

# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

THERMOPLASTIC POLYOLEFIN  
[TPO] MEMBRANE - MECHANICALLY ATTACHED



# GENERAL INFORMATION

This cradle-to-gate with options Environmental Product Declaration covers a TPO Single Ply Roofing Membrane product produced at the Muscle Shoals Plant. The Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) was prepared in conformity with ISO 21930, ISO 14025, ISO 14040, and ISO 14044 and Sub-category Product Category Rules: PCR for Single Ply Roofing Membranes (ASTM International, NSF International, 2024). This EPD is intended for business-to-business (B-to-B) audiences.



## Holcim Solutions and Products US LLC

26 Century Boulevard, Suite 205  
Nashville, Tennessee 37214



## Muscle Shoals Plant

393 Denton Circle  
Tuscumbia, Alabama 35674



## Program Operator

ASTM International  
100 Barr Harbor Drive  
West Conshohocken, PA 19428  
610-832-9500  
[www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org)

**EPD# 771**

January 31, 2025  
Valid for 5 years



## LCA/EPD Developer

Climate Earth, Inc.  
137 Park Place, Suite 204  
Pt Richmond, CA 94801  
415-391-2725  
[www.climateearth.com](http://www.climateearth.com)

**ISO 21930; Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services (2017) serves as the core PCR; PCR for Single Ply Roofing Membranes, Version 2.0 extended (ASTM International, NSF International, 2024) serves as the sub-category PCR.**

- Sub-category PCR review was conducted by **Thomas P. Gloria**, PhD., Industrial Ecology Consultants ([t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com](mailto:t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com)), **Jack Geibig**, Ecoform ([jgeibig@ecoform.com](mailto:jgeibig@ecoform.com)), & **Bill Stough**, Sustainable Research Group ([bstough@sustainableresearchgroup.com](mailto:bstough@sustainableresearchgroup.com))
- Independent verification of the declaration, according to ISO 21930:2017 and ISO 14025:2006.:  internal  external
- Third party verifier: **Thomas P. Gloria**, PhD. ([t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com](mailto:t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com)) • Industrial Ecology Consultants
- For additional explanatory material Manufacture Representative: **Sherrie MacWilliams** ([sherrie.macwilliams@holcim.com](mailto:sherrie.macwilliams@holcim.com))
- This LCA EPD was prepared by: **Melissa Díaz**, Senior LCA and EPD Project Manager • Climate Earth ([www.climateearth.com](http://www.climateearth.com))



## PRODUCER

**Holcim Solutions and Products US LLC** delivers high-performance solutions that make the entire building envelope more sustainable for customers around the world. We are committed to raising the standards of building solutions by delivering superior quality and innovation while addressing industry needs.

Our offerings cover a comprehensive range of residential and commercial roofing, wall and lining systems, insulation, and waterproofing solutions for a variety of industries from construction to marine and aerospace. Our powerful portfolio of brands includes Elevate, Duro-Last, Malarkey Roofing Products, GenFlex, Gaco, and Enverge. Holcim Solutions and Products US LLC is a division of the Holcim Group. Visit [HolcimBE.com](http://HolcimBE.com) to learn more.

Holcim's Muscle Shoals, AL facility is ISO 9000 certified, and manufactures Elevate thermoplastic polyolefin membrane for use in commercial roofing systems. The facility is 254,000 square feet and opened in 2000.



## PRODUCT : UltraPly™ TPO Membrane

Suitable for a variety of low-slope commercial roofing applications, Elevate UltraPly™ TPO (thermoplastic polyolefin) is a flexible roofing membrane produced with polyester weft-inserted reinforcement. It is available in reflective white, tan or gray, which can help reduce a building's cooling requirements. White and tan Elevate UltraPly™ TPO membranes are also listed with the Cool Roof Rating Council (CRRC). Additionally, Elevate UltraPly™ TPO can contribute to LEED® certification. Elevate UltraPly™ TPO membranes manufactured at the Muscle Shoals facility do not contain hazardous materials.

