Sustainability
Starts with Standards

Ceramic tile adorns Blue Line train stations in Chicago—outdoors, where other finishes wouldn’t last.

Design/Build it to Last

ANSI A137 product performance standards for ceramic and glass tiles
ANSI A118 product performance standards for mortars, grouts, and membranes
ANSI A108 installation and workmanship standards
TCNA Handbook: installation systems for ceramic, glass and stone tile

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Innovative design possibilities. Mix colors, textures, patterns, shapes and styles to make each installation unique. Get the look of wood, natural stone, wallpaper, even delicate fabrics, but with the durability of ceramic tile. And with tiles following the latest color trends, color matching is a breeze. You can even take your design to the next level. Find a manufacturer that specializes in custom mosaic murals, waterjet cutting, or hand painting.

Unequaled Versatility
- Hypoallergenic
- Chemical resistant
- Exteriors, including freeze/thaw climates
- Easy to sterilize
- Enhanced traction products available
- Dry, wet, and submerged applications
- Fire resistant
- Stain resistant, easy to clean
- Durable: withstands heavy foot and wheel traffic
ROBUST SUSTAINABILITY

Recycled Content and Waste Reclamation
Many factories are effectively closed loop facilities with zero waste, high levels of recycling, and efficient resource management.

Exceptional Life-Cycle Cost = Best Value
Ceramic tile has an exceptional life cycle. See the life-cycle cost study in this guide for data on how ceramic tile outperforms other floor finishes in terms of cost per square foot over time.

Regional Manufacturing and Raw Materials
With tile manufacturers in many regions of North America, tile and installation products made with local raw materials are widely available, greatly reducing the energy consumption and emissions of long distance shipping. In many cases, the raw materials are mined within 500 miles of both the manufacturing facility and the job site. Plus, the clays and other materials used to make tile are plentiful.

Best Indoor Air Quality and Zero VOCs
The high firing temperature of ceramic tile — generally more than 2000°F — burns off all organic compounds. Plus, ceramic tile is inhospitable to bacteria, fungi, mold, and other irritants that contribute to allergies and asthma. All this allows ceramic and glass tiles to easily meet low-emitting material requirements, contribute to pre-occupancy air quality plans, and provide superior indoor air quality for building occupants.

Lower Energy Needs
Tile can reduce the amount of energy needed for heating and cooling because of its exceptional thermal mass.

Reduced Heat Island Effect
Using light-colored tiles instead of traditional paving materials can lower an area’s heat absorption, or heat island effect. Green buildings in urban areas in particular are required to reduce the potential heat island effect.

Building Material Reuse
Tile finishes are among the few surfaces that can be salvaged in a major renovation.

Eco-Friendly Maintenance
No harsh chemicals required!
**TILE AND GREEN BUILDING CREDITS AND REQUIREMENTS**

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**MULTI-ATTRIBUTE SUSTAINABILITY: CONFORMANCE TO GREEN SQUARED®**

**LCA OR EPD**

**RECYCLED CONTENT**

**PRODUCT REUSABILITY/RECYCLABILITY**

**REGIONAL MATERIALS**

**CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN MANAGEMENT**

**INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

**HEAT ISLAND EFFECT**

**ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**INHERENT DURABILITY**

**OTHER PRODUCT ATTRIBUTES OR MANUFACTURER ENGAGEMENT INITIATIVES**
Green Squared® is the world's only multi-attribute sustainability standard for tile and all the associated products needed to install it.

When you see the Green Squared Certified® mark, you know a product meets the broad array of rigorous sustainability requirements of the American National Standard Specifications for Sustainable Ceramic Tiles, Glass Tiles and Tile Installation Materials (ANSI A138.1).

By addressing everything from raw material extraction to end of product life management, Green Squared is a true cradle-to-grave performance standard that eliminates the need to cross evaluate single-attribute sustainability claims.

Only products independently verified by any one of three leading certification bodies as conforming to the Green Squared standard may bear the Green Squared Certified mark. To be in conformance, products must meet a battery of requirements and electives, as set forth in the standard.

The certification program itself conforms to ISO 14024 Type 1 environmental labeling and declaration requirements.

## Credits and Compliance in Green Building

Green Squared Certified products meet a host of requirements and fulfill a range of criteria in today’s green building standards and rating systems:

- Green Globes for New Construction 2014 (v1.3)
- NAHB National Green Building Standard (ICC 700-2012)
- Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED v4)
- International Green Construction Code (IgCC-2015)
- Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings (ASHRAE 189.1-2014)

See the Tile and Green Building chart for the specific sections of standards that Green Squared Certified products can help meet, and find certified lines at www.greensquaredcertified.com.

