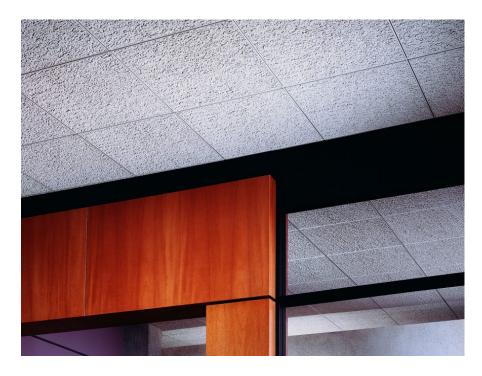
# GLACIER<sup>™</sup> BASIC FIRECODE<sup>®</sup>, FROST<sup>™</sup> BASIC FIRECODE<sup>®</sup> AND SANDRIFT<sup>™</sup> BASIC FIRECODE<sup>®</sup> ACOUSTICAL PANELS



Exceptional durability, good noise reduction and various texture options make these panels an optimal, long lasting ceiling solution. These panels have the durability that resists scrapes commonly caused by accessing the ceiling plenum. Noise reduction qualities make these panels a top choice to grace ceilings in an array of locations.



For over a century, sustainable practices have naturally been an inherent part of our business at USG. Today, they help shape the innovative products that become the homes where we live, the buildings where we work and the arenas where we play. From the product formulations we choose, to the processes we employ, USG is committed to designing, manufacturing, and distributing products that minimize overall environmental impacts and contribute toward a healthier living space. We believe that transparency of product information is essential for our stakeholders and EPDs are the next step toward an even more transparent USG.

For additional information, visit usg.com, cgcinc.com and usgdesignstudio.com





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According to ISO 14025, ISO 21930: 2007 and EN 15804

This declaration is an environmental product declaration (EPD) in accordance with ISO 14025. EPDs rely on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to provide information on a number of environmental impacts of products over their life cycle. Exclusions: EPDs do not indicate that any environmental or social performance benchmarks are met, and there may be impacts that they do not encompass. LCAs do not typically address the site-specific environmental impacts of raw material extraction, nor are they meant to assess human health toxicity. EPDs can complement but cannot replace tools and certifications that are designed to address these impacts and/or set performance thresholds – e.g. Type 1 certifications, health assessments and declarations, environmental impact assessments, etc. Accuracy of Results: EPDs regularly rely on estimations of impacts, and the level of accuracy in estimation of effect differs for any particular product line and reported impact. Comparability: EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they cover different life cycle stages, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. EPDs from different programs may not be comparable.

PROGRAM OPERATOR	UL Enivironment		
DECLARATION HOLDER	USG		
DECLARATION NUMBER	4788655768.118.1		
DECLARED PRODUCT	Glacier Basic Firecode, Frost Basic Firecode, and Sandrift Baisc Firecode Acoustical Panels		
REFERENCE PCR	UL Part B: Non-metal Ceili	ng Panel October 2015-v.1	
DATE OF ISSUE	October 1, 2019		
PERIOD OF VALIDITY	5 Years		
CONTENTS OF THE DECLARATION	Product definition and information about building physics Information about basic material and the material's origin Description of the product's manufacture Indication of product processing Information about the in-use conditions Life cycle assessment results Testing results and verifications UL Environment PCR Peer Review Panel		
		epd@ulenvironment.com	
This declaration was independently verif 14025 by Underwriters Laboratories		Grant R. Martin	
	Grant R. Martin, UL Environment		
This life cycle assessment was independ with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR I	-	Sponson Storie	
		Thomas P. Gloria, Industrial Ecology Consultants	

This EPD conforms with ISO 21930:2007 and EN 15804





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### 1. Product System Documentation

#### **1.1. Product Description**

#### **Product Identification**

Glacier<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup> Acoustical Ceiling Panels are easy-to-clean, heavily textured panels that have the durability and noise reduction qualities to be a top choice to grace ceilings in an array of locations.

