



# A Regionalized Industry Average EPD for Canadian Wood Trusses

According to ISO 14025:2006 and ISO 21930:2017



**CANADIAN WOOD COUNCIL**  
**CONSEIL CANADIEN DU BOIS**



## ASTM International Certified Environmental Product Declaration

This is a Canadian regionalized industry wide (average) business-to-business Type III environmental product declaration (EPD) for pre-fabricated wood trusses. This declaration has been prepared in accordance with ISO 21930 (1), ISO 14025 (2), ISO 14040 (3), ISO 14044 (4), the governing product category rules (5), and ASTM General Program Instructions for Type III EPDs (6). The intent of this document is to transparently disclose comprehensive environmental information related to the potential impacts associated with the cradle-to-gate life cycle stages of wood trusses manufactured in Canada.

### EPD Summary

<b>Program operator</b>	ASTM International 100 Barr Harbor Drive PO Box C700 West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 USA <a href="http://www.astm.org">www.astm.org</a>	 <b>ASTM INTERNATIONAL</b> Helping our world work better
<b>General program instructions and version</b>	ASTM Program Operator Rules 4/29/2020	
<b>Declaration owner</b>	Canadian Wood Council 99 Bank Street, Suite 420 Ottawa, ON K1P 6B9 Canada <a href="http://www.cwc.ca">www.cwc.ca</a>	 <b>CANADIAN WOOD COUNCIL</b> CONSEIL CANADIEN DU BOIS
<b>Declaration number</b>	EPD 854	
<b>Declared product</b>	Pre-fabricated wood trusses produced in Canada	
<b>Declared unit</b>	1 cubic metre of truss	
<b>Reference PCR and version</b>	UL Environment Part B Structural and Architectural Wood Products EPD Requirements v1.1 2020 (5)	
<b>Description of product's intended application and use</b>	Building construction (residential and commercial)	
<b>Markets of applicability</b>	Construction sector, North America	
<b>Date of issue</b>	February 4, 2025	
<b>Period of validity</b>	Five years	
<b>EPD type</b>	Industry average	
<b>EPD scope</b>	Cradle to gate	



<b>Year of reported manufacturer primary data</b>	2022
<b>LCA software</b>	SimaPro v9.5.0.2 (7)
<b>LCA databases</b>	USLCI (8), ecoinvent 3.9 (9)
<b>LCIA methodology</b>	TRACI 2.1 (10), CML Baseline v3.02
<b>Sub-category PCR review was conducted by:</b>	Thomas P. Gloria, Ph.D. Industrial Ecology Consultants
<b>The LCA was conducted in accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR by:</b>	Athena Sustainable Materials Institute 280 Albert St, Suite 404 Ottawa, ON K1P 5G8 Canada <a href="mailto:info@athenasmi.org">info@athenasmi.org</a> <a href="http://www.athenasmi.org">www.athenasmi.org</a>
<b>LCA report</b>	Athena Sustainable Materials Institute (2024). A Regionalized Industry-average Cradle-to-gate LCA of Canadian Wood Trusses. National Research Council Canada (11).
<b>The LCA was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR by:</b>	Adam Robertson, M.A.Sc., P.Eng. Sustainatree Consulting adam@sustainatree.ca
<b>This declaration was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14025 (external)</b>	Tim Brooke ASTM International 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700 West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 USA <a href="http://www.astm.org">www.astm.org</a>
<b>Limitations</b>	Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) might not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance using EPD information shall consider all relevant information modules over the full life cycle of the products within the building. Comparisons using this EPD are only allowable when the same functional requirements between products are ensured and the requirements of ISO 21930:2017 section 5.5 are met. Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to different results across EPDs.



**Athena**  
Sustainable Materials  
Institute



# 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

## 1.1. PRODUCT DEFINITION

A truss is a structural frame relying on a triangular arrangement of webs and chords for structural efficiency. The geometric arrangement of the members gives trusses high strength-to-weight ratios, which permit longer spans than conventional framing. A light-frame truss can commonly span up to 20 m (60 ft), although longer spans are also feasible.

