

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISO 14025 AND ISO 21930:2017

SmartEPD-2025-084-0589-01.2

Primecoat Panels



BP Canada
SAINT-GOBAIN



Date of Issue:
Sep 11, 2025

Expiration:
Sep 11, 2030

Last updated:
Oct 27, 2025



General Information

BP Canada

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Product Name:	Primecoat Panels
Declared Unit:	0.093 m2
Declaration Number:	SmartEPD-2025-084-0589-01.2
Date of Issue:	September 11, 2025
Expiration:	September 11, 2030
Last updated:	October 27, 2025
EPD Scope:	Cradle to gate with other options A1 - A3, A4, A5, C1 - C4
Market(s) of Applicability:	North America

General Organization Information

Building Products of Canada, a subsidiary of Saint-Gobain, is a leading North American manufacturer of interior building materials including gypsum, ceilings, and insulation as well as exterior building materials which include roofing, vinyl siding, trim, and water protection.

Further information can be found at: <https://bpcan.com/>

Limitations, Liability, and Ownership

Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance of products 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 whole building life cycle. EPD comparability is only possible when all stages of a life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible. Example of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared. The EPD owner has sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

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: Non-Metal Ceiling and Interior Wall Panels Date of issue: April 13, 2021 Valid until: April 13, 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

 Vijay Thakur |  Individual Verifier |  thakur.vijay3011@gmail.com

Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR(s):

External

 Vijay Thakur |  Individual Verifier |  thakur.vijay3011@gmail.com

Product Information

Declared Unit:

0.093 m2

Mass:

0.24 kg

Reference Service Life:

30 Years

Product Specificity:

 Product Average
 Product Specific

Product Description

BP Canada's Primecoat Ceiling and Wall Panels are engineered wood fibre panels with inherent acoustic-dampening properties, supplied in 4' x 8' sheets with nominal thicknesses of 7/16" and 1/2". Each panel is factory-finished with a uniform white coating, eliminating the requirement for primer and facilitating efficient installation while providing a surface suitable for latex paint application. The Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for Primecoat Panels, developed in accordance with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930, provide independently verified, comprehensive life cycle data. These declarations enable transparent quantification of environmental impacts across all relevant life cycle stages, supporting compliance with recognized green building certification frameworks and informing sustainable construction practices.

Further information can be found at: <https://bpccan.com/cat-produits/lifestyle-ceiling-tiles/>

Product Specifications

Product SKU(s): BLPRI110 & BLPRI5US96

Product Classification Codes: EC3 - Wood

Sound Transmission Class (STC) (ASTM E413 and ASTM E90): 25 dB

Declared thickness: 1.27 cm

Surface weight per declared unit: 2.58 kg/m²

Material Composition

Material/Component Category	Origin	% Mass
Wood	Confidential	85.00-95.00
Paint	Confidential	1.00-6.00
Kaolin	Confidential	1.00-6.00
Starch	Confidential	0.00-1.00
Wax	Confidential	0.00-1.00
Additives	Confidential	0.00-1.00

Packaging Material	Origin	kg Mass
Plastic Bag	Confidential	5.00E-04
Strapping	Confidential	1.00E-04
Wood Plank	Confidential	8.00E-04
Pallets	Confidential	6.10E-03

Biogenic Carbon Content	kg C per m ²
Biogenic carbon content in product	0.1
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.0038

Hazardous Materials
No substances required to be reported as hazardous are associated with the production of this product

EPD Data Specificity

Primary Data Year: 2023-2024

Manufacturing Specificity:

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

Averaging:

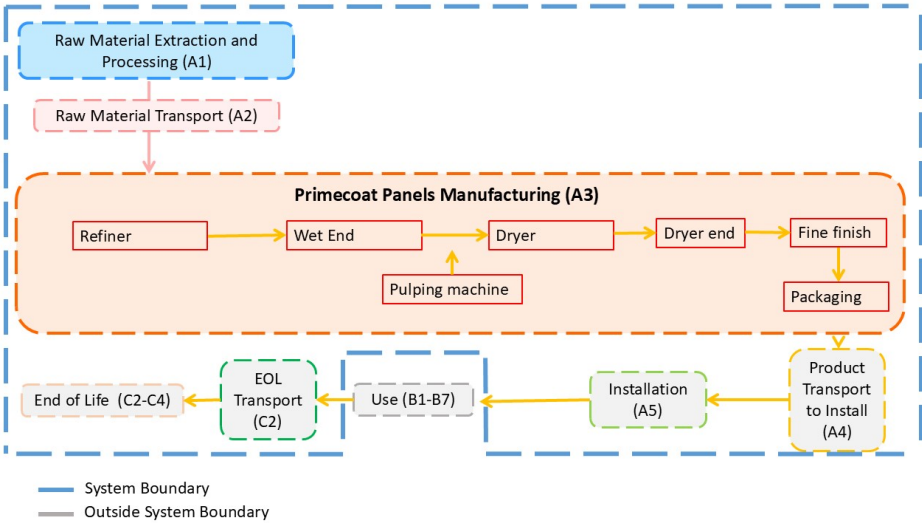
Averaging was not conducted for this EPD