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Stress-Free Sustainability

CERAMIC TILE   GLASS TILE   INSTALLATION PRODUCTS

CREDITS
• LEED v4
• Green Globes
• NAHB National Green Building Standard

COMPLIANCE
• International Green Construction Code
• ASHRAE Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings
• GSA Facilities Standards for Public Buildings

CONFIDENCE
• Life Cycle-based, Multi-attribute Criteria
• Verification by Leading Certification Bodies
• Listed in National Institute of Building Sciences’ Whole Building Design Guide

For certified product lines, visit www.greensquaredcertified.com
The EPD for North American-made Ceramic Tile reports the environmental footprint of North American-made ceramic tile across all major impact categories within a 60-year building service life. Specify ceramic tile covered by the EPD to fulfill requirements of leading green building programs.

This EPD is an initiative of Tile Council of North America and participating members. Data analysis and modeling was performed by PE International. Third party certification by UL Environment ensures conformance to ISO standards for EPDs and LCAs.
Guide to the EPD for Ceramic Tile Made in North America

2015
The environmental product declaration (EPD) for North American-made ceramic tile provides a comprehensive overview of how these tiles impact the environment. It addresses the most important environmental considerations affecting the well-being of the planet and those who call it home—specifically, global warming, abiotic resource depletion, acidification, smog formation, eutrophication, and ozone depletion.

And, because EPDs and product environmental transparency are increasingly required in green construction standards and rating systems, specifying ceramic tiles covered by this EPD can help achieve countless green building points and meet transparency requirements.

The Credibility Process

When selecting construction materials, it’s important to know decisions are supported by reliable, life cycle-based sustainability information. For the North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD, the life-cycle assessment was independently performed by PE International per the ISO standard 14040/44, LCA Principles, Framework, Requirements and Guidelines. Additionally, UL Environment, as program operator, verified the validity of the LCA and ensured the requirements of ISO 14025, Principles and Procedures for EPDs, were met. Conformance to these standards, plus certification of the EPD, ensures the information in the EPD is accurate, not unsubstantiated marketing claims or other attempts at “green washing.”

To produce the EPD, the participating tile manufacturers provided extensive data on their materials and operations, and participated in a cradle-to-grave evaluation of ceramic tile, from raw material sourcing/extraction, through manufacturing, delivery, installation, use, and end of life. The specific environmental impacts measured, and the methodology for measuring those, were dictated by the

DATA COLLECTION
North American tile manufacturers submit extensive data on their materials and operations, covering everything from raw material sourcing/extraction, through manufacturing, delivery, installation, use, and end of life.

DATA ANALYSIS AND LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA)
Sustainability leader PE International analyzes the data to determine the environmental impacts and the life cycle of North American-made ceramic tile.

REVIEW OF DRAFT REPORT
Sustainability leader UL Environment ensures PCR is followed as well as ISO 14025 Principles and Procedures for EPDs and ISO 14040/44 LCA Principles, Framework, Requirements and Guidelines for LCAs.
North American Product Category Rule (PCR) for flooring EPDs. Using product category rules developed for all flooring allows tile covered by the EPD to be compared to other flooring products evaluated under the same PCR. The standardized reporting required by the PCR additionally provides transparency and prevents green washing, as all parameters and impacts in the PCR must be reported, not just those areas in which a product performs well.

Just as nutrition labels inform the calorie conscious on food choices, an EPD informs with respect to sustainability. When using this EPD alongside other flooring products’ generic EPDs, one thing is clear: Ceramic tile has the lowest 60-year environmental impact per square foot (and per square meter) across all major impact categories.

This EPD was initiated by Tile Council of North America (TCNA) and its participating members, with data analysis and modeling by PE International and third-party, independent certification by UL Environment.

Tile Covered by the North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD
Because the EPD is based on aggregated data from all participating manufacturers, it’s a “generic” or “non-proprietary” EPD. As all major North American manufacturers participated, it covers well over 95% of North American-made ceramic tile. To find out if a specific product line is covered by the certified EPD, contact the participating manufacturers: Arto, Crossville, Dal-Tile Corporation, Florida Tile, Florim USA, Interceramic, Ironrock, Porcelanite Lamosa, Quarry Tile Company, StonePeak Ceramics, and Vitromex de Norteamérica.

IN THIS GUIDE

- The many ways that specifying ceramic tile covered by this EPD can help meet EPD and product transparency requirements in popular green building standards and rating systems, including LEED and Green Globes.
- Overview of the environmental impacts of North American-made ceramic tile and of non-ceramic flooring types in major impact categories, including global warming potential and ozone depletion potential.
- The Transparency Report: an at-a-glance overview of the EPD.

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LEED v4

Under the credit category Building Product Disclosure and Optimization–Environmental Product Declarations, up to 2 points toward LEED certification can be earned by using products with EPDs, such as North American-made ceramic tile.

Option 1 (1 Point): Environmental Product Declaration

One point can be earned for using at least 20 different permanently installed “products,” which are construction materials that meet one of the specified disclosure criteria and are therefore eligible for the valuation associated with that disclosure criteria. Valuations for such materials are awarded on a per-material basis, and this LEED point is earned by using enough materials that their combined valuations total at least 20 “products.”