Frost<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup> Acoustical Ceiling Panels provide an excellent combination of NRC and CAC. Paired with their high impact resistance, these panels combination of practicality and durability make them an ideal choice for a number of settings.

Sandrift<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup> Acoustical Ceiling Panels have a unique pattern that compliments their array of high-quality performance metrics. Not only do these custom panels offer one-of-a-kind ceiling design, but they rival many of the best options for combined light reflectance, sound control, and sag, mold and mildew resistance.

The cast family of products covered by this EPD consist of a mineral wool/starch/filler basemat textured to achieve different aesthetic surfaces. These products generally fall under ASTM E1264 Section 5.2 designation as Type III - Mineral base with painted finish and Form 1 – Nodular. This EPD covers the following Glacier<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup>, Frost<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup> and Sandrift<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup> acoustical products: Item nos.: 715, 815 and 415.

#### **1.2.** Application

The products covered by this EPD are designed to be installed in a suitable metal grid system typically designed to accommodate a nominal 2'x2' or 2'x4' panel.

#### 1.3. Technical Data

The following technical construction data is relevant for the products covered by this EPD.

Table 1: Technical Specifications					
NAME	TEST METHOD GLACIER™ BASIC FIRECODE®		FROST™ BASIC FIRECODE®	SANDRIFT™ BASIC FIRECODE®	
Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC)	C423	0.65	0.55	0.55	
Articulation Class (AC)	E1111 and Classification E1110	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Ceiling Attenuation Class (CAC)	E1414 and Classification E413	35	35	35	
Fire Rating	E119	Firecode®	Firecode®	Firecode®	
Light Reflection	E1477	0.70	0.84	0.83	

#### 1.4. Placing on the Market / Application Rules

The respective standard and general technical approval for these products are indicated above. Further detail may be found on the USG.com and cgcinc.com website.

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#### 1.5. Delivery Status

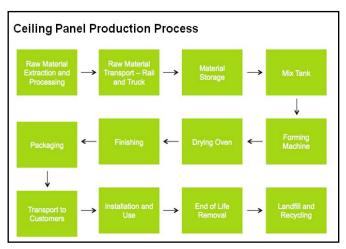
The products under consideration are typically delivered in bundles of 8-10 pieces per carton, surrounded by cardboard sleeve and wrapped in plastic.

#### 1.6. Base Materials

Table 2: Material Composition				
MATERIAL	GLACIER™ BASIC FIRECODE®	Frost™ Basic Firecode®	SANDRIFT™ BASIC FIRECODE®	
Basemat	98.2 %	98.4 %	98.3 %	
Coating	1.8 %	1.6 %	1.7 %	
Sum	100%	100%	100%	

#### 1.7. Manufacture

Cast acoustical ceiling panels contain mostly mineral wool, starch and a filler. The finishing and packaging unit processes are dominated by the use of water-based paint. In the manufacturing process, ingredients (starch and stucco) are mixed with water to form a slurry. This slurry is then heated and the thickened slurry is mixed with mineral wool and spread into trays. A texture is applied and the panels are dried. The dried panels are cut or trimmed into the appropriate sizes and painted. After inspection, the ceiling tiles are packaged for shipment. Shrink-wrap and corrugated strip are used as packing materials. Panel trim and panels that are chipped or broken during manufacturing are land-filled.



#### 1.8. Environment and Health During Manufacturing

All appropriate equipment required by federal, state and local regulations are in place at all USG manufacturing facilities.

#### 1.9. Installation

The ceiling panels must be installed in accordance with all applicable USG Interiors installation guidelines. Approved installation procedures are provided in the Ceiling Systems Handbook published by the Ceiling and Interior Systems Construction Association (CISCA) and must be followed. Installation of USG's ceiling and grid products is accomplished by manual labor using mostly hand tools. No material or energy inputs are required on the jobsite.