FIGURE 1

**Thermoplastic Polyolefin (TPO) Membrane**



The products covered in this EPD meet the following physical properties:

TABLE 1

Performance Properties & Related Standards

PROPERTIES	TEST METHOD	PERFORMANCE MINIMUM	TYPICAL PERFORMANCE: 45 MIL	TYPICAL PERFORMANCE: 60 MIL	TYPICAL PERFORMANCE: 80 MIL
<b>Overall Thickness</b> (Thickness Above Fleece)	D 751	0.039* (1.0 mm)	0.045" (1.14 mm) ± 10%	0.060" (1.52 mm) ± 10%	0.080" (2.03 mm) ± 10%
<b>Coating Over Scrim</b>	D 7635	0.015* (0.38 mm)	0.017" (0.43 mm)	0.021" (0.53 mm)	0.033" (0.84 mm)
<b>Breaking Strength</b>	D 751, Grab Method	220 lbf (979 N)	340 lbf (1,512 N)	390 lbf (1735 N)	460 lbf (2,046 N)
<b>Elongation of Reinforcement Break</b>	D 751, Grab Method	15%	25%	25%	25%
<b>Tearing Strength</b>	D 751	55lbf (245N)	120 lbf (534 N)	120 lbf (534 N)	120 lbf (534 N)
<b>Brittleness Point</b>	D 2137	-40 °F (-40 °C)	Pass	Pass	Pass
<b>Ozone Resistance, No Cracks</b>	D 1149	Pass (No Cracks)	Pass	Pass	Pass
<b>Properties After Heat Aging (Retained Values) ASTM D 573*5378 h (224 days or 32 weeks at 240 °F (116 °C))</b>					
<b>Breaking Strength</b>	D 751, Grab Method	90% minimum	>90%	>90%	>90%
<b>Elongation at Break</b>	D 751, Grab Method	90% minimum	>90%	>90%	>90%
<b>Tearing Strength</b>	D 751	60% minimum	>60%	>60%	>60%
<b>Weight of Change</b>	--	±1% maximum	<1%	<1%	<1%
<b>Linear Dimension Change</b>	D1204, 6h at 158 °F (70 °C)	±1% maximum	<1%	<1%	<1%
<b>Water Absorption</b>	D 471	± 3% Maximum	<3%	<3%	<3%
<b>Weather Resistance *</b>	G 155	10,800 kJ/m <sup>2</sup> Minimum	>60,000 kJ/ m <sup>2</sup>	>60,000 kJ/ m <sup>2</sup>	>60,000 kJ/ m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Puncture Resistance</b>	FTM 101C, Method 2031	--	265 (1,180)	300 (1,300)	450 LBF (2,002 N)
<b>Dynamic Puncture Resistance MD</b>	D 5635	--	Pass (20 J)	Pass (40 J)	Pass (60 J)
<b>Dynamic Puncture Resistance CD</b>	D 5635	--	Pass (35 J)	Pass (50 J)	Pass (60 J)
<b>Static Puncture Resistance</b>	--	--	Pass (25 kg)	Pass (25 kg)	Pass (25 kg)
<b>Air Permeance (Material)</b>	--	< 0.004 ft <sup>3</sup> /ft <sup>2</sup>	Pass	Pass	Pass

\*176 °F (80 °C) Black Panel, no cracking crazing when wrapped around a 3" (76.2mm) mandrel and inspected at 7X magnification

1. The ASTM 2178 values listed above are for the air permeance of the UltraPly™ TPO Membrane component only.

2. When system design includes an air barrier, please consult your Elevate Technical Services Advisor for additional roof system securement enhancements.

3. Consult the Designer / Architect, Code Agency or Authority having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for requirements regarding the selection and use of an appropriate air barrier material, and its installation into the building envelope.

TABLE 2

Product Components

MATERIAL	% WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPOSITION
<b>Resin (TPO)</b>	50.0 – 80.0
<b>Flame Retardant</b>	10.0 – 40.0
<b>Polyester Scrim</b>	3.0 – 9.0
<b>Stabilizer and Other Additives</b>	1.0 – 5.0
<b>TPO Scrap (Internally)</b>	0.0 – 3.0

# LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

## DECLARED UNIT

The declared unit is one square meter (1 m<sup>2</sup>) of single-ply roofing membrane for a stated product thickness.

## SYSTEM BOUNDARY

This EPD is a cradle-to-gate with options EPD, covering the life cycle stages indicated in Table 3. Modules C1 and C3 do not contribute to the end of life scenarios considered, so they are declared as zero.