The development of metal connector plates has enabled the ability to pre-manufacture trusses rather than build them on site. Light-frame wood trusses are prefabricated by pressing the protruding teeth of the steel truss plate into 38 mm (2 in) wood members, which are pre-cut and assembled in a jig. Most trusses are fabricated using 38 x 64 mm (2 x 3 in) to 38 x 184 mm (2 x 8 in) visually graded and machine stress-rated (MSR) lumber. To provide different grip values, the truss connector plates are stamped from galvanized light-gauge sheet steel of different grades and gauge thicknesses.

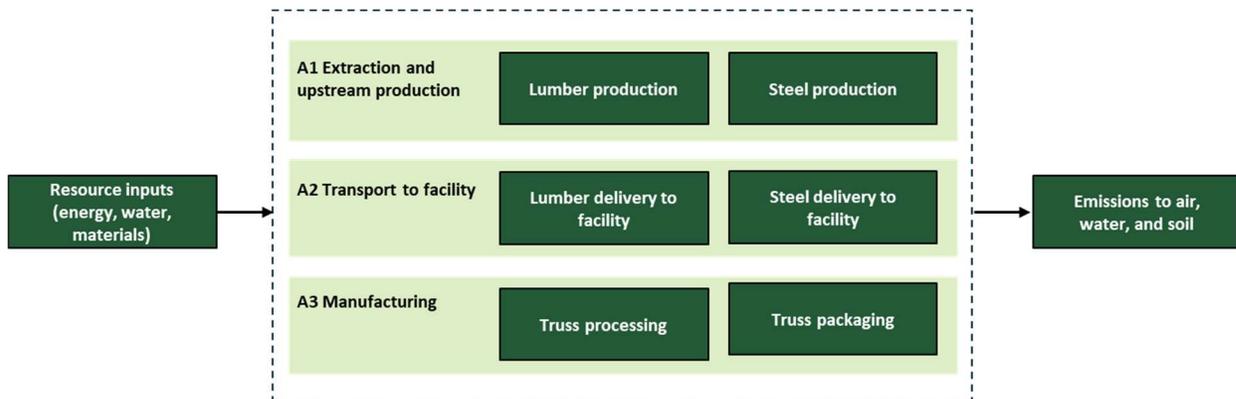
Light-frame wood trusses are widely used for floor and roof framing in single- and multi-family residential, institutional, agricultural, commercial and industrial construction. Wood trusses are custom manufactured for each customer. The shape and size of light-frame trusses is restricted only by manufacturing capabilities, shipping limitations and handling considerations. Trusses can be designed as simple or multi-span and with or without cantilevers. Their long span capability often eliminates the need for interior load bearing walls, offering the designer flexibility in floor layouts. Roof trusses offer pitched, sloped or flat roof configurations, while also providing clearance for insulation, ventilation, electrical, plumbing, heating and air conditioning services between the chords.

The product covered in this EPD falls under the following United Nations Standard Products and Services Code (UNSPSC) and Construction Specification Institute (CSI) MasterFormat Codes:

- UNSPSC: Structural products/ Wood Trusses/ 301036 06
- CSI /CSC: Shop Fabricated Wood Trusses/ 06 17 53

## 1.2. FLOW DIAGRAM

Figure 1 provides a flow diagram for truss production (also see section 3.1 for more detail on the processes).



**Figure 1: Cradle-to-gate flow diagram for wood trusses**



### 1.3. PRODUCT AVERAGE

Foreground gate-to-gate LCI data were collected for truss production from a sample of facilities with good representation of the Canadian industry-average technology mix and provincial/regional geographic representation. Each facility’s specific input and output flow data were weighted based on their contribution to the total annual production to calculate the weighted-average profile.

The study sample included 26 manufacturing sites as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Plant Sample –Participation Statistics**

	Eastern Canada	Western Canada	Total
Number of plants in study	10	16	26
Sample production (m <sup>3</sup> )	118,935	219,201	338,136

Eastern Canada includes Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.  
 Western Canada includes British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan<sup>1</sup>.

### 1.4. APPLICATION

Pre-fabricated light-frame wood trusses are widely used for floor and roof framing in single- and multi-family residential, institutional, agricultural, commercial and industrial construction.

### 1.5. MATERIAL COMPOSITION

Pre-fabricated light-frame wood consist of small dimension softwood lumber and galvanized steel connection plates.