#### 1.10. Packaging

USG Interiors ceiling panels are packaged using cardboard sleeves and are then wrapped in plastic shrink wrap. USG

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encourages the proper recycling of these packaging materials. Both the production and disposal of these packaging materials was modeled in this study.

#### 1.11. Conditions of Use

To insure the longevity of the product, panels should not be exposed to moisture, high humidity or high temperature. Criteria can be found in the USG warranty information specific for each product.

#### 1.12. Environment and Health During Use

This product is not expected to produce any unusual hazards during normal use. Exposure to high dust levels may irritate the skin, eyes, nose, throat, or upper respiratory tract. Proper personal protective gear should be worn by installer for protection.

#### 1.13. Reference Service Life

A default RSL of 75 years shall be assumed for the product and ceiling panel mounting system. An assumed Estimated Service Life (ESL) of 75 years shall be used for building life.

#### 1.14. Extraordinary Effects

#### Fire

All ceiling product covered by this EPD are certified to be Class A (flame spread of 25 or less, smoke developed of 50 or less per ASTM E84 and CAN/ULC S102). In addition, products listed as Firecode meet ASTM E119 (see a USG sales representative for approved fire rated assemblies).

#### Water

Moisture must not come in contact with the ceiling panel as a result of a leaking roof, a sweating pipe, a leaking radiator, a flood, condensation on windows, condensation on more subtle surfaces where dew points are reached, humidified air from the HVAC system or any other similar causes.

#### **Mechanical Destruction**

The product must be installed and maintained in accordance with current USG written instructions and best industry practice, including the CISCA Handbook and ASTM C636, "Standard Practice for Installation of Metal Ceiling Suspension Systems for Acoustical Tile and Lay-In Panels."

#### 1.15. Re-Use Phase

With proper care, ceiling panels may be reused at the end of a building's life.

#### 1.16. Disposal

USG is helping to meet the needs of a growing world and preserve natural resources by taking back approved ceiling panels from any manufacturer and recycling them into new building products. While USG encourages recycling of its ceiling panels through its take back program, all ceiling panel waste generated during installation and at end-of-life is assumed to be disposed of in an appropriate landfill.





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### 2. LCA Calculation Rules

#### 2.1. Declared Unit

The declared unit for ceiling panels is defined as one square meter with optional reporting of one square foot (12"x12") of ceiling panel.

#### Table 3: Declared Unit

NAME	GLACIER™ BASIC FIRECODE® (METRIC)	GLACIER™ BASIC FIRECODE® (STANDARD)	FROST™ BASIC FIRECODE® (METRIC)	FROST™ BASIC FIRECODE® (STANDARD)	Sandrift™ Basic Firecode® (Metric)	SANDRIFT™ BASIC FIRECODE® (STANDARD)
Declared Unit	0.093 m <sup>2</sup>	1 ft <sup>2</sup>	0.093 m <sup>2</sup>	1 ft <sup>2</sup>	0.093 m <sup>2</sup>	1 ft <sup>2</sup>
Declared Thickness	1.90 cm	0.750 in	1.90 cm	0.750 in	1.90 cm	0.750 in
Surface weight per declared unit	7.33 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1.503 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	8.33 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1.708 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	8.33 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1.708 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>

For purposes of defining a functional unit, an ESL of a building in North America of 75 years shall be used.

#### 2.2. System Boundary

This EPD represents a "cradle-to-grave" LCA analysis for cast ceiling panels. It covers all the production steps from raw material extraction (i.e., the cradle) to end of life disposal (i.e., the grave).

#### 2.3. Estimates and Assumptions

In the case of the Walworth mineral wool production, the mineral wool production facility is a stand-alone facility which facilitated the collection of raw material and energy inputs. All mineral wool raw material and energy data is specific to the manufacture of the Walworth mineral wool at the Walworth, WI plant.