TABLE 3  
Life Cycle Product Stages

PRODUCTION STAGE (MANDATORY)			CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END-OF-LIFE STAGE			
Extraction and upstream production	Transport to factory	Manufacturing	Transport to site	Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction / Demolition	Transport to waste processing or disposal	Waste processing	Disposal of waste
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
X	X	X	X	X	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	X	X	X	X

NOTE: MND = module not declared; X = module included.

## CUT-OFF

Items excluded from system boundary include:

- production, manufacture and construction of manufacturing capital goods and infrastructure;
- production and manufacture of production equipment, delivery vehicles, and laboratory equipment;
- personnel-related activities (travel, furniture, and office supplies); and
- energy and water use related to company management and sales activities that may be located either within the factory site or at another location.

## COMPARISON

Only EPDs prepared from cradle-to-grave life-cycle results, and based on the same function, quantified by the same functional unit, and taking account of replacement based on the product reference service life (RSL) relative to an assumed building service life, can be used to assist purchasers and users in making informed comparisons between products. As this EPD is prepared from cradle-to-gate with options, this document shall not be used for comparison between products per Section 5.5 of the PCR (ASTM International, NSF International, 2024).

## ALLOCATION PROCEDURE

Allocation follows the requirements and guidance of ISO 14044:2006, Clause 4.3.4; and ISO 21930:2017 section 7.2. Recycling and recycled content is modeled using the cut-off rule.

## MANUFACTURING

### A1-A3, Production Stage

#### Compounding Process Description

TPO compounding is a process that mixes polymer and filler materials, along with additives, to create a homogeneous compound. The materials are transferred to an extruder, which softens and compresses the material and presses it toward a die outlet that makes the pellet. The finished pellets are collected and used as the raw material in the thermoplastic olefin roofing manufacturing line.

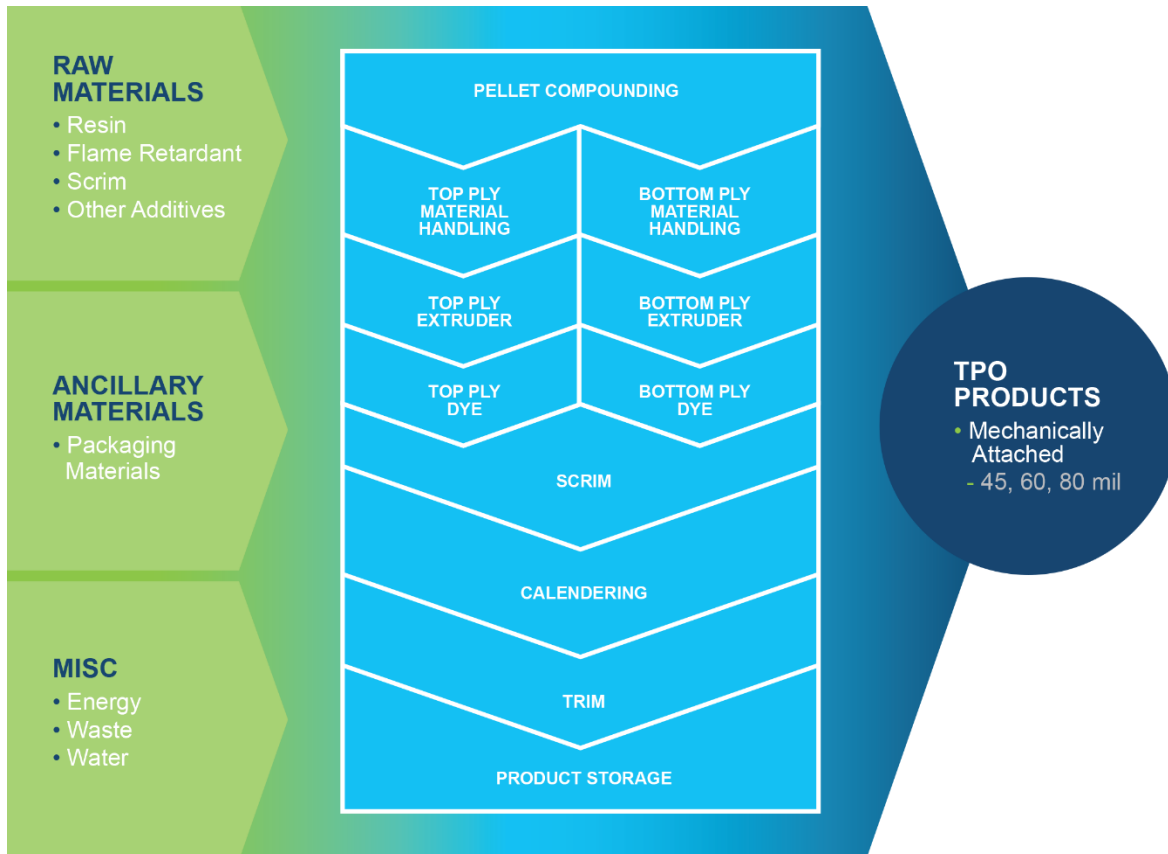
Raw materials are received by truck or rail.

