of more manufacturing plants and time periods would reduce the uncertainty. Some level of uncertainty is inherent in conducting LCA and decision making must reflect this fact.

Reference Standards

Standard(s):	ISO 14025 and ISO 21930:2017
Core PCR:	UL Part A PCR for Building-Related Products and Services v.4 Date of issue: March 01, 2022
Sub-category PCR:	UL Part B: Metal Ceiling and Interior Wall Panel System v.1 Date of issue: January 15, 2020 Valid until: April 30, 2026
Sub-category PCR review panel:	Contact Smart EPD for more information.
General Program Instructions:	Smart EPD General Program Instructions v.2.0, March 2025

Verification Information

LCA Author/Creator:	Saint-Gobain North American ESG Sustainability Group | sustainability@saint-gobain.com
EPD Program Operator:	Smart EPD | info@smartepd.com | www.smartepd.com 585 Grove St., Ste. 145, Herndon, VA 20170, USA
Verification:	Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071: External Amy Landis | Michigan Technological University | landis@mtu.edu Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR(s): External Amy Landis | Michigan Technological University | landis@mtu.edu

Product Information

Declared Unit:	1 Linear Meter
Mass:	0.19 kg
Reference Service Life:	75 Years
Product Specificity:	✗ Product Average
	✓ Product Specific

Product Description

The EZ Stab Classic All-Aluminum System is ideal for non-ferrous applications, and high-humidity environments.

The popular 15/16" grid face, featuring redesigned EZ Stab Clip & Patented Latitude Holes™, provides quick and easy installation.

The patented Latitude Holes equal more frequent and higher hanger holes spaced every 3" to provide installation flexibility while the new EZ Stab Clip allows for lower insertion force and increased removability.

The suspension systems utilize a double web design coupled with two rows of continuous stitching to create maximum strength and torsional rigidity.

All of the features combine to provide a superior product that enables design flexibility and is easy to install, saving the contractor time and money.

Further information can be found at: https://www.certainteed.com/products/ceiling-wall-systems-products/15/16-ez-stab-classic-all-aluminum-system

Product Specifications

Product Classification Codes:	EC3 - Aluminium -> AluminiumSuspensionAssembly
Declared thickness:	0.023 in
Surface weight per declared unit:	1.90E-01 m2
Standard specs for metal suspension systems (ASTM C635):	Pass

Material Composition

Material/Component Category	Origin	% Mass
Body Aluminum	Undisclosed	82-92%
Stainless Steel Clips	Undisclosed	2-8%
Aluminum Capping	Undisclosed	4-10%
Gasketing - Closed Cell	Undisclosed	1-3%

Packaging Material	Origin	kg Mass
Pallet	Undisclosed	1.76E-03
Cardboard Box	Undisclosed	1.68E-03
Shrink Wrap	Undisclosed	1.44E-04
Top Boards	Undisclosed	3.69E-04
Banding Boards	Undisclosed	5.58E-04
Staples	Undisclosed	9.00E-06
Labels	Undisclosed	9.00E-09

Biogenic Carbon Content	kg C per Linear Meter
Biogenic carbon content in product	None
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.00159

Hazardous Materials
No substances required to be reported as hazardous are associated with the production of this product. *If the LCI for a hazardous substance is not available, the substance will appear as an input in the LCI of the product if its mass represents more than 0.1% of the product's composition.

EPD Data Specificity

Primary Data Year: 2024 - 2025

Manufacturing Specificity:

- ✗ Industry Average
- ✗ Manufacturer Average
- ✓ Facility Specific

Averaging:

Averaging was not conducted for this EPD.