Additional data limitations include the use of proxy processes rather than actual supplier generated primary data. This would include such processes as starch, which is representative of starch but may not necessarily be representative of USG's particular starch supplier. In addition, the data is limited in that the primary data was collected during the 2017 year and changes in operations may increase/decrease impacts in the future. Other data limitations include the use of secondary data sets instead of primary data for upstream and downstream processes, local impacts vs. global impacts, possible impacts vs. actual impacts, inherent uncertainty in the data sets, accuracy and precision of impact assessment methodology, etc.

#### 2.4. Cut-off Criteria

Environment

All inputs and outputs to a (unit) process were included in the calculation for which data is available.

In case of insufficient input data or data gaps for a unit process, the cut-off criteria was 1% of renewable and nonrenewable primary energy usage and 1% of the total mass of that unit process. The total neglected input flows did not exceed 5% of energy usage and mass.

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As such, some minor additives fell well below the cut-off criteria and were therefore not included in this study.

#### 2.5. Background Data

All background was sourced from critically reviewed GaBi databases.

#### 2.6. Data Quality

The LCA model was created using the GaBi ts software. Specific comments related to data quality requirements cited in ISO 14025 Section 4.2.3.6.2 include the following.

**Temporal:** In the case of cast ceiling tile production, the LCI data was collected from the Walworth, WI plant for the 2017 production year.

Geographical: Where possible, all processes were chosen as being representative of US manufacturing processes.

**Technical:** The data selected for this study is specific to the technology used in the preparation of the various raw materials.

**Precision:** The raw material usage amounts were derived from plant quality data on finished products, coatings usage plant data and product formulas.

**Completeness:** Virtually all the significant raw material flows (> 99%) in cast ceiling panel production has been modeled. The exception consists of transportation of the coating raw materials; the effect of which was determined to be less than 1% of the total.

**Representative:** Where possible all the data sets were selected to be representative of US-based production, are less than 10 years in age and are representative of the technology being employed.

**Consistency:** All the manufacturing processes were modeled in a consistent manner throughout this study in accordance with the goal and scope definitions.

**Reproducibility:** The information contained in this study, including raw material, energy and transportation distance inputs, have been fully documented in the LCA report.

**Sources of Data:** The sources for the processes used in this study have been fully provided in the LCA report and are representative of the material and energy sources used in actual production.

**Uncertainty:** The relative uncertainty associated with this study has been minimized. No significant assumptions have been made.

#### 2.7. Period under Review

All raw material and energy inputs are for the 2017 calendar year.

#### 2.8. Allocation

In the case of cast ceiling tile production, the LCI data was collected from the Walworth, WI plant for the 2017 production year. Energy inputs were again allocated on a mass basis so that 100% of the purchased gas and electricity were allocated to specific types of products based on the mass of those products. Raw material inputs were allocated to specific products based on established product formulas.







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#### 2.9. Comparability

A comparison or evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all data sets to be compared are 1) created according to EN 15804 and 2) are considered in a whole building context or utilize identical defined use stage scenarios. Comparisons are only allowable when EPDs report cradle-to-grave information using a functional unit. Refer to section 5.3 of EN 15804 for further information. Comparison of the environmental performance of ceiling panels using EPD information shall be based on the product's use and impacts at the building level, and therefore EPDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considering the building energy use phase as instructed under this PCR. Full conformance with the PCR for North American Ceiling Panels allows EPD comparability only when all stages of a ceiling panel life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible.

#### 3. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

NAME	VALUE	Unit
Fuel type	Diesel	-
Liters of fuel	1.48-1.68	l/100km
Vehicle type	US Truck	-
Transport distance	1056	km
Capacity	0.67	
Gross density of products transported	385-438	kg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### Table 4: Transport to the building site (A4)

NAME	VALUE	Unit
Ancillary materials	0	kg
Net freshwater consumption specified by water source and fate	0	m³
Other resources	0	kg
Electricity consumption	0	kWh
Other energy carriers	0	MJ
Material loss	7% of delivered weight	%
Ceiling Panel Mounting System (CPMS)	~ 180	kg/MSF
Output substances following waste treatment on site	7% of delivered weight	%
Dust in the air	~ 0	kg
VOC emissions	< 9	µg/m³