## TPO Roofing Manufacturing

The raw material pellets are stored in silos. The manufacturing process consists of two sets of two extruders each, one set of extruders processes the top layer of the membrane, and the other set of extruders processes the bottom layer. Each set of extruders melts polyethylene/polypropylene pellets and extrudes them into a continuous sheet of polymer that encases a layer of fabric. The sheet of polymer passes through a calendaring process that compresses and flattens the membrane. After the calendaring process, the sheet is cooled, and the edges are trimmed to a specific membrane width. The trimmed edges are ground and reused in the manufacturing process. The membrane is wound into rolls and packaged as a finished product.

FIGURE 2

Process Flow Diagram of TPO Manufacturing



## A4, TRANSPORTATION

An average truck and transport distance of 725 miles from the plant to the construction site is assumed.

## A5, INSTALLATION

The installation scenario includes the energy and ancillary materials typically consumed to mechanically attach a TPO membrane on a standard-shaped roof of 25,000 square feet, with a total TPO membrane weight of 7,275 pounds. Waste from packaging includes cardboard, paper, and wood pallets.

## B1 – B5 USE STAGE

As defined in the PCR, the Building Estimated Service Life (ESL) is 75 years. Use stage information modules have been omitted from this LCA study.

## C1 – C4 END-OF-LIFE STAGE

At the end of building service life and during roof replacement, the TPO roofing membranes may be reused, recovered and repurposed, or disposed. This study does not take reuse and recovery into account, and it is assumed that insulation is removed when the building is decommissioned and disposed of in a landfill, for which an average distance and specific end of life LCI is applied. Therefore, it is assumed zero impacts come from demolition and waste processing.



# LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

This declaration is cradle-to-gate with options. As discussed in the Life Cycle Assessment System Boundaries section, Modules C1 and C3 do not contribute to impacts and are declared as zero. Modules B1-B7 and Optional Module D – Benefits and Loads Beyond the System Boundary – are not included in this LCA study. Only relevant stages are presented with results, to make it easier to follow. Table 4 presents results for the declared unit, 1 m<sup>2</sup> of single-ply roofing membrane, of the stated product thicknesses.

TABLE 4: **UltraPly™ TPO Single Ply Roofing Membrane, Mechanically Attached Products, per 1 m<sup>2</sup>**