## 2. METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1. DECLARED UNIT

The declared unit is defined as the quantity of a construction product for use as a reference unit in an EPD based on LCA for the expression of environmental information in information modules (1). Per the PCR, the declared unit for pre-fabricated wood trusses is one cubic metre of product.

### 2.2. SYSTEM BOUNDARY

The boundary is “cradle-to-gate” or the Product stage, which includes extraction of raw materials (cradle) through the manufacture of wood trusses ready for shipment (gate). Downstream activity stages – Construction, Use, End-of-life, and optional supplementary information beyond the system boundary – are excluded from the system boundary (see Figure 2).

<sup>1</sup> Note that there is a previously published industry-average provincial EPD for trusses manufactured in British Columbia, Canada. The results in this national EPD are different, due to a different sample of mills and other factors.



Per ISO 21930, section 7.1.7.2.1, the system boundary with nature includes those technical processes that provide the material and energy inputs into the system and the subsequent manufacturing and transport processes up to the factory gate, as well as the processing of any waste arising from those processes.

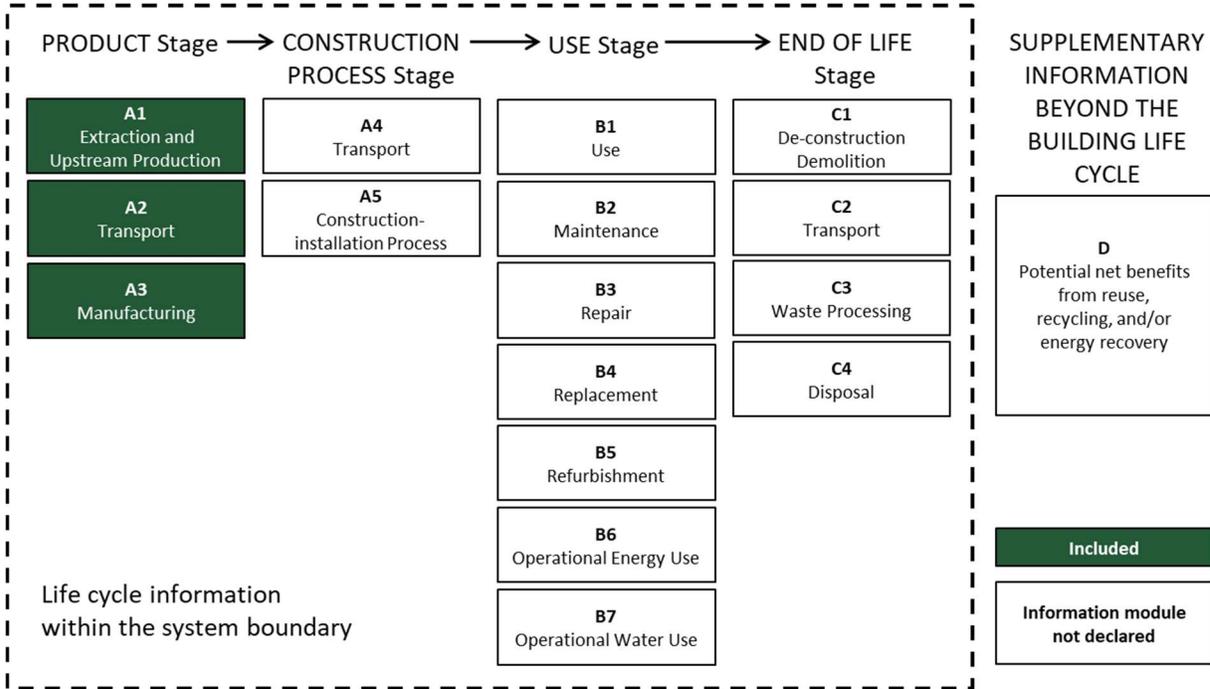


Figure 2: System boundary

### 2.3. ALLOCATION

Allocation is the method used to assign environmental loads when several products, co-products, or functions share the same process. Loads were allocated by mass. Note that the wood truss production system generates no coproducts. Hence, all flows are allocated to the primary product.

### 2.4. CUT-OFF RULES

The cut-off criteria as per the PCR were followed. Per ISO 21930, section 7.1.8, all input/output data required were collected and included in the LCI modelling. No substances with hazardous and toxic properties that pose a concern for human health and/or the environment were identified in the framework of this LCA. Any plant-specific data gaps for the reference year 2022, e.g., input hydraulic fluids, lubricants, oils, or packaging materials, were filled in with plant generic data from previous years or industry-average data.