Table 6. Use or application of the installed product (B1)

NAME	VALUE	Unit
RSL	75	years
VOC	< 9	µg/m³







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#### Table 7. Maintenance (B2)

NAME	VALUE	Unit	
Maintenance process information	As required by the PCR, a standard Life expectancy for ceiling panels based on historic practices of 75 years shall be used. No maintenance is required.		
Maintenance cycle	0	Number/ RSL	
Maintenance cycle	0	Number/ ESL	
Water consumption	0	m <sup>3</sup>	
Auxiliary	0	kg	
Other resources	0	kg	
Electricity consumption	0	kWh	
Other energy carriers	0	MJ	
Material loss	0	kg	

#### Table 8. End of life (C1-C4)

NAME		GLACIER™ BASIC FIRECODE®	Frost™ Basic Firecode®	Sandrift™ Basic Firecode®	Unit
Collection process	Collected separately	0	0	0	kg
Collection process (specified by type)	Collected with mixed construction waste	725.7	798.4	751.4	kg/MSF
	Reuse	0	0	0	kg
	Recycling	0	0	0	kg
	Landfill	725.7	798.4	751.4	kg/MSF
Recovery (specified by type)	Incineration	0	0	0	kg
(specified by type)	Incineration with energy recovery	0	0	0	kg
	Energy conversion efficiency rate	0	0	0	-
Disposal	Product or material for final deposition	725.7	798.4	751.4	kg/MSF
Removals of biogenic carbon (excluding packaging)		0	0	0	kg CO <sub>2</sub>





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### 4. Life Cycle Assessment Results

#### CONSTRUC BENEFITS AND LOADS Т-PRODUCT STAGE ION USE STAGE END OF LIFE STAGE **BEYOND THE** PROCESS SYSTEM STAGE BOUNDARY C2 C4 A1 A2 A3 A4 Α5 **B1 B2 B**3 **B4 B5 B6 B7** C1 C3 D Building Operational Energy Use During Product Use Building Operational Water Use During Product Use Assembly/Install Transport from gate to site Manufacturing Raw material supply Refurbishmen Deconstruction Replacement Maintenance Waste processing Reuse, Recovery, Recycling Potential Transport Transport Disposal Repair Use Х Х Х Х Х Х Х Х MND Х Х Х Х Х Х Х Х

Table 9: Description of the system boundary modules

#### Table 10: Acronym Key

ABBREVIATION	PARAMETER	Unit
	Life Cycle Impact Assessment Indicators	
GWP	Global Warming Potential	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.
ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential	kg CFC-11 eq.
AP	Acidification Potential	kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq.
EP	Eutrophication Potential	kg N eq.
POCP	Photochemical ozone creation potential	kg $O_3$ eq.
ADP	Abiotic resource depletion potential – fossil fuels	MJ, LHV
	Resource Use Parameters	
RPRE	Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value (LHV)
RPRM	Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
RPRT	Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value
NRPRE	Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
NRPRM	Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
NRPRT	Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value

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SM	Use of secondary materials	kg
RSF	Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
NRSF	Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
RE	Recovered energy	MJ, net calorific value
FW	Net use of fresh water	m3
	Waste Parameters	
HWD	Disposed-of-hazardous waste	kg
NHWD	Disposed-of non-hazardous waste	kg
RWD	Radioactive Waste Disposed	kg
	Output Flow Parameters	
CRU	Components for reuse	kg
MFR	Materials for recycling	kg
MER	Materials for energy recovery	kg
EE	Exported energy	MJ

#### 4.1. Life Cycle Impact Assessment Results

Results are presented for 1000 square feet of ceiling panels.