IMPACT ASSESSMENT UNIT	PRODUCTION (A1-A3)	TRANSPORT (A4)	INSTALLATION (A5)	TRANSPORT TO DISPOSAL OF WASTE (C2)	DISPOSAL OF WASTE (C4)
<b>Global warming potential (GWP)<sup>1</sup>; kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq</b>					
TPO 45 mils	2.75	0.12	0.11	5.68E-03	7.95E-03
TPO 60 mils	3.69	0.16	0.11	7.64E-03	1.07E-02
TPO 80 mils	5.17	0.23	0.11	1.07E-02	1.50E-02
<b>Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP); kg CFC-11 eq</b>					
TPO 45 mils	1.24E-07	5.00E-12	1.36E-08	2.38E-13	2.98E-09
TPO 60 mils	1.66E-07	6.71E-12	1.36E-08	3.19E-13	4.00E-09
TPO 80 mils	2.33E-07	9.41E-12	1.36E-08	4.48E-13	5.61E-09
<b>Eutrophication potential (EP); kg N eq</b>					
TPO 45 mils	3.30E-03	8.77E-05	1.04E-03	3.78E-06	8.18E-06
TPO 60 mils	4.44E-03	1.20E-04	1.04E-03	5.08E-06	1.10E-05
TPO 80 mils	6.22E-03	1.60E-04	1.04E-03	7.11E-06	1.54E-05
<b>Acidification potential of soil and water sources (AP); kg SO<sub>2</sub> eq</b>					
TPO 45 mils	9.37E-03	1.46E-03	1.50E-04	6.33E-05	5.68E-05
TPO 60 mils	1.26E-02	1.96E-03	1.50E-04	8.51E-05	7.63E-05
TPO 80 mils	1.76E-02	2.76E-03	1.50E-04	1.20E-04	1.10E-04
<b>Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP); kg O<sub>3</sub> eq</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.14	3.72E-02	1.43E-03	1.59E-03	1.62E-03
TPO 60 mils	0.19	5.00E-02	1.43E-03	2.14E-03	2.18E-03
TPO 80 mils	0.26	7.01E-02	1.43E-03	3.00E-03	3.05E-03
<b>Resource Use</b>					
<b>Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil mineral resources (ADP<sub>elements</sub>); kg Sb eq</b>					
TPO 45 mils	1.22E-06	0.00	8.02E-09	0.00	8.23E-09
TPO 60 mils	1.64E-06	0.00	8.02E-09	0.00	1.11E-08
TPO 80 mils	2.30E-06	0.00	8.02E-09	0.00	1.55E-08
<b>Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADP<sub>fossil</sub>); MJ, NCV</b>					
TPO 45 mils	71.9	1.70	1.15	8.07E-02	0.19
TPO 60 mils	96.6	2.28	1.15	0.11	0.26
TPO 80 mils	135	3.19	1.15	0.15	0.36
<b>Renewable primary energy resources as energy (fuel) (RPRE)<sup>2</sup>; MJ, NCV</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.90	0.00	6.80E-03	0.00	1.31E-03
TPO 60 mils	1.21	0.00	6.80E-03	0.00	1.76E-03
TPO 80 mils	1.69	0.00	6.80E-03	0.00	2.46E-03
<b>Renewable primary resources as material (RPRM)<sup>2</sup>; MJ, NCV</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 60 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 80 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Non-renewable primary resources as energy (fuel) (NRPRE)<sup>2</sup>; MJ, NCV</b>					
TPO 45 mils	77.9	1.70	1.19	8.07E-02	0.20
TPO 60 mils	105	2.28	1.19	0.11	0.27
TPO 80 mils	147	3.19	1.19	0.15	0.37
<b>Non-renewable primary resources as material (NRPRM)<sup>2</sup>; MJ, NCV</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 60 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 80 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Consumption of fresh water (FW)<sup>2</sup>; m<sup>3</sup></b>					
TPO 45 mils	4.37E-02	0.00	3.20E-04	0.00	2.10E-04
TPO 60 mils	5.87E-02	0.00	3.20E-04	0.00	2.80E-04
TPO 80 mils	8.23E-02	0.00	3.20E-04	0.00	4.00E-04
<b>Secondary Material, Fuel and Recovered Energy</b>					
<b>Secondary Materials (SM)<sup>2</sup>; kg</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 60 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 80 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<sup>1</sup> GWP 100; 100-year time horizon GWP factors are provided by the IPCC 2013 Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). CO<sub>2</sub> from biogenic secondary fuels used in kiln are climate-neutral (CO<sub>2</sub> sink = CO<sub>2</sub> emissions), ISO 21930, 7.2.7.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated per ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance.