<table>
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<th>Disclosure Criteria</th>
<th>Valuation</th>
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<td>Proprietary LCA</td>
<td>1/4 product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic EPD</td>
<td>1/2 product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary EPD</td>
<td>1 product</td>
</tr>
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Materials that meet multiple criteria are eligible only for the highest valuation available; the valuations cannot be combined. Also, materials must be sourced from at least five different manufacturers.

Tiles covered by the North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD can each contribute at least ½ product toward the 20-product requirement. For example, for a project with 10 different tiles covered by the EPD, the tiles would contribute 5 “products” toward the 20-product requirement (Example A). In the same scenario, if 3 of the 10 tiles also have a proprietary EPD, the same 10 tiles would contribute 6.5 “products” (Example B).

Example A:
10 tiles x .5 products = 5

Example B:
(3 tiles x 1 product) + (7 tiles x .5 products) = 6.5

AND/OR

Option 2 (1 Point): Multi-Attribute Optimization

One point can be earned by using products with below-industry-average impacts, when those products comprise at least 50% of the total value of permanently installed products in the project and their environmental impacts are lower in at least 3 of the applicable impact categories: global warming potential, ozone depletion potential, acidification potential, eutrophication potential, photochemical oxidant creation potential, and fossil abiotic depletion potential.

For this LEED point, only tile included in a generic EPD that also has a proprietary EPD showing below-industry-average impacts can contribute to meeting the 50% value threshold.

Sample calculation for a project with $1,000,000 in permanently installed products, including $100,000 of ceramic tile that has lower-than-industry-average environmental impacts in at least 3 categories.

\[
\frac{\$100K \text{ (tile value)}}{\$1M \text{ (all materials value)}} = 10\% 
\]

In the example above, tile’s contribution toward the 50% minimum would be 10%.
Green Globes

Under the provisions of Section 3.5.1.2, Path B: Prescriptive Path for Building Core and Shell and Section 3.5.2.2, Path B: Prescriptive Path for Interior Fit-Outs, using North American-made ceramic tile can contribute toward the 30 available points for using products with EPDs. Points are awarded for using products with:

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<th>Third-Party Verified Proprietary Life-Cycle Assessment</th>
<th>AND/OR</th>
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Points are awarded based on the percentage of product used (based on cost) and on where it is used. Products with EPDs are valued the same, regardless of whether their EPDs are generic or proprietary; both contribute equally toward the value percentage.

Without limit, using ceramic tiles covered by the North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD will contribute to this requirement, in direct proportion to the tile’s value. Tiles that are also Green Squared Certified® will earn double points for also meeting the requirement for products with third-party certifications based on multiple attribute standards.

Sample calculation for a project with $1,000,000 in interior fit-out materials including $150,000 in tile covered by the EPD:

\[
\frac{150K}{1M} = 15\% \text{ (5 points)}
\]

Sample calculation for the same project, but with tile that is covered by the EPD and Green Squared Certified:

\[
\frac{150K + 150K}{300K} = 30\% \text{ (7 points)}
\]

Tiles covered by the EPD that are also Green Squared Certified® can be counted twice when calculating the percent value for the tiles, because Green Squared Certified® is an eligible third party, multi-attribute sustainability certification.
NAHB National Green Building Standard

Commonly referred to as ICC 700, North American-made ceramic tile can help achieve up to 10 points under Section 610, Life Cycle Analysis, in this ANSI-approved standard and rating system for residential construction. The points in this section of the standard are awarded for using products with lower environmental impacts, compared to products intended for the same use.

To garner points, the selected product must improve upon multiple environmental impacts by an average of 15%, with the number of points awarded tied to the number of impact categories in which the selected product performs better.

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<th>Number of Impact Categories</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
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Applicable Impact Categories:
- Fossil fuel consumption
- Global warming potential
- Acidification potential
- Eutrophication potential
- Ozone depletion potential

The standard requires that the LCA tool used to determine the environmental impacts must be based on a reference service life of 60 years. It allows comparisons to be made between different types of products with the same use. It also allows comparison of individual product impacts to the industry averages for the same product type.

The North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD reports tile’s environmental impact over 60 years, as analyzed by GaBi LCA software, according to the requirements of the standard.

When choosing between tile and an alternate flooring material, using ceramic tile covered by the EPD is advantageous when building to this standard, because the EPD shows very low environmental impacts in all categories. In fact, tile covered by the EPD has the lowest impact in all six impact categories, as compared to the impacts reported for other common flooring options in their publicly available, generic EPDs. Refer to the 60-year impact analysis graphs included in this guide for details.

When choosing between specific tile products, tile covered by the generic EPD will also be advantageous when such products also have proprietary EPDs showing impacts that are on average 15% lower, as compared to the industry average reported in the generic EPD, in at least 4 categories.