		Anti American impact Asse	essinent Results Glacier	Dasic Thecode	
TRACI v2.1	UNITS	A1-A3	A4-A5	B1-B7	C1-C4
GWP 100	kg CO2 eq.	1.25E+03	7.48E+01	0.00E+00	2.09E+01
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq.	1.89E-09	5.33E-12	0.00E+00	2.89E-12
AP	kg SO2 eq.	2.49E+00	3.29E-01	0.00E+00	1.15E-01
EP	kg N eq.	4.95E-01	2.71E-02	0.00E+00	9.64E-03
POCP	kg O3 eq.	4.07E+01	1.07E+01	0.00E+00	2.79E+00
ADP	MJ, LHV	2.39E+03	1.40E+02	0.00E+00	3.62E+01

#### Table 11: North American Impact Assessment Results Glacier™ Basic Firecode®







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Table 12: North American Impact Assessment Results Frost<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode®

		orth American impact Ass	essment nesults most l		
TRACI v2.1	UNITS	A1-A3	A4-A5	B1-B7	C1-C4
GWP 100	kg CO2 eq.	1.47E+03	8.23E+01	0.00E+00	2.29E+01
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq.	2.07E-09	5.86E-12	0.00E+00	3.18E-12
AP	kg SO2 eq.	2.85E+00	3.62E-01	0.00E+00	1.27E-01
EP	kg N eq.	5.52E-01	2.98E-02	0.00E+00	1.06E-02
POCP	kg O3 eq.	4.68E+01	1.18E+01	0.00E+00	3.07E+00
ADP	MJ, LHV	2.81E+03	1.54E+02	0.00E+00	3.99E+01

#### Table 13: North American Impact Assessment Results Sandrift<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode®

TRACI v2.1	Units	A1-A3	A4-A5	B1-B7	C1-C4
GWP 100	kg CO2 eq.	1.46E+03	7.75E+01	0.00E+00	2.16E+01
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq.	1.96E-09	5.52E-12	0.00E+00	2.99E-12
AP	kg SO2 eq.	2.78E+00	3.41E-01	0.00E+00	1.19E-01
EP	kg N eq.	5.26E-01	2.80E-02	0.00E+00	9.98E-03
POCP	kg O3 eq.	4.58E+01	1.11E+01	0.00E+00	2.89E+00
ADP	MJ, LHV	2.78E+03	1.45E+02	0.00E+00	3.75E+01

#### 4.2. Life Cycle Inventory Results

Table 14: Resource Use for Glacier <sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode®			
PARAMETER	Units	A1-C4	
PERE	MJ, LHV	2.63E+03	
PERM	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	
PERT	MJ, LHV	2.63E+03	
PENRE	MJ, LHV	2.14E+04	
PENRM	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	
PENRT	MJ, LHV	2.14E+04	
SM	MJ, LHV	5.34E+02	
RSF	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	







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NRSF	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00
FW	m <sup>3</sup>	1.09E+01

PARAMETER	UNITS	A1-C4
PERE	MJ, LHV	2.93E+03
PERM	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00
PERT	MJ, LHV	2.93E+03
PENRE	MJ, LHV	2.50E+04
PENRM	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00
PENRT	MJ, LHV	2.50E+04
SM	MJ, LHV	5.89E+02
RSF	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00
NRSF	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00
FW	m <sup>3</sup>	1.22E+01

#### Table 15: Resource Use for Frost<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode®

Table 16: Resource Use for Sandrift<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode®

PARAMETER	UNITS	A1-C4
PERE	MJ, LHV	2.81E+03
PERM	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00
PERT	MJ, LHV	2.81E+03
PENRE	MJ, LHV	2.47E+04
PENRM	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00
PENRT	MJ, LHV	2.47E+04
SM	MJ, LHV	5.54E+02
RSF	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00
NRSF	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00
FW	m <sup>3</sup>	1.15E+01