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:

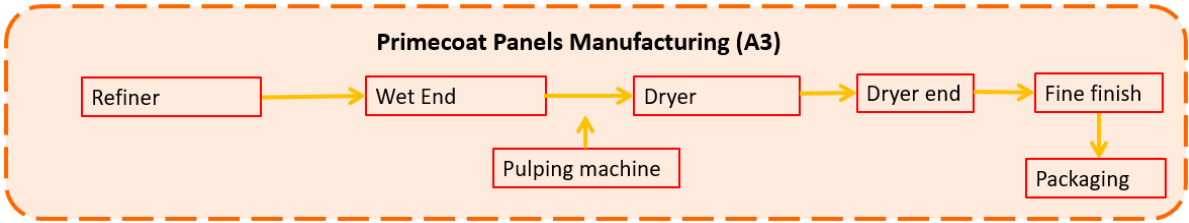
ND = Module not declared



Plants

 BP Canada
420 Dupont Street, Pont-Rouge, Québec G3H 1S2, Canada

Product Flow Diagram



Software and Database

- LCA Software:

LCI Foreground Database(s):

LCI Background Database(s):
-  Sphera LCA for Experts (formerly GaBi) v. 10.9

 GaBi Professional Database v. 2025.1

 Ecoinvent v. 3.10 |  US LCI v. FY21.Q3.01

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

A comprehensive data quality assessment was undertaken to ensure consistency, precision, and reproducibility, particularly for secondary data sources. Wherever secondary data is used, the study relies on critically reviewed and widely recognized databases that include built-in data quality indicators such as representativeness, completeness, temporal correlation, geographical relevance, and technological coverage. These indicators provide a general measure of reliability and uncertainty. Using these data quality metrics, the secondary datasets selected for this study are generally rated as having medium-to-high precision. Preference was given to datasets that are recent, geographically appropriate, and technologically relevant to the modeled system. Where older datasets were used due to lack of alternatives, their limitations have been clearly noted and considered in the interpretation of results.

Primary data was collected directly by the Saint-Gobain North American ESG Department for the relevant manufacturing plant(s). This includes site-specific information on energy and material inputs, emissions, waste generation, water usage, and transportation impacts. Efforts were made to verify this primary data through consultation with plant personnel and internal documentation. Sub-metering and additional on-site monitoring are recommended in future assessments to further improve data granularity and accuracy.

Life Cycle Module Descriptions

This LCA study is characterized as a cradle to gate with end of life study, examining the Primecoat Ceiling Panels product lines from raw material extraction through manufacturing, including packaging, and extending to the product's end-of-life treatment. For this assessment, the Saint-Gobain North America (SGNA) ESG department, in collaboration with personnel at the manufacturing site, collected primary data on energy and material inputs, waste generation, water consumption, emissions, and transportation impacts. The data pertains specifically to the BP Canada wood fiber panel manufactured in Pont-Rouge, QC, and covers the calendar years 2023-2024.

• Raw Materials (Module A1)

A detailed analysis of material inputs was conducted for this study. The cellulosic fibers used in the production of our ceiling and insulation panels are sourced from post-industrial and post-consumer wood shavings. These shavings are generated during processes such as lumber milling, woodworking, or panel production, and are subsequently collected, processed, and repurposed as a primary raw material input. This declaration is supported by our internal production records and supply chain documentation. To the best of our knowledge, the information provided herein is accurate, complete, and reflects current sourcing practices.

• Transportation of raw materials (Module A2)

Primecoat Panels ceiling tiles are transported from the manufacturing sites by standard freight truck, train, or ocean freighters. Unless otherwise noted, transport vehicles are fueled with diesel fuel. This study assumed an average of 800 km for the final shipment of product based on the assumption within the PCR.