System Boundary

Production	A1	Raw material supply	✓
	A2	Transport	✓
	A3	Manufacturing	✓
Construction	A4	Transport to site	✓
	A5	Assembly / Install	✓
Use	B1	Use	ND
	B2	Maintenance	ND
	B3	Repair	ND
	B4	Replacement	ND
	B5	Refurbishment	ND
	B6	Operational Energy Use	ND
	B7	Operational Water Use	ND
End of Life	C1	Deconstruction	✓
	C2	Transport	✓
	C3	Waste Processing	✓
	C4	Disposal	✓
Benefits & Loads Beyond System Boundary	D	Recycling, Reuse Recovery Potential	ND

Note:

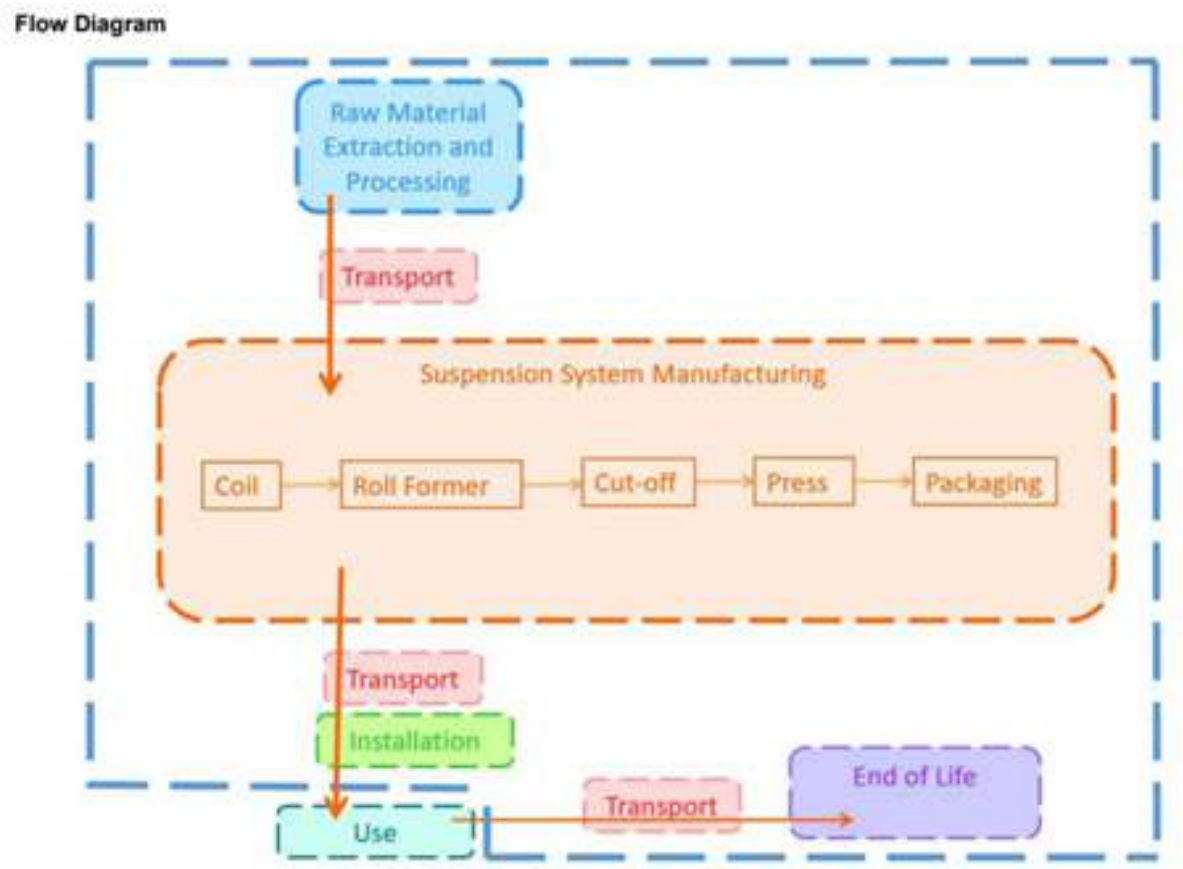
ND = Module not declared

Plants

CertainTeed Ceilings - Bradenton, FL
1860 47th Terrace East, Bradenton, FL 34203, USA

Vaughan, ON, Canada
60 Vinyl Court, Vaughan, ON L4L 4A3, Canada

Product Flow Diagram



Software and Database

LCA Software:	Sphera LCA for Experts (formerly GaBi) v. 10.9
LCI Foreground Database(s):	GaBi Professional Database v. 2025.1
LCI Background Database(s):	Ecoinvent v. 3.9.1

A foreground LCI database is the database used to model the primary, site-specific data collected for this EPD. A background LCI database is the database used to model generic or non-specific data.