## 2.5. DATA SOURCES

Data collection was based on an initial survey of facility operations for members of the Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC) and the Canadian Wood Council (CWC). The LCI data collection was done with the expressed intent of attaining an acceptable representation of the Canadian industry-average technology mix and provincial/regional geographic representation.

Foreground gate-to-gate LCI data were collected for wood truss production for the reference year 2022. Data collection was based on customized, web-based LCI surveys which covered the following primary data for each facility for the 2022 reference year:

- Wood truss production
- Production energy
- Plant consumables
- Waste produced
- Air emissions (water emissions data was unavailable and was drawn from previous studies)

The LCA study drew on appropriate LCI datasets provided by:

- FPAC/CWC and its members for foreground gate-to-gate wood truss production (10);
- FPIInnovations for 2021/22 harvesting and road building/maintenance LCI data for four provinces (10); and
- North American and global LCI databases such as the U.S. National Renewable Energy Laboratory LCI database (8), and ecoinvent 3.9, allocation, cut-off database (9). Both are included in the LCA software SimaPro.

Data calculation procedures follow ISO 14044 and the PCR. The same calculation procedures are applied throughout this LCA study. Per ISO 21930, section 7.2.2, when transforming the inputs and outputs of combustible material into inputs and outputs of energy, the net calorific value (lower heating value) of fuels is applied according to scientifically based and accepted values specific to the combustible material.

## 2.6. DATA QUALITY

Per the PCR and ISO 21930, appropriate activity and LCI foreground and background data shall be used to model the truss production systems. Overall data quality is assessed based on its representativeness (technology coverage, geographic coverage, time coverage), completeness, consistency, reproducibility, transparency and uncertainty – see Table 2.

**Table 2: Data Quality Requirements and Assessments**

Data Quality Requirements	Description
<b>Technology Coverage</b>	Foreground data represents the prevailing regional technology in use in Canada
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	The geographic region considered is Canada. The geographic coverage of all LCI databases and datasets is provided in the LCA report.
<b>Time Coverage</b>	<p>Activity data are representative as of 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest harvesting and road building/maintenance: primary data collected from 17 sites in four provinces.</li> <li>• In-bound/ out-bound transportation data: primary data collected from 26 facilities: reference year 2022 (12 months).</li> <li>• Generic data: the most appropriate LCI datasets were used as found in the US LCI Database, ecoinvent v.3.9 database for US, Canada and global.</li> </ul>
<b>Completeness</b>	All relevant, specific processes, including inputs (raw materials, energy and ancillary materials) and outputs (emissions and production volume) were considered and modeled to provide industry average profiles. In some instances, some minor data were missing (e.g., consumables such as lubricants) and were backfilled with data from previous industry studies. These data are not expected to unduly impact the results of this study. The relevant background materials and processes were taken from the US LCI Database, ecoinvent v.3.9 LCI database adjusted for the appropriate regional system boundary and modeled in SimaPro v.9.5.
<b>Consistency</b>	To ensure consistency, the LCI modeling of the production weighted input and output LCI data for trusses used the same LCI modeling structure across the selected FPAC/CWC member facilities, which consisted of input raw, secondary, ancillary and packaging materials, energy flows, water resource inputs, product outputs, co-products, by-products, emissions to air, water and soil, and solid and liquid waste disposal. Crosschecks concerning the plausibility of mass and energy flows were continuously conducted. The LCA team conducted mass and energy balances at the facility level and selected process levels to maintain a high level of consistency.
<b>Reproducibility</b>	Internal reproducibility is possible since the data and the models are stored and available. A high level of transparency is provided throughout the LCA report as the weighted-average LCI profile is presented for the declared product as well as major upstream inputs. Key foreground (manufacturer specific) and background (generic) LCI data sources are summarized in the LCA report. External reproducibility is also possible as a high level of transparency is provided in the LCA report.
<b>Transparency</b>	Activity and LCI datasets are transparently disclosed in the LCA report, including data sources.
<b>Uncertainty</b>	A sensitivity check was conducted to assess the reliability of the LCA results and conclusions by determining how they are affected by uncertainties in the data or assumptions on calculation of LCIA and energy indicator results. The sensitivity check includes the results of the sensitivity analysis.