Additionally, products that are Green Squared Certified can also contribute points as detailed elsewhere in the NAHB Green Building Standard. Refer to the Tile and Green Building chart in *Tile: The Natural Choice* for details.
International Green Construction Code (IgCC)

Developed by the International Code Council (ICC), this standard provides model code language for states and municipalities to establish baseline sustainability requirements for new and existing buildings. Similar to other building codes, once adopted they are legally enforceable. Under Section 505.3, Multi-Attribute Material Declaration and Certification, the standard requires that at least 55% of the building materials used in the project meet transparency or multi-attribute sustainability provisions:

- Building material has an EPD that has been verified by a program operator
- Building material is verified by an approved agency as meeting the requirements of a multi-attribute sustainability standard recognized by IgCC

In calculating the percentage, calculations can be based on mass, volume, or cost. For a material that complies with both parameters, its value is doubled. Products with EPDs are valued the same, whether the EPD is generic or proprietary.

Tiles covered by the North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD, which has been verified by UL Environment, can contribute toward the 55% target.

Tiles covered by the EPD and also Green Squared Certified® are worth twice as much, because the Green Squared® standard is one of the specified multi-attribute standards recognized by IgCC.
Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS)

Under Section MW 7.1, Multi-Attribute Material Selection, 3 points are available for using products with EPDs. To earn them, the standard requires selection of at least 10 products with third party certified EPDs conforming to ISO 14025 and/or ISO 21930. Products are valued the same, whether their EPDs are generic or proprietary.

North American-made ceramic tile can contribute toward earning these points, as the EPD has been third-party certified by UL Environment as conforming to ISO standards for EPDs.

ASHRAE 189.1

This standard establishes pass/fail criteria for commercial green buildings. It is recognized by IgCC as an optional compliance path and provides jurisdictions with alternative green building criteria that can be enforced as law if desired by the municipality.

In this standard, Section 9.4.1.4, Multiple Attribute Product Declaration or Certification, requires that, by the time building occupancy is allowed, at least 10 different products installed in the building have a generic EPD, have a proprietary EPD, conform to a third-party, multi-attribute certification, or have a third-party reviewed life cycle assessment (LCA).

Each tile used, covered by the North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD, counts as 1 product toward the 10 product threshold. Green Squared Certified products can also contribute toward the threshold, as the Green Squared standard is one of the specified multi-attribute certification programs recognized by ASHRAE 189.1.
CALGreen

This standard is part of the California Building Standards Code and is commonly adopted as model language by developers of green building standards and rating systems in other parts of the country.

Section A5.409.3 for Non-Residential Construction requires at least 50% use of materials or assemblies based on life-cycle assessment (LCA) of their global warming potential (climate change/greenhouse gases) and 2 more environmental impacts from the list below:

- Fossil fuel depletion
- Stratospheric ozone depletion
- Acidification of land and water resources
- Eutrophication
- Photochemical oxidants (smog)

Tile covered by the North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD is eligible for consideration under this section of CALGreen, as the EPD provides LCA data and addresses the referenced environmental impacts.

GSA P-100 Facilities Standards

This standard incorporates sustainability criteria into design standards for the construction of government-funded buildings. Section 3.4 (Interior Performance) sets forth several provisions for ceramic tile:

The “Baseline” and Tier 1 High Performance provisions specify that tiles conform to ANSI A137.1, the ANSI standard for ceramic tile, and be Green Squared Certified®.

The Tier 2 High Performance and Tier 3 High Performance provisions specify that tiles conform to ANSI A137.1, the ANSI standard for ceramic tile, be Green Squared Certified®, and have a publicly-available EPD.

With the North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD readily available, tiles covered by the EPD are eligible for use on Tier 2 and Tier 3 federal building projects, provided they are also Green Squared Certified® and meet the tile performance standards given in ANSI A137.1.
TILE’S ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT
A 60-YEAR IMPACT ANALYSIS

Today, North American construction products are increasingly being evaluated based on their 60-year environmental footprint, a timeframe chosen for the average service life of a building. Accordingly, the North American flooring Product Category Rule (PCR) requires EPDs to provide a life-cycle assessment (LCA) with a 60-year impact analysis. This appropriately includes the environmental impacts associated with acquiring a product’s raw materials, manufacturing the product, and then delivering, installing, maintaining, and disposing of it, multiplied by the theoretical number of times the product would wear out and would have to be reinstalled (i.e. 60 years divided by the product’s service life, in years).

In all six of the major environmental impact assessment categories, as included in the EPD for North American-made Ceramic Tile, the environmental benefits resulting from tile’s inherent durability, long life, and low maintenance are clearly realized.

When its EPD is compared to the generic EPDs for other types of flooring, developed under the same PCR and using the same building service life, North American-made ceramic tile has the lowest impact across all major categories.

Global Warming Potential (GWP)

GWP, commonly referred to as “carbon footprint,” is measured by emissions of carbon-equivalent gases and relates to climate change.

The North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD reports a 60-year GWP of 15.1 kg CO2 equivalent (eq.) per square meter.
Photochemical Oxidant Creation Potential (POCP)

POCP is directly linked to smog formation. Smog is harmful to humans and animals, most notably for aggravating bronchial-related diseases; it also inhibits plant growth due to decreased UV radiation, and can discolor ground-level materials like building exteriors.