Data Quality

Wherever secondary data is used, the study adopts critically reviewed data for consistency, precision, and reproducibility to limit uncertainty. Since the inventory flows for the utilized databases are very often accompanied by a series of data quality ratings, a general indication of precision can be inferred. Using these ratings, the data sets used generally have medium-to-high precision.

Due to limited dataset availability, some selected sources may not be of optimal quality. However, they were chosen as the most suitable and comprehensive options under the circumstances.

The Saint-Gobain North American ESG Department has collected specific data on energy and material inputs, wastes, water use, emissions, and transportation impacts

for included manufacturing plant(s).

Life Cycle Module Descriptions

Raw Materials (Module A1)
A thorough analysis of the material inputs was completed for the inventory of this study.

Transportation of Raw Materials (Module A2)
Raw materials are transported to the manufacturing sites by standard freight truck, train, or ocean freighters. Unless otherwise noted, transport vehicles are fueled with diesel fuel. The Raw material transportation distance was modeled based on the actual data provided by experts from the plant.

Manufacturing (Module A3)
To produce suspension systems, aluminum coil is fed through a roll former. The product is cut to create a profile blank. The blank is then automatically fed into a stamping/forming press. The press modifies the profile through different stations to create additional features.

Packaging (Module A3)
Packaging of the final product after production is included in the life cycle assessment. Upon exiting the press, the completed product is nested. Once the correct quantity is placed in a cardboard carton, it is sealed by glue, tape or staples and placed on a pallet or banding boards. Palletized products are wrapped and products on banding boards are banded. The purchased amount of packaging material was provided by the CertainTeed facilities personnel and the weight of each material per linear meter of finished product

Final Product Transportation (Module A4)
Final products are transported on trucks throughout the United States and Canada. This study assumed an average of 800 km for the final shipment of product based on the estimates and assumptions within the Metal Ceiling and Interior Wall Panel System PCR.

Installation (Module A5)
The installation stage replicates modular installation of suspended ceilings in commercial buildings

Use (Modules B1-B7)
The use phase was not included within the LCA.

End of Life (Modules C1-C4)
C1 - Removal at end of life requires human labor only and therefore deconstruction does not contribute to the lifetime environmental impacts.
C2 - After removal, the product is assumed to be transported 200 km to the disposal site.
C3 - No waste processing is required.
C4 - All end-of-life disposal is based off Part A (Product Category Rules for Building-Related Product and Services: Part A Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report
Requirements. Version 4. March 2022. UL Environment) guidance.

LCA Discussion

Allocation Procedure

Allocation was conducted based on the production mass data provided by the facility as a percentage of the overall production mass. Since the plant does not have submetering, there is no way to determine exact consumption for specific product lines. Mass allocation is the most accurate and representative way to allocate energy and water usage data. No waste flows during production have been allocated as co-products. Emissions associated with land use change were not included in the LCA due to the negligible impacts. Allocation was conducted based on the production mass data provided by the Bradenton facility.

Cut-off Procedure

Processes whose total contribution to the final result, with respect to their mass and in relation to all considered impact categories, is less than 1% can be neglected. The sum of the neglected processes may not exceed 5% by mass of the considered impact categories. For that a documented assumption is admissible. For Hazardous Substances as defined by the U.S. Occupational Health and Safety Act the following requirements apply:
The Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) of hazardous substances will be included, if the inventory is available.
If the LCI for a hazardous substance is not available, the substance will appear as an input in the LCI of the product, if its mass represents more than 0.1% of the product composition.
If the LCI of a hazardous substance is approximated by modeling another substance, documentation will be provided. This EPD is in compliance with the cut-off criteria. No known flows were deliberately excluded. Capital items for the production processes (machines, buildings, etc.) were not taken into consideration.

