



EPD Transparency Summary

COMPANY NAME	EPS Industry Alliance	
PRODUCT NAME	Rigid Thermal Insulation	
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EPS insulation is a versatile molded closed-cell foam plastic insulation that provides long-term stable R-value. EPS has a high level of moisture resistance and meets the most demanding compressive and thermal resistance building requirements.	
PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR) + VERSION	PCR Part B: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation EPD Requirements, UL Environment, UL 10010-1, April 2018, version 2.0	
CERTIFICATION PERIOD	2023-2028	
DECLARATION NUMBER	4790678084.101.1	
EPD TYPE	Industry Average	
DECLARED/FUNCTIONAL UNIT	1 m ² of insulation with a thickness that yields RSI=1m ² K/w	
GREEN BUILDING QUALIFICATIONS	LEED v4 Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - EPDs, Option 1 LEED v4.1 Environmental Product Declarations, Option 1	Green Globes v1.0 Product Life Cycle IgCC 2021 Material Compliance - Multi-attribute product declarations, 901.4.1.4.1
REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (IF APPLICABLE)	75 Years	
LCA SOFTWARE + VERSION	SimaPro v9.4	
IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHOD + VERSION	TRACI v2.1 & CML-IA v4.7	



LIFECYCLE IMPACT CATEGORIES

The environmental impacts listed below were assessed throughout the product's lifecycle.

	ATMOSPHERE			WATER		EARTH	
	Global Warming Potential refers to long-term changes in global weather patterns –including temperature and precipitation – 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 a type of 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 – a phenomenon that pollutes groundwater and harms 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 and gases, 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	2.64E+00 kg CO ₂ eq.	2.35E-07 kg CFC-11 eq.	1.48E-01 kg O ₃ eq.	8.86E-03 kg SO ₂ eq.	4.13E-03 kg N eq.	N/A	5.96E+01 MJ, LHV
CML	2.61E+00 kg CO ₂ eq.	1.89E-07 kg CFC-11 eq.	9.45E-03 kg ethene eq.	8.77E-03 kg SO ₂ eq.	2.24E-03 kg PO ₄ ⁻³ eq.	8.71E-06 kg Sb eq.	5.96E+01 MJ, LHV





MATERIAL CONTENT

Material content measured to 1%.

COMPONENT	MATERIAL	AVAILABILITY	MASS%	ORIGIN
	EPS Resin	Non-renewable	93	North America
	Recycled EPS Regrind	Recycled Material	4	North America
	Laminating Films	Non-renewable	2-3	North America
	Flame Retardant	Non-renewable	<1	Global

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	3-4	%
POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	0-1	%
VOC EMISSIONS	1715 µg/m ³	
WATER CONSUMPTION	2.54E-02 m ³	

ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY	1.4	%	9.75E-01	MJ
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY	98.6	%	6.67E+01	MJ

MANUFACTURER CONTACT INFO

NAME	EPS Industry Alliance
PHONE	800-607-3772
EMAIL	info@epsindustry.org
WEBSITE	www.epsindustry.org

RECYCLING OR REUSE

Recycling has always been an integral part of operations at EPS processing plants. Cutting scrap is recycled and incorporated into the production cycle to make new EPS insulation, and many manufacturers also include post-consumer recycled material. In addition to insulation, recycled EPS can be processed into new products such as plastic lumber.

STANDARDS

ASTM C578
 ASTM E84
 CAN/ULC S701.1
 CAN/ULC S102.2

CERTIFICATIONS