The North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD reports a 60-year POCP of 0.0052 kg Ethene equivalent (eq.) per square meter.

When compared to the EPDs for other types of flooring developed under the North American Flooring PCR, tile’s POCP value is the lowest.
TILE’S ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT
A 60-YEAR IMPACT ANALYSIS

Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)

Ozone depletion occurs when chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs) reach the stratosphere, react with the sun, and break down the ozone layer. Decreased ozone can lead to an increase in the amount of UV-B radiation that reaches Earth’s surface, having harmful effects on human health, animal health, terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, biochemical cycles, and materials.

The North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD reports a 60-year ODP of 0.000000000811 kg R11 equivalent (eq.) per square meter.

When compared to the EPDs for other types of flooring products developed under the North American Flooring PCR, tile’s ODP value is the lowest.
Acidification occurs when soil, groundwater, surface water and atmospheric moisture pH levels are lowered. This can have a harmful impact on organisms, ecosystems, and manmade materials, including buildings.

The North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD reports a 60-year AP of 0.0565 kg SO2 equivalent (eq.) per square meter.
Eutrophication is the enrichment of a body of water (or ecosystem) with nutrients needed for photosynthesis, such as carbon dioxide and nutrient compounds containing nitrogen and/or phosphorus, commonly from fertilizer runoff and sewage. It is a significant cause of oxygen depletion in bodies of water, resulting from excess plant and algal growth, causing hypoxic conditions in which marine life cannot be sustained.

The North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD reports a 60-year EP of 0.0060 kg Phosphate equivalent (eq.) per square meter.
Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential (ADP)

Abiotic resources are natural resources derived from non-living, non-organic materials. Since "non-living" can cover a wide range of resources, ranging from renewable to non-renewable and finite to perpetual, there is debate about which types of resource depletion are worse, and whether or not all abiotic resources should be grouped together. Most commonly, LCAs take into account land, fossil fuels, and metals, and ADP can be considered elemental (ADP-e), or fossil (ADP-f).

The North American-made Ceramic Tile EPD reports a 60-year ADP-e of 0.0000122 kg Sb equivalent (eq.) per square meter, and a 60-year ADP-f of 219 MJ per square meter.

When compared to EPDs for other flooring types developed under the North American Flooring PCR, tile has the lowest ADP-f value of those reported and the lowest ADP-e value among values reported in generic flooring EDPs.
**COMPANY NAME**  
Industry-Wide  

**PRODUCT TYPE**  
Porcelain, Pressed Floor, Mosaic, Quarry, Wall  

**PRODUCT NAME**  
Ceramic Tile: Made in North America  

**PRODUCT DEFINITION**  
Floor or wall covering which is inert, fire resistant, non-combustible, durable, easy to maintain and made of mineral-based natural materials. Manufacturers include: Arto, Crossville, Dal-Tile, Florida Tile, Florim USA, Interceramic, Ironrock, Porcelanite Lamosa, Quarry Tile Co, Stonepeak, and Vitromex.  

**PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR)**  
NSF PCR for Flooring (Carpet, Resilient, Laminate, Ceramic, and Wood)  

**CERTIFICATION PERIOD**  
October 24, 2014 to October 24, 2019  

**DECLARATION NUMBER**  
4786483078.101.1  

**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.  

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACI</th>
<th>ATMOSPHERE</th>
<th>WATER</th>
<th>EARTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>8.11E-010</td>
<td>0.0052</td>
<td>0.00064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg CO2-Equiv.</td>
<td>kg R11-Equiv.</td>
<td>kg Ethene-Equiv.</td>
<td>kg SO2-Equiv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.11E-010</td>
<td>0.0052</td>
<td>0.00064</td>
<td>1.22E-005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>MJ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUNCTIONAL UNIT**  
One square meter of ceramic tile. Life cycle impact results are expressed for 60 years of use.
MATERIAL CONTENT
Material content measured to 1%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>AVAILABILITY</th>
<th>MASS%</th>
<th>ORIGIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>Mineral perpetual</td>
<td>70.3%</td>
<td>US, Mexico, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feldspar</td>
<td>Mineral perpetual</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>US, Mexico, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>Mineral perpetual</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>US, Mexico, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scrap</td>
<td>Pre-consumer</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>US, Mexico, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Post-consumer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>Mineral perpetual</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>US, Mexico, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Granite</td>
<td>Mineral perpetual</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>US, Mexico, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lime</td>
<td>Mineral perpetual</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>US, Mexico, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Additives</td>
<td>Mineral perpetual</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>US, Mexico, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>Glaze &amp; Stain</td>
<td>Mineral perpetual</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>US, Mexico, Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

| PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT | VARIES %       |
| POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT | VARIES %       |
| VOC EMISSIONS                  | ZERO/INORGANIC |
| WATER CONSUMPTION              |                |

ENERGY

| RENEWABLE ENERGY | 4.42 % | 10.4 MJ |
| NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY | 95.58 % | 225 MJ |

RECYCLING OR REUSE
Ceramic tile can outlast multiple generations of building occupants and is commonly reused in an existing building or salvaged for use in a new building. Solid and inert, it can also be used in a variety of post-life applications such as clean fill, roadway paving, and raw materials used to manufacture new products. To represent a “worst case” scenario, this EPD reports environmental impacts based on 100% of all tile removal waste being disposed of in a landfill.