Renewable Electricity

Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) such as Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are included in the baseline reported results:	✕ No

Scenarios

Transport to the building/construction site (A4)

A4 Module

Fuel Type:	Diesel
Liters of Fuel:	30 l/100km
Vehicle Type:	Standard Freight Trailer
Transport Distance:	800 km
Capacity Utilization:	85 %
Packaging Mass:	2.26E-02 kg
Capacity utilization volume factor:	<1
Assumptions for scenario development:	Final products are transported on trucks throughout the United States and Canada. This study assumed an average of 800 km for the final shipment of product based on assumptions from the PCR.

Installation in to the building/construction site (A5)

A5 Module

Installation Scrap Rate Assumed:	7 %
Ancillary Materials:	0 kg
Net Fresh Water Consumption Specified by Water Source and Fate:	0 m3
Other Resources:	0 kg
Electricity Consumption:	0 kWh
Other Energy Carriers:	0 MJ
Product Lost per Declared/Functional Unit:	7.00E-02 kg
Waste Materials at the Construction Site Before Waste Processing:	7.52E-02 kg
Output Materials Resulting from On-site Waste Processing:	0.00E+00 kg
Biogenic Carbon Contained in Packaging (kg C):	1.59E-03 kg
Direct Emissions to Ambient Air, Soil and Water:	0.00E+00 kg
VOC Emissions:	0.00E+00 ug/m3

End of Life (C1 - C4)

C1 - C4 Modules

Disposal

Product or Material for Final Disposal: 1.90E-01 kg

Results

Environmental Impact Assessment Results

IPCC AR5 GWP 100, IPCC AR6 GWP 100, TRACI 2.2, CML 2016 v4.8
per 1 Linear Meter of product.
LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

Impact Category	Method	Unit	A1 - A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
GWP-Total (AR5)	IPCC AR5 GWP 100	kg CO2 eq	8.24e-1	3.07e-2	8.25e-3	0	3.57e-3	0	6.43e-3
GWP-Total (Excl Biogenic) (AR6)	IPCC AR6 GWP 100	kg CO2 eq	8.22e-1	3.05e-2	5.55e-3	0	3.55e-3	0	4.46e-3
GWP-Total (Incl Biogenic) (AR6)	IPCC AR6 GWP 100	kg CO2 eq	8.14e-1	3.05e-2	1.31e-2	0	3.55e-3	0	8.36e-3
ODP	TRACI 2.2	kg CFC 11 eq	2.06e-10	1.14e-12	1.30e-15	0	1.33e-13	0	7.75e-16
AP	TRACI 2.2	kg SO2 eq	3.04e-3	1.89e-4	1.50e-5	0	2.11e-5	0	1.20e-5
EP-freshwater	TRACI 2.2	kg P eq	9.83e-7	0	2.85e-7	0	0	0	2.30e-7
EP-marine	TRACI 2.2	kg N eq	8.42e-4	1.43e-4	4.82e-6	0	1.57e-5	0	3.81e-6
POCP	TRACI 2.2	kg O3 eq	3.05e-2	5.31e-3	8.38e-5	0	5.83e-4	0	6.49e-5
ADP-fossil	CML 2016 v4.8	MJ	9.77e+0	3.86e-1	4.82e-3	0	4.50e-2	0	3.73e-3

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

GWP = Global Warming Potential, 100 years (may also be denoted as GWP-total, GWP-fossil (fossil fuels), GWP-biogenic (biogenic sources), GWP-luluc (land use and land use change)), ODP = Ozone Depletion Potential, AP = Acidification Potential, EP = Eutrophication Potential, SFP = Smog Formation Potential, POCP = Photochemical oxidant creation potential, ADP-Fossil = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP-Minerals&Metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources, WDP = Water deprivation potential, PM = Particular Matter Emissions, IRP = Ionizing radiation, human health, ETP-fw = Eco-toxicity (freshwater), HTP-c = Human toxicity (cancer), HTP-nc = Human toxicity (non-cancer), SQP = Soil quality index.