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According to ISO 14025,

Table 17: Output Flows and Wa	aste Categories for Glacier™	<sup>1</sup> Basic Firecode®
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•		
PARAMETER	UNITS	A1-C4
HWD	kg	3.21E-05
NHWD	kg	1.07E+03
RWD	kg	N/A
CRU	kg	0.00E+00
MFR	kg	0.00E+00
MER	kg	0.00E+00
EE	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00

#### Table 18: Output Flows and Waste Categories for Frost<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode®

PARAMETER	UNITS	A1-C4
HWD	kg	3.55E-05
NHWD	kg	1.18E+03
RWD	kg	N/A
CRU	kg	0.00E+00
MFR	kg	0.00E+00
MER	kg	0.00E+00
EE	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00

#### Table 19: Output Flows and Waste Categories for Sandrift<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode®

PARAMETER	UNITS	A1-C4
HWD	kg	3.41E-05
NHWD	kg	1.11E+03
RWD	kg	N/A
CRU	kg	0.00E+00
MFR	kg	0.00E+00
MER	kg	0.00E+00
EE	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00







Glacier<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup>, Frost<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup> and Sandrift<sup>™</sup> Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup> Acoustical Panels

According to ISO 14025,

### 5. LCA Interpretation

The LCA results for the production of cast ceiling panels were dominated by energy usage; primarily gas usage during the drying process.

#### 6. Further Information

#### 5.1 Biopersistence of Mineral Wool Fibers

Slag wool fiber, based on its solubility and particle size, has been classified in 2001 as "not classifiable as to its carcinogenecity to humans" (Group 3) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). The mineral slag wool fiber is exonerated from classification as a carcinogen in accordance with Note Q in the EU Commission Directive 97/69/EC. Primary routes of exposure are inhalation, eyes, and skin. Follow installation instruction and MSDS to reduce any effects.

#### 5.2 VOC Emissions

USG certifies that all the cast ceiling products covered by this EPD are Low-Emitting, defined as below the emissions of the concentrations for each individual volatile organic compound as specified in the Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions for Indoor Sources using Environmental Chambers Version 1.2 [CDPH/EHLB/Standard Method V1.2 (January 2017); aka, chamber testing portion of CA Section 01350] and ASTM Guide D5116-06. Additional information can be obtained at USG.com and CGCINC.com.

#### 7. References

#### LCA REPORT

A Cradle-to-Grave Life Cycle Assessment of USG Cast Products. August 28, 2018. USG.

#### **UL ENVIRONMENT**

UL Environment General Program Instructions April 2015, version 2

PCR Part A: UL Environment and Institute of Construction and Environment e.V., Königswinter (pub.): Product Category Rules for Construction Products from the range of Environmental Product Declarations of Institut Bauen und Umwelt (IBU), Part A: Calculation Rules for the Life Cycle Assessment and Requirements on the Project Report. July 2014, version 1.3

UL Environment: PCR Guidance for Building-Related Products and Services; Part B: Non-Metal Ceiling Panel EPD Requirements; October 2015, version 1

#### SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS

EN 15804: 2012-04 - Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction product.

ISO 14025: 2006 - Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

ISO 14040: 2006 - Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework

ISO 14044:2006 - Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines





Glacier™ Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup>, Frost™ Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup> and Sandrift™ Basic Firecode<sup>®</sup> Acoustical Panels



According to ISO

14025.

ISO 14046:2013 - Environmental management- Water footprint- Principles, requirements and guidelines

ISO 15392:2008 - Sustainability in building construction- General principles

ISO 15686-1:2011 - Buildings and constructed assets- Service life planning- Part 1: General principles

ISO 15686-2:2008 - Buildings and constructed assets- Service life planning Part 2: Service life prediction procedures

ISO 15686-7:2008 - Buildings and constructed assets- Service life planning Part 7: Performance evaluation for feedback of service life data from practice

ISO 15686-8:2008 - Buildings and constructed assets- Service life planning Part 8: Reference service life and service life estimation

ISO 21930: 2007 - Sustainability in building construction -- Environmental declaration of building products

