



# EPD Transparency Summary

COMPANY NAME

PRODUCT TYPE

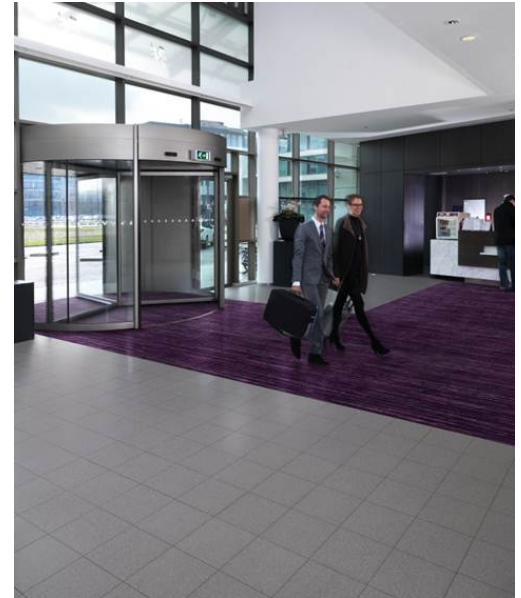
PRODUCT NAME

PRODUCT DEFINITION

PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR)

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, packaging, use, and disposal at end of life.

	ATMOSPHERE			WATER		EARTH	
	<p><b>Global Warming Potential</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Ozone Depletion Potential</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential</b> happens when sunlight reacts with hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds, to produce a type of air pollution known as smog.</p>	<p><b>Acidification Potential</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Eutrophication Potential</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Elements)</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Fossil Fuels)</b> refers to the decreasing availability of non-renewable carbon-based compounds, such as oil and coal, due to human activity.</p>
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CML							

FUNCTIONAL UNIT