Global Warming Potential or Climate Change is an indicator aimed at including in a single value the added effect of all the substances contributing to the greenhouse effect.

Global Warming Potential (GWP-Total) includes biogenic carbon, fossil carbon, land use and land use change. To calculate GWP-Total within the above table, the equation below is used:

GWP-total = GWP-biogenic + GWP-fossil + GWP-luluc

- *GWP-total* or *GWPtotal (including biogenic)* is the sum of GWP-biogenic, GWP-fossil and GWP-luluc
- *GWP-biogenic* only includes biogenic carbon which is carbon that is stored in bio-sourced materials, like plants, trees, and soil. This excludes fossil.
- *GWP-fossil or GWPtotal (excluding biogenic)* only includes fossil carbon which is the carbon dioxide emitted when fossil fuels like coal, oil, or natural gas are combusted. This excludes biogenic.
- *GWP-luluc* only includes the greenhouse gas emissions that arise in connection with changes in the specified carbon stock as a result of land use and land use change, such as deforestation.

Depending on the required or optional standards, GWP can be reported with different methods and indicators including United States Environmental Tool for Reduction and Assessment of Chemicals and Other Environmental Impacts (TRACI 2.1, etc.), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Report (AR 5, AR 6, etc.), Environmental Footprint (EF 3.0, 3.1), and/or EN 15804.
GWP can be reported on a time frame such as GWP 100 for 100-year time horizon.

Comparisons cannot be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the design stage of a project, before a building has been specified. Comparisons may be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the time of product purchase when product performance and specifications have been established and serve as a functional unit for comparison. Environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted.
Any comparison of EPDs shall be subject to the requirements of ISO 21930 or EN 15804. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have

limited comparability when they have different system boundaries, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. Such comparison can be inaccurate, and could lead to erroneous selection of materials or products which are higher-impact, at least in some impact categories.

Resource Use Indicators

per 1 Linear Meter of product.

Indicator	Unit	A1 - A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
RPRE	MJ	3.38e+0	0	6.89e-4	0	0	0	5.47e-4
RPRM	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RPRT	MJ	3.38e+0	0	6.89e-4	0	0	0	5.47e-4
NRPRE	MJ	1.04e+1	3.89e-1	4.98e-3	0	4.54e-2	0	3.85e-3
NRPRM	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRPRT	MJ	1.04e+1	3.89e-1	4.98e-3	0	4.54e-2	0	3.85e-3
SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m3	1.07e-2	0	1.78e-6	0	0	0	9.82e-7

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

RPRE or PERE = Renewable primary resources used as energy carrier (fuel), RPRM or PERM = Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, RPRT or PERT = Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content, NRPRE or PENRE = Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPRM or PENRM = Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPRT or PENRT = Total non-renewable primary resources with energy content, SM = Secondary materials, RSF = Renewable secondary fuels, NRSF = Non-renewable secondary fuels, RE = Recovered energy, ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential, FW = Use of net freshwater resources, VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds.

Waste and Output Flow Indicators

per 1 Linear Meter of product.

Indicator	Unit	A1 - A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
HWD	kg	1.78e-5	0	1.17e-12	0	0	0	9.21e-13
NHWD	kg	1.92e-1	0	1.24e-2	0	0	0	1.00e-2
HLRW	kg	2.74e-7	0	6.36e-11	0	0	0	4.82e-11
ILLRW	kg	2.30e-4	0	5.58e-8	0	0	0	4.23e-8
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MNER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed, NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed, RWD = Radioactive waste disposed, HLRW = High-level radioactive waste, ILLRW = Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, CRU = Components for re-use, MFR or MR = Materials for recycling, MER = Materials for energy recovery, MNER = Materials for incineration, no energy recovery, EE or EEE = Recovered energy exported from the product system, EET = Exported thermal energy.