STANDARDS

- ANSI A137.1 American National Standard Specifications for Ceramic Tile
- ISO 13006 International Organization for Standardization Specifications for Ceramic Tile

CERTIFICATIONS

www.UL.com/environment | environment@ul.com

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Release date: March 2015

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• Publisher of Quarterly Tile Industry Market Reports
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Guide to LEED v4 and TILE

2015
LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) green building rating systems allow builders, owners, and tenants to evaluate the overall sustainability of their projects. Points toward LEED certification can be obtained by making sustainable choices while designing, constructing, and operating a new or existing building or major renovation. In LEED Building Design and Construction (BD+C) v4, there are 110 possible points. Through auditing by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC), the organization that developed LEED, a building can be awarded a certification ranging from LEED Certified (40-49 points) to LEED Platinum (80-110 points).

Changes implemented in Version 4 of LEED, which was released in late 2013, reflect increasing interest in life-cycle-based information for sustainable building materials. The completely revamped rating system takes a new, more flexible approach to building green. LEED v4 acknowledges product contribution not just by allocating points for specific attributes like recycled content, but also through increased perspective on the role products have in achieving a host of traditionally desired outcomes, such as energy efficiency, occupant comfort, and whole building performance. With more tile life-cycle information becoming readily available, design teams have the tools they need to creatively integrate tile installations into projects that meet performance-based credit requirements.

The building materials and systems chosen for a project play an important role in satisfying requirements needed to attain certification, and using ceramic tile can be quite advantageous, understanding the precise number of points earned depends on many factors and varies widely depending on project particulars. Sustainable applications for tile are virtually endless, limited only by the imaginations of architects, designers, and budgets.

This guide explains how ceramic tile can be integrated into projects that meet the criteria for pertinent LEED Credits in six LEED Credit categories: Integrative Process; Materials and Resources; Indoor Environmental Quality; Sustainable Sites; Energy and Atmosphere; and Innovation.

Credits, requirements, options, and other details found in LEED v4 were omitted in this guide where not relevant to tile and installation materials.

Green Squared Certified® products have extensive sustainability attributes that can help fulfill a broad range of LEED v4 criteria.

LEED points may be earned using a variety of approaches, and many factors can greatly influence the overall sustainability of any project.

Consult LEED Accredited Professionals (LEED APs) to help you better understand how tile installations can be integrated into projects to help achieve the desired sustainability and certification.
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LEED v4 CREDIT CATEGORY

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

BUILDING LIFE-CYCLE IMPACT REDUCTION

STATED INTENT: “To encourage adaptive reuse and optimize the environmental performance of products and materials.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:

Option 1: Historic building reuse
• Maintain the existing building structure, envelope, and interior nonstructural elements of a historic building or contributing building in a historic district.

Option 3: Building and material reuse
• Reuse or salvage building materials from off site or on site as a percentage of the surface area. Include structural elements (e.g., floors, roof decking), enclosure materials (e.g., skin, framing), and permanently-installed interior elements (e.g., walls, doors, floor coverings, ceiling systems).

Option 4: Whole-building life-cycle assessment

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN

Tile’s inherent durability makes it one of the few interior surface coverings that can be reused in renovations without refinishing. Preservationists often incorporate exquisite historic tile installations into building restorations, honoring the industry’s rich artistic heritage.

Tile’s 60+ year lifespan and minimal environmental footprint offer significant advantages in a whole-building life-cycle assessment. And because Option 4 requires material selection based on a 60-year whole-building life-cycle assessment, specifying tile is an ideal way to contribute to this requirement.

BUILDING PRODUCT DISCLOSURE AND OPTIMIZATION — ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATIONS

STATED INTENT: “To encourage the use of products and materials for which life-cycle information is available and that have environmentally, economically, and socially preferable life-cycle impacts. To reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers who have verified improved environmental life-cycle impacts.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:

Option 1: Environmental product declaration (EPD)
Use at least 20 different permanently-installed products sourced from at least five different manufacturers that meet one of the disclosure criteria below.
• Products with a product-specific, publicly available life-cycle assessment (LCA)
• Products with an industry-wide (generic) EPD
• Products with a product-specific EPD

Option 2: Multi-attribute optimization
Use products that comply with the criterion below for 50%, by cost, of the total value of permanently-installed products in the project.
• Products that demonstrate impact reduction below industry average in at least three impact categories

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN

To ensure that tile is taken into consideration when making EPD-based product comparisons, TCNA released an industry-wide EPD in 2014 that provides a third-party verified, comprehensive analysis of the majority of ceramic tile produced in North America. This EPD is based on a life-cycle assessment (LCA) that addresses everything from sourcing and extraction of raw materials to end of product life options.