• Manufacturing (Module A3)

All the fibers used in the manufacture of wood fiber boards are cellulosic fibers from post-industrial. Wood chips and shavings are refined using a thermomechanical pulping process. Fibers are not bleached nor colored. Water is added to refined fibers to obtain pulp. Water used in process comes from the adjacent Jacques-Cartier River. Additives are mixed in pulp to adjust quality properties.

Wood fiber panels are produced with a papermaking-like process. Fiber pulp resulting from refined fibers, water and additives is uniformly distributed into the wet end of panel-forming machine. After, the material undergoes a drying process where excess moisture is removed. Dry panels are coated and calendered. Panels are painted then stacked onto wood pallet to facilitate manipulation. All the water removed during the wet end process is treated on-site. Water is cleaned without using chemicals and cleaned water is returned to the river after being tested conform to environmental laws. Sludge generated during the water treatment process is used as a fertilizer for local farmers.

• Packaging (Module A3)

After production, the Primecoat panels are individually wrapped in a weather-resistant LDPE/LLDPE plastic sleeve to protect against moisture and contamination. They are then stacked on a standard wood pallet, secured with plastic strapping, and clearly labeled for handling and identification. Disposal of the packaging materials follows the pathways referenced in Part A.

• Transport from the gate to the site (Module A4)

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 were modeled based on the actual data provided by experts from the plant.

• Installation (Module A5)

The installation of 4' x 8' Primecoat ceiling panels involves manual labor utilizing staples and mechanical fasteners. All fastening is performed on-site using hand tools or lightweight power tools, without the aid of automated machinery. This stage is labor-intensive and requires skilled installers to ensure secure and precise placement of each panel.

• Use (B1-B7)

Excluded from this Analysis.

• EOL (Module C1-C4)

The end-of-life phase for the ceiling and wall panels was included in the study. Impacts account for both landfill and recycling of the panels. Disposal pathways for the product are modeled in the main results for Canada, as referenced in Part A, reflecting typical practices: 93% landfill and 7% recycling. In addition, sensitivity scenarios assuming 100% landfill and 100% recycling are modeled separately to provide a comprehensive assessment of potential outcomes.

LCA Discussion

Allocation Procedure

Allocation of energy and water data in the LCA was conducted based on the production mass of the specific product relative to the total production mass at the facility. The facility provided data on overall resource consumption and production volumes, and the allocation was applied proportionally by calculating the product's share (%) of the total mass output. This mass based allocation approach is consistent with ISO 14044 and is appropriate given the homogeneity of processes and similar resource intensities across product lines.

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 regulated by the HPR (Hazardous Products Regulations) and via Health Canada's national hazard standard WHMIS" 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.

This LCA study complies with the established cut-off criteria, with no known data gaps or exclusions beyond those explicitly listed below. The following processes are excluded from the system boundary in accordance with ISO 21930 and ISO 14044 standards:

- Construction of capital equipment (Module A3)
- Maintenance of operational and support equipment
- Human labor and employee commuting
- Overhead natural gas usage for space heating at the manufacturing facility (Module A3)
- Product use phase (Modules B1-B7)

These exclusions are standard for a cradle-to-gate assessment and are not expected to significantly affect the overall conclusions of the study

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:	Diesel Powered truck/Trailer
Transport Distance:	800 km
Capacity Utilization:	85 %
Packaging Mass:	0.008 kg
Gross density of products transported:	211 kg/m ³
Assumptions for scenario development:	Final products are transported on trucks throughout Canada and USA. This study assumed an average of 800 km for the final shipment of product based on the assumption within the PCR.

Installation in to the building/construction site (A5)

A5 Module

Installation Scrap Rate Assumed:	7 %
Product Lost per Declared/Functional Unit:	0.014 kg
Waste Materials at the Construction Site Before Waste Processing:	0.021 kg
Mass of Packaging Waste Specified by Type:	0.008 kg
Biogenic Carbon Contained in Packaging:	0.0038 kg
Assumptions for scenario development:	This study assumes a 7% scrap rate generated from the installation of the product. In addition, disposal of the packaging material is included in the installation phase. Product loss per functional unit was generated by calculating the total scrap rate for each product. The waste materials at the construction site before waste processing included the product loss per functional unit and packaging waste. Within the LCA FE model, transportation of installation waste and disposal of packaging and product loss were included within this study. All installation waste disposal is based off Part A (Product Category Rules for Building-Related Product and Services: Part A – Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Re-quirements. Version 4. March 2022. UL Environment) guidance.