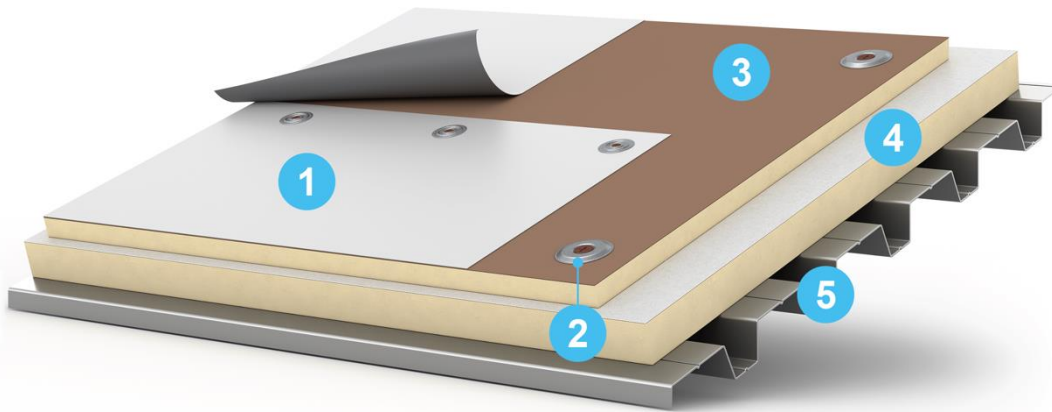
IMPACT ASSESSMENT UNIT	PRODUCTION (A1-A3)	TRANSPORT (A4)	INSTALLATION (A5)	TRANSPORT TO DISPOSAL OF WASTE (C2)	DISPOSAL OF WASTE (C4)
<b>Renewable secondary fuels (RSF)<sup>3</sup>; MJ, NCV</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 60 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 80 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Non-renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)<sup>3</sup>; MJ, NCV</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 60 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 80 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Recovered energy (RE)<sup>3</sup>; MJ, NCV</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 60 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 80 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Waste &amp; Output Flows</b>					
<b>Hazardous waste disposed (HW)<sup>3</sup>; kg</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 60 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 80 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Non-hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)<sup>3</sup>; kg</b>					
TPO 45 mils	9.58E-02	0.00	0.11	0.00	1.06
TPO 60 mils	0.13	0.00	0.11	0.00	1.42
TPO 80 mils	0.18	0.00	0.11	0.00	1.99
<b>High-level radioactive waste (HLRW)<sup>3</sup>; kg</b>					
TPO 45 mils	2.48E-09	0.00	1.88E-11	0.00	2.21E-12
TPO 60 mils	3.33E-09	0.00	1.88E-11	0.00	2.97E-12
TPO 80 mils	4.67E-09	0.00	1.88E-11	0.00	4.16E-12
<b>Intermediate and low-level radioactive waste (ILLRW)<sup>3</sup>; kg</b>					
TPO 45 mils	1.20E-08	0.00	9.06E-11	0.00	1.06E-11
TPO 60 mils	1.61E-08	0.00	9.06E-11	0.00	1.43E-11
TPO 80 mils	2.25E-08	0.00	9.06E-11	0.00	2.00E-11
<b>Components for reuse (CRU)<sup>3</sup>; kg</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 60 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 80 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Materials for recycling (MR)<sup>3</sup>; kg</b>					
TPO 45 mils	2.70E-03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 60 mils	3.63E-03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 80 mils	5.08E-03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Materials for energy recovery (MER)<sup>3</sup>; kg</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 60 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 80 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Recovered energy exported from the product system (EE)<sup>3</sup>; MJ, NCV</b>					
TPO 45 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 60 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TPO 80 mils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* Emerging LCA impact categories and inventory items are still under development and can have high levels of uncertainty that preclude international acceptance pending further development. Use caution when interpreting data in these categories. The following optional indicators are not reported and also have high levels of uncertainty: Land use related impacts, toxicological aspects, and emissions from land use change

\*\*Only EPDs prepared from cradle-to-grave life-cycle results and based on the same function, quantified by the same functional unit, and taking account of replacement based on the product reference service life (RSL) relative to an assumed building service life, can be used to assist purchasers and users in making informed comparisons between products.



# ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION



## TPO Mechanically Attached Roof System

### 1. Elevate UltraPly™ TPO Membrane

- White Elevate UltraPly™ TPO membrane achieves an initial Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) rating of 98 and a three-year aged value of 83, as determined by the Cool Roof Ratings Council (CRRC) through testing.

### 2. Elevate Metal Plates and Fasteners

### 3. ISOGARD HD Cover Board (optional) – Mechanically Attached or Adhered<sup>1,2</sup>

### 4. ISOGARD GL or ISOGARD CG Insulation – Mechanically Attached or Adhered<sup>1,2</sup>

- All Elevate polyisocyanurate insulations use EPA accepted blowing agents. Elevate ISOGARD HD Cover Board with ISOGARD foam technology and ISOGARD GL and ISOGARD CG insulation incorporates a HCFC-free blowing agent that does not contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer (ODP-free).
- The thermal performance of ISOGARD polyiso insulation is up to 40% better than that of major competitors when tested by an independent third party in cold temperature 40°F (4°C) applications according to ASTM C1289 standards. The increased R-value per inch means better thermal performance from the same roofing systems using the same amount of insulation compared to leading competitive products on the market today.

### 5. Steel Deck

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26 Century Boulevard, Suite 205

Nashville, TN 37214

1.800.428.4442

[HolcimBE.com](http://HolcimBE.com)

