



EPD Transparency Summary

COMPANY NAME American Wood Council
Canadian Wood Council

PRODUCT TYPE Wood Products

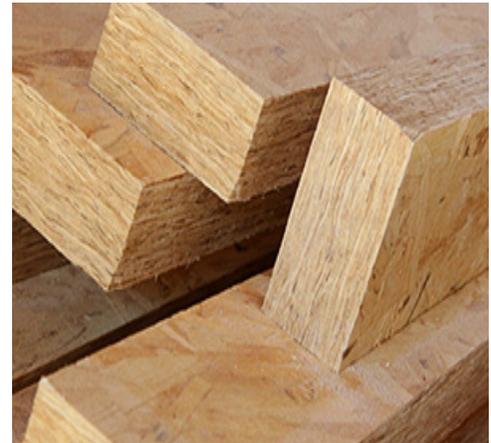
PRODUCT NAME North American Laminated Strand Lumber

PRODUCT DEFINITION Laminated Strand Lumber (LSL) is manufactured by cutting strands of veneer from logs, which are then dried, combined with resin and pressed, and trimmed to specified dimensions

PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR) North American Structural and Architectural Wood Products, FPInnovations Version 2 (UN CPC 31, NAICS 321), 18 June 2015.

CERTIFICATION PERIOD

DECLARATION NUMBER



LIFECYCLE IMPACT CATEGORIES

The environmental impacts listed below were assessed throughout the product’s lifecycle – including raw material extraction, transportation, manufacturing, and packaging.

	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	310.28 Kg CO2 eq.	0.00 kg CFC-11 eq.	34.05 kg O3 eq.	2.41 kg SO2 eq.	0.0709 kg N eq.	17.00 kg	4810.87 MJ
CML							





FUNCTIONAL UNIT

The declared unit in this EPD is 1 cubic meter (m³) of LSL. This is equivalent to 35.31 cubic feet. The average density of North American LSL including resins and excluding moisture content is 570.22 oven dry kg/m³. Results are for a cradle-to-gate analysis and exclude use phase and end of life impacts.

MATERIAL CONTENT

Material content measured to 1%.

COMPONENT	MATERIAL	AVAILABILITY	MASS %	ORIGIN
Wood	Wood, oven dry	Renewable	93.5	US and Canada
Resin	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate	Fossil resource, limited	6.0	US and Canada
Wax	Wax		0.5	US and Canada

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	0 %
POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	0 %
VOC EMISSIONS	Exempt – see S. 1660
WATER CONSUMPTION	172.73 L

RECYCLING OR REUSE

This is a business-to-business EPD, based on a cradle-to-gate LCA. The delivery of the product to the customer, its use and eventual end-of-life processing are excluded from this EPD.

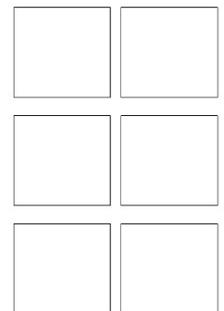
ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY	55.96 %
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY	44.04 %

STANDARDS

ASTM D 5456-07

CERTIFICATIONS



MANUFACTURER CONTACT INFO

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