Some tile products that were included in the generic EPD have proprietary life-cycle data available, and those that demonstrate impact reduction below industry average can further contribute to this credit.
LEED v4 CREDIT CATEGORY
MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

BUILDING PRODUCT DISCLOSURE AND OPTIMIZATION — SOURCING OF RAW MATERIALS

STATED INTENT: “To encourage the use of products and materials for which life cycle information is available and that have environmentally, economically, and socially preferable life-cycle impacts. To reward project teams for selecting products verified to have been extracted or sourced in a responsible manner.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:
Option 1: Raw material source and extraction reporting
AND/OR
Option 2: Leadership extraction practices
Use products that meet at least one of the responsible extraction criteria listed below for at least 25%, by cost, of the total value of permanently-installed building products in the project.
• Extended producer responsibility (EPR)
• Materials reuse
• Recycled content
Products sourced (extracted, manufactured, purchased) within 100 miles (160 km) of the project site are valued at 200% of their base contributing cost.

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN
Query North American tile or related installation material manufacturers about whether or not sustainability reports are available from their raw material suppliers.

Tile can also fulfill responsible extraction criteria:
• Some North American tile manufacturers practice extended producer responsibility (EPR) through “take-back” programs
• Tile’s inherent durability makes it a great option as a reused or salvaged material (i.e. refurbished product), especially in decorative applications.
• The production of tile and related installation materials often incorporates pre- and post-consumer recycled content. Responsible extraction practices, including the use of recycled or reclaimed waste material in manufacturing, are required of Green Squared Certified® products.

With tile and related installation material manufacturing facilities located in many regions of North America, regionally manufactured products are likely available, and those meeting the above provisions can double their contribution to satisfying the requirements of this credit.
LEED v4 CREDIT CATEGORY
MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

BUILDING PRODUCT DISCLOSURE AND OPTIMIZATION — MATERIAL INGREDIENTS

STATED INTENT: “To encourage the use of products and materials for which life-cycle information is available and that have environmentally, economically, and socially preferable life-cycle impacts. To reward project teams for selecting products for which the chemical ingredients in the product are inventoried using an accepted methodology and for selecting products verified to minimize the use and generation of harmful substances. To reward raw material manufacturers who produce products verified to have improved life-cycle impacts.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:
Option 1: Material ingredient reporting
Use at least 20 different permanently-installed products from at least five different manufacturers that demonstrate the chemical inventory of the product to at least 0.1% (1000 ppm).

AND/OR
Option 2: Material ingredient optimization
Use products that document their material ingredient optimization for at least 25%, by cost, of the total value of permanently-installed products in the project.

AND/OR
Option 3: Product manufacturer supply chain optimization
Use building products for at least 25%, by cost, of the total value of permanently-installed products in the project from manufacturers who engage in safety, health, hazard, and risk programs and require independent, third-party verification of their supply chain for minimization of health and safety hazards pertinent to chemical ingredients.

For options 2 and 3, products sourced (extracted, manufactured, purchased) within 100 miles (160 km) of the project site are valued at 200% of their base contributing cost.

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN
Tile and related installation materials are typically made of safe natural ingredients, and some manufacturers offer chemical inventories of their products, and/or have released health product declarations (HPDs) and other USGBC-approved material ingredient reports. Others provide such reporting on request. Additionally, material ingredient record keeping is required of Green Squared Certified® tiles and installation materials.

Inquire with manufacturers about whether they have voluntary ingredient reporting or optimization initiatives in place themselves or within their supply chain. Also ask about production and ingredient extraction locations as regionally manufactured products can double the contribution to the requirements of this credit.
CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT

**STATED INTENT:** “To reduce construction and demolition waste disposed of in landfills and incineration facilities by recovering, reusing, and recycling materials.”

**PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:**
Recycle and/or salvage nonhazardous construction and demolition materials:
Option 1: Diversion
Divert a minimum of 50% or 75% of the total construction and demolition material using a minimum of three or four material streams.

**OR**
Option 2: Reduction of total waste material
Do not generate more than 2.5 pounds of construction waste per square foot of the building’s floor area.

**TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN**
Tile products are solid, inert, and non-hazardous, and can be crushed and recycled into new materials or aggregates for the manufacture of new products, clean fill, or other beneficial reuse projects (e.g. roadways). Additionally, tile and related installation material packaging is widely recyclable. This comprehensive recyclability makes tile a good fit for a variety of material diversion streams.