## 2.7. BIOGENIC CARBON

Wood is a biobased material and thus contains biogenic carbon. The accounting of biogenic carbon in this LCA follows the requirements set out in ISO 21930:2017 section 7.2.7 and 7.2.12. Per ISO 21930, biogenic carbon enters the product system (a removal) as primary or secondary material. The carbon removal is considered a negative emission. The biogenic carbon leaves the system (an emission) as product, coproducts, and directly to the atmosphere when combusted. These mass flows of biogenic carbon from and to nature are listed in the LCI and expressed in kg CO<sub>2</sub>.

In the LCIA, the LCI flow of biogenic carbon removal is characterized with a factor of -1 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq./kg CO<sub>2</sub> of biogenic carbon in the calculation of the GWP<sup>2</sup>. Likewise, the LCI flow of biogenic carbon emission is characterized with a factor of +1 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq./kg CO<sub>2</sub> of biogenic carbon in the calculation of the GWP. Emissions other than CO<sub>2</sub> associated with biomass combustion (e.g., methane or nitrogen oxides) are characterized by their specific radiative forcing factors in the calculation of the GWP.

The PCR (5) specifies TRACI as the default LCIA method for GWP. The TRACI method does not account for the removals or emissions of biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>. Therefore, the component of the global warming potential related to biogenic carbon was calculated separately. This study reports the GWP indicator both with and without the biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> component for maximum transparency.

The GWP results in this EPD conservatively assume there is no long-term biogenic carbon storage. This is discussed further in section 5.

## 3. TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND SCENARIOS

### 3.1. MANUFACTURING

The cradle-to-gate EPD includes the three Production modules: A1 Extraction and upstream production, A2 Transport, and A3 Manufacturing.

**Upstream raw material production (Raw Materials A1):** This process includes the upstream production of lumber and galvanized steel. This EPD does not include any potential impacts associated with nursery operations (which include fertilizer, irrigation, energy for greenhouses if applicable etc.), as well as planting, fertilization, thinning and other management operations, as these impacts are estimated to fall below the 1% cut-off criteria.

**Transportation of materials to the truss plant (Transport A2):** Materials are commonly transported by truck. See Table 3 for the transportation scenario data by region.

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<sup>2</sup> ISO 21930 requires a demonstration of forest sustainability to characterize carbon removals with a factor of -1 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg CO<sub>2</sub>. ISO 21930 Section 7.2.1 Notes 1 & 2 state the following regarding demonstrating forest sustainability: "Wood from sustainably managed forests may be accounted for as having zero emissions concerning land-use change." The vast majority of these wood products are certified under PEFC, SFI, and/or FSC forest management certification programs; and "Other evidences such as national reporting under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) can be used to identify forests with stable or increasing forest carbon stocks." Canada's UNFCCC annual report Table 6-1 provides annual NET GHG Flux Estimates for different land use categories in 2021 (see link [https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection\\_2023/eccc/En81-4-2021-1-eng.pdf](https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2023/eccc/En81-4-2021-1-eng.pdf)). This reporting indicates stable forest carbon stocks and thus the source forests meet the conditions for characterization of removals with a factor of -1 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Table 3: Material Input Transportation Scenarios**

Inputs	Units	East	West
Lumber transport	tkm	325.64	315.19
Steel transport	tkm	8.23	2.11

**Truss production (Manufacturing A3):** The wood truss manufacturing system process includes the cutting of small dimension lumber into pieces as per the truss design, the placement and then pressing of metal truss plates using a hydraulic press and/or roller. Each of these processes includes conveyance to the subsequent stage, ensuring a continuous flow through the manufacturing phase.

### 3.2. PACKAGING

Wood trusses are typically shipped as is with no ancillary packaging.