End of Life (C1 - C4)
C1 - C4 Modules

Collection Process

Collected with Mixed Construction Waste: 0.24 kg

Recovery

Recycling: 0.02 kg

Landfill: 0.22 kg

Disposal

Product or Material for Final Disposal: 0.24 kg

Removals of Biogenic Carbon: 0.40 kg CO2

Assumptions for scenario development:

Deconstruction (module C1) is assumed to be manually completed and is considered burden-free. At the end of its service life, the product's end-of-life is modeled as 93% landfill and 7% recycling, reflecting typical disposal practices in Canada, as referenced in Part A. The waste processing module (C3) accounts for this mix. While the panels are largely inert in a landfill, a small portion is assumed to enter recycling streams. There is currently no broader industry consensus for end-of-life scenarios, per PCR guidance; therefore, this study follows these assumptions for modeling purposes.

Results

Environmental Impact Assessment Results

IPCC AR5 GWP 100, IPCC AR6 GWP 100, TRACI 2.1, CML 2016 v4.8

per 0.093 m2 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	A2	A3	A1A2A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
GWP-total (incl biogenic)	IPCC AR5 GWP 100	kg CO2 eq	-3.62e-1	9.31e-3	1.52e-1	-2.01e-1	1.77e-2	1.77e-2	0	7.53e-4	0	1.32e-1
GWP-fossil	IPCC AR6 GWP 100	kg CO2 eq	3.63e-2	9.31e-3	1.63e-1	2.09e-1	1.77e-2	1.56e-2	0	7.53e-4	0	1.11e-1
ODP	TRACI 2.1	kg CFC 11 eq	5.23e-9	3.47e-13	9.09e-10	6.14e-9	6.61e-13	1.43e-13	0	2.81e-14	0	2.44e-16
AP	TRACI 2.1	kg SO2 eq	1.59e-4	5.83e-5	1.16e-4	3.34e-4	1.05e-4	9.62e-5	0	4.46e-6	0	5.15e-4
EP	TRACI 2.1	kg N eq	7.79e-9	1.21e-9	4.40e-9	1.34e-8	2.31e-9	4.57e-8	0	9.80e-11	0	4.52e-7
POCP	TRACI 2.1	kg O3 eq	3.96e-5	1.44e-6	1.17e-5	5.28e-5	2.67e-6	1.62e-6	0	1.14e-7	0	7.42e-6
ADP-fossil	CML 2016 v4.8	MJ	6.84e-2	1.62e-2	3.23e-1	4.08e-1	3.09e-2	9.31e-3	0	1.31e-3	0	1.00e-2

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:

$$\text{GWP-total} = \text{GWP-biogenic} + \text{GWP-fossil} + \text{GWP-luluc}$$

- *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 0.093 m2 of product .

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1A2A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
RPRE	MJ	2.61e+0	0	1.40e+0	4.01e+0	0	5.25e-2	0	0	0	9.57e-3
RPRM	MJ	3.88e+0	0	2.87e-1	4.17e+0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RPRT	MJ	6.49e+0	0	1.69e+0	8.18e+0	0	5.25e-2	0	0	0	9.57e-3
NRPRE	MJ	6.05e-1	1.18e-1	2.22e+0	2.95e+0	2.25e-1	7.00e-2	0	9.56e-3	0	7.72e-2
NRPRM	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRPRT	MJ	6.05e-1	1.18e-1	2.22e+0	2.95e+0	2.25e-1	7.00e-2	0	9.56e-3	0	7.72e-2
SM	kg	2.17e-1	0	0	2.17e-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m3	9.84e-4	0	7.16e-3	8.14e-3	0	1.46e-4	0	0	0	2.15e-5

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, NRPRM or PENRM = 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 0.093 m2 of product .

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1A2A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
HWD	kg	9.32e-11	0	8.62e-10	9.55e-10	0	3.05e-11	0	0	0	1.91e-11
NHWD	kg	1.94e-2	0	1.04e-3	2.04e-2	0	2.05e-2	0	0	0	2.05e-1
HLRW	kg	5.75e-9	0	7.12e-9	1.29e-8	0	4.25e-10	0	0	0	9.18e-10
ILLRW	kg	6.56e-6	0	6.03e-6	1.26e-5	0	3.63e-7	0	0	0	8.20e-7
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00e-2	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	0	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 0.093 m2 of product .