Carbon Emissions and Removals

per 1 Linear Meter of product.

Indicator	Unit	A1 - A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
BCRP	kg CO2	-2.76e-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
BCEP	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.76e-3
BCRK	kg CO2	-5.84e-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
BCEK	kg CO2	0	0	5.84e-3	0	0	0	0
BCEW	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCE	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCR	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

BCRP = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Product, BCEP = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Product, BCRK = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Packaging, BCEK = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Packaging, BCEW = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Combustion of Waste from Renewable Sources Used in Production Processes, CCE = Calcination Carbon Emissions, CCR = Carbonation Carbon Removals, CWNR = Carbon Emissions from Combustion of Waste from Non-Renewable Sources used in Production Processes, GWP-luc = Carbon Emissions from Land-use Change.

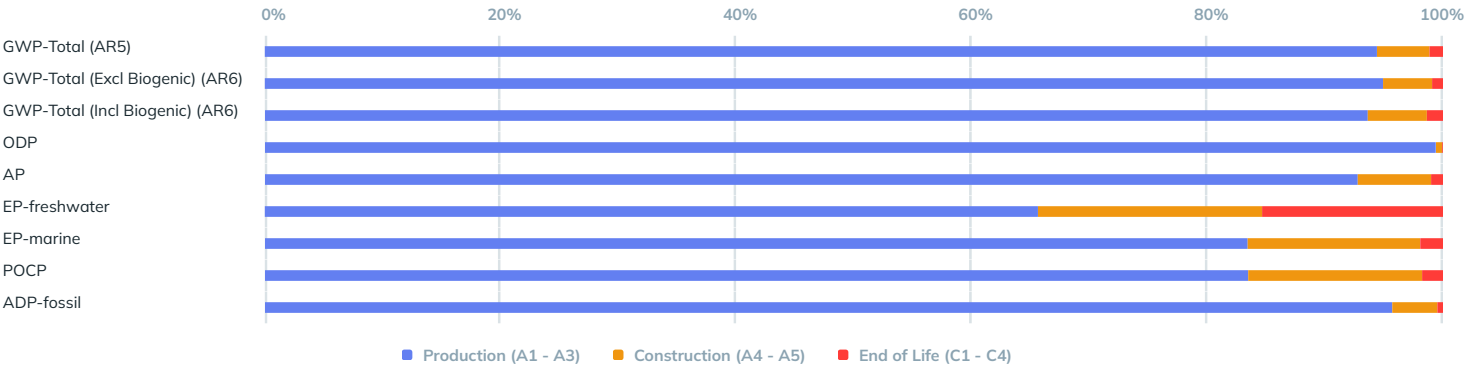
Impact Scaling Factors

Product Name and/or Product Attribute	Product Specific Functional/Declared Unit Multiplier

Interpretation

Based on the life cycle assessment results, the impacts for both the 15/16 EZ Stab Classic All-Aluminum System and the 15/16 EZ Stab All-Aluminum Cleanroom System are primarily driven by raw materials. The body aluminum accounts for approximately 80% of the raw material stage impacts.

The LCA study ensures high data quality through completeness, consistency, and sensitivity checks. Completeness is achieved by modeling all relevant processes within clearly defined system boundaries, with no identified data gaps. Consistency is maintained by using primary data collected directly from manufacturing facilities and applying standardized secondary datasets from critically reviewed, widely accepted databases; proxies were used only when necessary. Sensitivity is addressed by documenting any deviations from initial data quality requirements and considering the higher uncertainty of secondary data during interpretation. Overall, primary data is highly precise, while secondary data is representative of regional and technological contexts, ensuring reliable and reproducible results.



Modified Impact Results: Renewable Electricity

per 1 Linear Meter of product.