## 4. ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS DERIVED FROM LCA

See Table 4 for a list of impact category and inventory indicators reported, and the methods used. See Tables 5 and 6 for the results. It should be noted that life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

**Table 4: Impact category and inventory indicators reported**

Impact category and inventory indicators	Short name	Unit	Source of the method
<b>Environmental impacts</b>			
Global warming potential (including fossil and biogenic components)	GWP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	TRACI v2.1, July 2012 /with IPCC 2013, AR5 (10)
Ozone depletion potential	ODP	kg CFC-11 eq.	TRACI v2.1, July 2012/WMO:2003 (10)
Acidification potential	AP	kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq.	TRACI v2.1, July 2012 (10)
Eutrophication potential	EP	kg N eq.	TRACI v2.1, July 2012 (10)
Photochemical oxidant creation potential	POCP	kg O <sub>3</sub> eq.	TRACI v2.1, July 2012 (10)
<b>Use of primary resources</b>			
Renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	RPR <sub>E</sub>	MJ, LHV	CED V1.10 LHV
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	RPR <sub>M</sub>	MJ, LHV	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 6.2 (12)
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	NRPR <sub>E</sub>	MJ, LHV	CED V1.10 LHV
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	NRPR <sub>M</sub>	MJ, LHV	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 6.4 (12)
<b>Use of secondary resources</b>			
Secondary materials	SM	kg	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 6.5 (12)
Renewable secondary fuels	RSF	MJ, LHV	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 6.6 (12)
Non-renewable secondary fuels	NRSF	MJ, LHV	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 6.7 (12)
Recovered energy	RE	MJ, LHV	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 6.8 (12)
<b>Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources and elements</b>			
Abiotic depletion potential, fossil	ADP <sub>f</sub>	MJ, LHV	CML-baseline, V3.09
Abiotic depletion potential, elements	ADP <sub>e</sub>	kg Sb eq.	CML-baseline, V3.09
<b>Consumption of freshwater resources</b>			
Consumption (or net use) of freshwater	FW	m <sup>3</sup>	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 9 (12)
<b>Waste and output flows</b>			
Hazardous waste disposed	HWD	kg	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 10.1 (12)
Non-hazardous waste disposed	NHWD	kg	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 10.2 (12)
High-level radioactive waste, to final repository	HLRW	m <sup>3</sup>	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 10.3 (12)
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, to final repository	ILLRW	m <sup>3</sup>	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 10.4 (12)
Components for reuse	CRU	kg	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 10.5 (12)
Materials for recycling	MR	kg	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 10.6 (12)
Materials for energy recovery	MER	kg	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 10.7 (12)
Recovered energy exported from the product system	EE	MJ, LHV	ACLCA ISO 21930 Guidance, 10.8 (12)

**Table 5: LCA Results for 1 m<sup>3</sup> of wood trusses produced in Eastern Canada**

Impact category and inventory indicators	Unit	A1-A3	A1	A2	A3
<b>Environmental impacts</b>					
GWP Total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	1.11E+02	-7.86E+02	3.13E+01	8.65E+02
GWP Fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	1.11E+02	5.39E+01	3.13E+01	2.54E+01
GWP Biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	0.00E+00	-8.40E+02	0.00E+00	8.40E+02
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq.	1.41E-06	8.80E-07	1.32E-09	5.32E-07
AP	kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq.	1.03E+00	4.15E-01	4.13E-01	2.05E-01
EP	kg N eq.	1.31E-01	4.79E-02	2.49E-02	5.84E-02
POCP	kg O <sub>3</sub> eq.	2.20E+01	8.59E+00	1.06E+01	2.84E+00
<b>Use of primary resources</b>					
RPR <sub>E</sub>	MJ, LHV	5.05E+02	3.96E+02	0.00E+00	1.09E+02
RPR <sub>M</sub>	MJ, LHV	8.95E+03	8.95E+03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRPR <sub>E</sub>	MJ, LHV	1.72E+03	7.71E+02	4.75E+02	4.74E+02
NRPR <sub>M</sub>	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
<b>Use of secondary resources</b>					
SM	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RE	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
<b>Abiotic depletion potential</b>					
ADP <sub>f</sub>	MJ, LHV	1.46E+03	6.83E+02	4.49E+02	3.27E+02
ADP <sub>e</sub>	kg Sb eq.	1.72E-04	2.70E-05	0.00E+00	1.45E-04
<b>Consumption of freshwater resources</b>					
FW	m <sup>3</sup>	1.22E-01	7.55E-02	0.00E+00	4.65E-02
<b>Waste and output flows</b>					
HWD	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NHWD	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
HLRW	m <sup>3</sup>	6.52E-07	1.83E-07	0.00E+00	4.69E-07
ILLRW	m <sup>3</sup>	5.08E-07	1.70E-07	0.00E+00	3.38E-07
CRU	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MR	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MER	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EE	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