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1A2A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
BCRP	kg CO2	-4.00e-1	0	0	-4.00e-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BCEP	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.00e-1
BCRK	kg CO2	0	0	-1.47e-2	-1.47e-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
BCEK	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	1.47e-2	0	0	0	0
BCEW	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCE	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCR	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CWNR	kg CO2	0	0	0	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

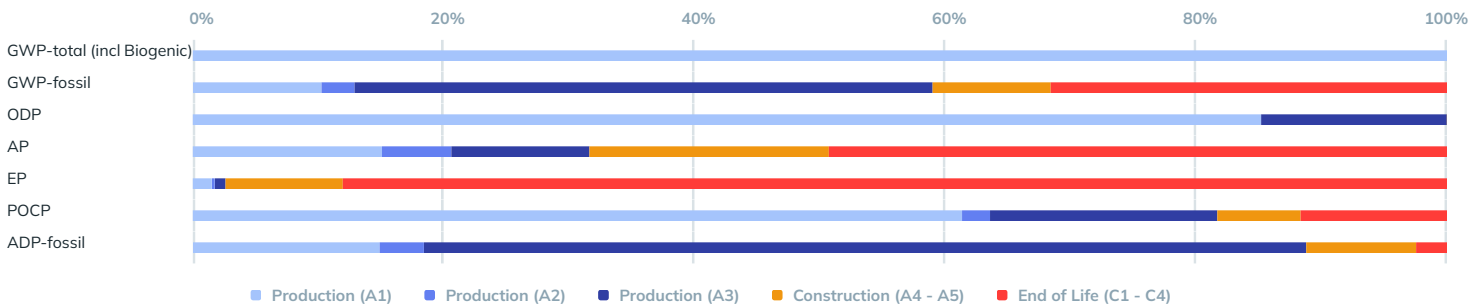
Product Name and/or Product Attribute	Product Specific Functional/Declared Unit Multiplier
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Interpretation

To fully understand the results of the life cycle assessment, it is crucial to comprehensively review and ensure completeness, sensitivity, and consistency. The completeness check ensures that all relevant processes, inputs, and outputs are considered in the LCA. This study carefully examined key stages such as raw materials, raw material transportation, and manufacturing, and found no significant data gaps. The sensitivity check supported these findings by exploring the impacts of varying natural gas consumption by 10%, showing that changes in natural gas usage could reduce environmental impacts. A consistency check was also performed to ensure that the assumptions, data sources, and methodologies used in the LCA were applied consistently and aligned with the study's goals. These checks validate the reliability of the LCA findings and emphasize the significant impact of manufacturing processes, energy efficiency, raw material selection, and end-of-life considerations on the overall environmental performance of the products studied.

The results of the life cycle assessment indicate that the manufacturing process, end of life and raw material phase have the most significant impact on the environmental performance of the products under study. More than 40% of the overall global warming potential is attributed to the manufacturing process. The majority of the manufacturing impacts are due to the use of natural gas, which contributes to 95% of the manufacturing impacts.

Improving energy efficiency at the manufacturing facility in Pont Rouge, QC would help to reduce the overall environmental impacts for all product groupings. Moreover, the sensitivity analysis of the natural gas impacts at 10% of the current manufacturing model provides valuable insights into the influence of energy inputs on the environmental impact intensity of wood fiber panels production. The results indicate that reducing natural gas consumption by 10% could achieve a more significant decrease in overall environmental impact potentials. These findings underscore the importance of prioritizing natural gas efficiency improvements to achieve more substantial environmental benefits in wood fiber panels production.



Additional Environmental Information

• Environment and Health During Manufacturing

Building Products of Canada has well-established Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) and product stewardship programs which help to enforce proper evaluation and monitoring of chemicals that are chosen to manufacture products. These programs ensure that all environmental and WHMIS requirements are met or exceeded to ensure the health and safety of all employees and contractors.

• Environment and Health During Installation

All recommendations should be utilized as indicated by Safety Data Sheets and installation guidelines.

• Water

This product is subject to water damage. No water or water vapor from sources including, but not limited to, condensation, leaking pipes and/or ducts, or live steam should come in contact with the panels.

• Delayed Emissions

No delayed emissions are expected from this product

Further Information

A manufacturer shall not make claims based on an industry-average EPD which leads the market to believe the industry-average is representative of manufacturer-specific or product-specific results.

References

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- Sphera LCA FE Databases (Version 2025.1). <https://lcadatabase.sphera.com/>
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- WMO WMO. 1999. Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 1998, World Meteorological Organization Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project Report No. 44, WMO, Geneva
- Jenkin & Hayman, Jenkin M.E. & Hayman G.D. Photochemical ozone creation potentials for oxygenated volatile organic compounds: sensitivity to variations in kinetic and mechanistic parameters. Atmospheric Environment. 1999, 33 (8) pp. 1275-1293