Impact Category	Unit	Method	A1 - A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq	IPCC AR5 GWP 100	8.09e-1	3.05e-2	1.31e-2	0	3.55e-3	0	8.36e-3
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq	IPCC AR6 GWP 100	8.18e-1	3.05e-2	5.55e-3	0	3.55e-3	0	4.46e-3
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq	TRACI 2.1	2.09e-10	1.14e-12	1.30e-15	0	1.33e-13	0	7.75e-16
AP	kg SO2 eq	TRACI 2.1	3.04e-3	1.89e-4	1.50e-5	0	2.11e-5	0	1.20e-5
EP	kg N eq	TRACI 2.1	1.01e-6	0	2.85e-7	0	0	0	2.30e-7
POCP	kg O3 eq	TRACI 2.1	3.04e-2	5.31e-3	8.38e-5	0	5.83e-4	0	6.49e-5
ADP-fossil	MJ	TRACI 2.1	9.71e+0	3.86e-1	4.82e-3	0	4.50e-2	0	3.73e-3

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

GWP = Global Warming Potential, 100 years (may also be denoted as GWP-total, GWP-fossil (fossil fuels), GWP-biogenic (biogenic sources), GWP-luluc (land use and land use change)), ODP = Ozone Depletion Potential, AP = Acidification Potential, EP = Eutrophication Potential, SFP = Smog Formation Potential, POCP = Photochemical oxidant creation potential, ADP-Fossil = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP-Minerals&Metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources, WDP = Water deprivation potential, PM = Particular Matter Emissions, IRP = Ionizing radiation, human health, ETP-fw = Eco-toxicity (freshwater), HTP-c = Human toxicity (cancer), HTP-nc = Human toxicity (non-cancer), SQP = Soil quality index.

Saint-Gobain is committed to achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2050. In January 2021, Saint-Gobain North America started receiving Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) from a 12-year virtual power purchase agreement (vPPA) with the Blooming Grove Wind Farm in McLean County, Illinois. Each year within the agreement, the company receives and retires these RECs, effectively reducing CO2 equivalent emissions from electricity usage in the United States and Canada.

The updated results incorporate the impact of RECs on the electricity used in the manufacturing process (A3), as shown in the aggregated A1, A2, and A3 data in the Modified Impact Results: Renewable Electricity’ table. The reduced impacts resulting from allocated RECs at Bradenton, FL were calculated using 100% wind-generated electricity, covering 46% of the plant’s electricity consumption in 2024. Data collection for this study occurred from March 2024 through March 2025. However, we used 2024 REC data as an assumption because REC allocations by plant for 2025 are not yet available. The REC data was modeled using the US-SERC Electricity production, wind, 1-3MW turbine, onshore’ dataset, with a carbon intensity of 13.2 kg CO2e/MWh*. Any remaining energy not covered by RECs was modeled based on local energy grid information for the manufacturing site.

Further Information

EPD Comparability

Environmental declaration from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance of Product Category Rules (PCR) Guidance for Building Related Products and Services Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements, UL 10010, Sixth Edition, Dated March 28, 2022 using EPD shall be based on the product's use and impacts at the construction works level, and therefore EPDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considering the construction works energy use phase as instructed under this PCR. Full conformance with the PCR for the Product Category Rules (PCR) Guidance for Building Related Products and Services Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements, UL 10010, Sixth Edition, Dated March 28, 2022 allows EPD comparability only when all stages of a life cycle have been considered, when they comply with all referenced standards, use the same sub-category Part B PCR, and use equivalent scenarios with respect to construction works. However, variations and deviations are possible. Examples of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences in results upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

References

Product Category Rules (PCR) Guidance for Building Related Products and Services Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements, UL 10010, Sixth Edition, Dated March 28, 2022.

Product Category Rules for Building-Related Products and Services Part B: Metal Ceiling and Interior Wall Panel System EPD Requirements, UL 10010-12

ISO 14040: 2006 Series Environmental Management-Life Cycle Assessment

ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in building construction Environmental declaration of building products

Sphera Managed LCA Content Databases. https://lcadatabase.sphera.com/

US LCI Database. https://www.nrel.gov/lci/

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CertainTeed Website. [https://www.certainteed.com/products/ceiling-wall-systems-products]