**Table 6: LCA Results for 1 m<sup>3</sup> of wood trusses produced in Western Canada**

Impact category and inventory indicators	Unit	A1-A3	A1	A2	A3
<b>Environmental impacts</b>					
GWP Total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	1.22E+02	-7.70E+02	3.07E+01	8.61E+02
GWP Fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	1.22E+02	6.95E+01	3.07E+01	2.14E+01
GWP Biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	0.00E+00	-8.40E+02	0.00E+00	8.40E+02
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq.	2.25E-06	1.73E-06	1.29E-09	5.19E-07
AP	kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq.	1.15E+00	5.87E-01	4.05E-01	1.54E-01
EP	kg N eq.	2.31E-01	1.27E-01	2.44E-02	7.92E-02
POCP	kg O <sub>3</sub> eq.	2.45E+01	1.20E+01	1.04E+01	2.08E+00
<b>Use of primary resources</b>					
RPR <sub>E</sub>	MJ, LHV	6.99E+02	6.65E+02	0.00E+00	3.40E+01
RPR <sub>M</sub>	MJ, LHV	8.95E+03	8.95E+03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRPR <sub>E</sub>	MJ, LHV	1.81E+03	1.01E+03	4.67E+02	3.32E+02
NRPR <sub>M</sub>	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
<b>Use of secondary resources</b>					
SM	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RE	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
<b>Abiotic depletion potential</b>					
ADP <sub>f</sub>	MJ, LHV	1.68E+03	9.39E+02	4.40E+02	2.99E+02
ADP <sub>e</sub>	kg Sb eq.	8.11E-05	1.86E-05	0.00E+00	6.25E-05
<b>Consumption of freshwater resources</b>					
FW	m <sup>3</sup>	8.99E-02	4.97E-02	0.00E+00	4.02E-02
<b>Waste and output flows</b>					
HWD	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NHWD	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
HLRW	m <sup>3</sup>	3.99E-09	2.33E-09	0.00E+00	1.65E-09
ILLRW	m <sup>3</sup>	3.79E-08	3.01E-08	0.00E+00	7.78E-09
CRU	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MR	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MER	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EE	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

Note that there is a previously published industry-average provincial EPD for trusses manufactured in British Columbia, Canada. The results in this national EPD are different, due to a different sample of mills and other factors.



## 5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional inventory parameters related to biogenic carbon removals and emissions are given in Table 7. The carbon dioxide flows are presented unallocated to consider co-products leaving the product system in information module A3. Even though the system boundary of this study included only the information modules A1-A3, in accordance with ISO 21930, emissions from packaging are reported in A5 and emissions from the main product in C3/C4.

**Table 7: Biogenic carbon inventory parameters**

Additional Inventory Parameters		Unit	Total	A1	A2	A3	A5	C3/C4
Biogenic Carbon Removal from Product	BCRP East	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	-8.40E+02	-8.40E+02				
	BCRP West	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	-8.40E+02	-8.40E+02				
Biogenic Carbon Emission from Product	BCEP East	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	8.36E+02			7.81E+02		5.49E+01
	BCEP West	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	8.40E+02			7.85E+02		5.49E+01
Biogenic Carbon Removal from Packaging	BCRK	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	0.00E+00			0.00E+00		
Biogenic Carbon Emission from Packaging	BCEK	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	0.00E+00				0.00E+00	
Biogenic Carbon Emission from Combustion of Waste from Ren. Sources	BCEW East	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	3.68E+00			3.68E+00		
	BCEW West	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	0.00E+00			0.00E+00		

Abbreviations used in table:

BCRP	Biogenic carbon removal from product	AB	Alberta
BCEP	Biogenic carbon emission from product	BC	British Columbia
BCRK	Biogenic carbon removal from packaging	ON	Ontario
BCEK	Biogenic carbon emission from packaging	QC	Quebec
BCEW	Biogenic carbon emission from combustion of waste from renewal sources used in production	NB	New Brunswick
		ATL	Atlantic Canada



The net value for each region across the five biogenic carbon parameters reported in Table 7 is zero. This is conservative, as it does not account for permanent carbon sequestration in wood that has been landfilled at end of life.

Permanent carbon sequestration is calculated here per the method in Appendix A of the PCR (5). It is conservatively assumed that 100% of wood goes to landfill at end of life.

- Quantity of softwood lumber in 1 cubic metre of trusses: 1.07 m<sup>3</sup> (11)
- Density of oven dry softwood lumber: 428 kg /m<sup>3</sup> (11)
- Mass of lumber in 1 cubic metre of trusses: 1.07 m<sup>3</sup> x 428 kg /m<sup>3</sup> = 457.96 kg
- Proportion of oven dry wood that is carbon: 50% (commonly used average for softwoods)
- Mass of carbon in 1 cubic metre of trusses: 457.96 kg x .50 = 228.98 kg carbon
- Conversion factor, carbon to carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e): 3.67 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/1 kg carbon
- Sequestered CO<sub>2</sub>e in 1 cubic metre of trusses: 228.98 kg carbon x 3.67 = 840.36 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e
- Landfill methane emissions factor from the PCR: 0.00353 kg CH<sub>4</sub> per kg of oven dry wood
- Landfill methane emissions for 1 cubic metre trusses: 0.00353 kg x 457.96 kg = 1.62 kg CH<sub>4</sub>
- Convert landfill methane emissions to CO<sub>2</sub>e: 1.62 kg CH<sub>4</sub> x 25 (per the PCR) = 40.50 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e
- Landfill CO<sub>2</sub> emissions factor from the PCR: 0.206 kg CO<sub>2</sub> per kg of oven dry wood
- Landfill CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for 1 cubic metre trusses: 0.206 x 457.96 kg = 94.34 kg CO<sub>2</sub>
- Total landfill emissions for 1 cubic metre trusses: 40.50 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e + 94.34 kg CO<sub>2</sub> = 134.84 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e
- Net permanent sequestered carbon per cubic metre trusses: 840.36 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e (original) – 134.84 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e (landfill emissions) = 705.52 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e

## 6. INTERPRETATION

For best interpretation and appropriate use of LCA results, it is important to state the inherent limitations and assumptions of the LCA technique. LCA addresses “potential environmental impacts” and does not predict absolute or precise environmental impacts due to (a) the relative expression of potential environmental impacts to a reference unit, (b) the integration of environmental data over space and time, (c) the inherent uncertainty in modeling of environmental impacts, and (d) the fact that some possible environmental impacts are clearly future impacts (3).

Limitations include the fact that this study does not report all the environmental impacts caused by, for example, emissions that might impact human and/or ecosystem health. In order to assess the local impacts of product manufacturing on human health, land use and local ecology, additional analysis is required.

LCIA results are only relative expressions of potentials and do not predict actual impacts, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

This regional industry-average EPD for pre-fabricated wood trusses is not a comparative assertion; it does not imply superiority or equivalence of trusses relative to a competing product. Only LCAs or EPDs prepared from cradle-to-grave life cycle results and based on the same function, reference service life (RSL), quantified by the same functional unit, and meeting all the conditions for comparability listed in ISO 14025:2006 and ISO 21930:2017 can be used to compare between products.



While this EPD does not address landscape level forest management impacts, potential impacts may be addressed through requirements put forth in regional regulatory frameworks, ASTM 7612-15 guidance, and ISO 21930 Section 7.2.11 including notes therein. These documents, combined with this EPD, may provide a more complete picture of environmental and social performance of wood products.

While this EPD does not address all forest management activities that influence forest carbon, wildlife habitat, endangered species, and soil and water quality, these potential impacts may be addressed through other mechanisms such as regulatory frameworks and/or forest certification systems which, combined with this EPD, will give a more complete picture of environmental and social performance of wood products.

EPDs can complement but cannot replace tools and certifications that are designed to address environmental impacts and/or set performance thresholds, e.g., Type 1 certifications, health assessments and declarations.

EPDs regularly rely on estimations of impacts; the level of accuracy in estimation of effect differs for any particular product line and reported impact when averaging data. Variability was estimated in this EPD by calculating various statistics for dominant inputs and then completing a sensitivity analysis based on +/- one standard deviation for these key contributing inputs.

## 7. REFERENCES

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