A typical tile installation involves products of standard material lengths and quantities, largely eliminating off-cuts and scrap and reducing job-site waste. Moreover, new reduced-thickness tile technologies are allowing tile to be installed over existing materials, eliminating the need for waste-producing demolition. Tile installations clearly contribute to the minimal waste per square foot requirements of Option 2.
LEED v4 CREDIT CATEGORY
INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

LOW-EMITTING MATERIALS

STATED INTENT: “To reduce concentrations of chemical contaminants that can damage air quality, human health, productivity, and the environment.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:
Option 1: Product Category Calculations
To demonstrate compliance, a product or layer must meet all of the following, as applicable.

Inherently non-emitting sources. Products that are inherently non-emitting sources of VOCs (stone, ceramic, powder-coated metals, plated or anodized metal, glass, concrete, clay brick, and unfinished or untreated solid wood flooring) are considered fully compliant without any VOC emissions testing if they do not include integral organic-based surface coatings, binders, or sealants.

General emissions evaluation. Building products must be tested and determined compliant in accordance with CDPH Standard Method v1.1-2010, using the applicable exposure scenario.

Additional VOC content requirements for wet-applied products:
All adhesives and sealants wet-applied on site must meet the applicable chemical content requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1168, July 1, 2005.

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN

Tile is VOC-free, due to its inherent inorganic properties, and is cited by this credit as an “inherently non-emitting source.” This means that ceramic tile may be used towards this credit without any requirements for testing.

Many tile adhesives, grouts, and backer boards with zero or very low VOCs are available; these materials are well below the thresholds of compliance in emissions and content standards.

Green Squared Certified® tiles and installation materials are verified as inorganic or within the content and emission limits specified by this credit.

CONSTRUCTION INDOOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

STATED INTENT: “To promote the well-being of construction workers and building occupants by minimizing indoor air quality problems associated with construction and renovation.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:
Develop and implement an indoor air quality (IAQ) management plan for the construction and preoccupancy phases of the building.


Protect absorptive materials stored on-site and installed from moisture damage.

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN

SMACNA guidelines focus predominantly on pollutant abatement through ventilation and air circulation management, also acknowledging that the extent to which such abatement is required can be minimized when a plan specifies the use of low-toxicity and low-VOC construction materials. Furthermore, a good IAQ management plan establishes strategies to protect a project from the effects of mold and moisture.

Because tile and related installation materials are non-toxic, inherently VOC-free, and resistant to damage from moisture and mold, they facilitate contaminant source control measures on a project.
INDOOR AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

STATED INTENT: “To establish better quality indoor air in the building after construction and during occupancy.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:
To be implemented after construction ends and the building has been completely cleaned. All interior finishes must be installed, and major VOC punch list items must be finished.

Option 2. Air testing
After construction ends and before occupancy, but under ventilation conditions typical for occupancy, conduct baseline IAQ testing.

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN
Tile products are helpful in achieving optimal air quality assessments, as they are VOC-free, formaldehyde-free, and non-toxic.

Tile cuts are typically made on wet saws, minimizing dust that could linger post-construction and adversely affect indoor air quality assessment. Impervious packaging and dust-reducing technologies in cement mortars and grouts also reduce airborne dust particles.
LEED v4 CREDIT CATEGORY
INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

THERMAL COMFORT

STATED INTENT: “To promote occupants’ productivity, comfort, and well-being by providing quality thermal comfort.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:
Option 1. ASHRAE Standard 55-2010
Design heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems and the building envelope to meet the requirements of ASHRAE Standard 55–2010, Thermal Comfort Conditions for Human Occupancy, with errata or a local equivalent.

OR

Option 2. ISO and CEN Standards
Design HVAC systems and building envelope to meet the requirements of the applicable standard:
ISO 7730:2005, Ergonomics of the Thermal Environment, analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort, using calculation of the PMV and PPD indices and local thermal comfort criteria; and

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN
Based on thermal comfort goals, consider whether a project is a candidate for natural conditioning, or the use of zero-energy strategies, such as cross ventilation, stack natural ventilation, passive solar heating, and thermal mass to moderate exterior conditions.

The inherent thermal mass of a tile installation, both as an interior finish or as an exterior building envelope component, helps moderate indoor temperature swings, creating a more stable and comfortable indoor environment. ASHRAE, ISO, and CEN standards all include compliance paths for natural conditioning, and the use of tile can strengthen a project’s candidacy for natural conditioning and help it meet pertinent requirements in the referenced standards.

For mechanically conditioned projects, or those with combined mechanical and natural conditioning, tile’s inherent thermal mass and capacity to moderate indoor temperature swings can help reduce the burden on HVAC systems, increase their efficiency, and introduce options for radiant and geothermal heating.

A tile installation’s inherent thermal mass makes it an ideal flooring choice to use in conjunction with radiant heating systems.
The high light reflectance value (LRV) of light-colored tiles helps maximize the efficiency of interior lighting.

INTERIOR LIGHTING

STATED INTENT: “To promote occupants’ productivity, comfort, and well-being by providing high-quality lighting.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:
Option 2. Lighting quality
Strategy E: For 90% of the regularly occupied floor area, meet the following thresholds for area-weighted average surface reflectance: 85% for ceilings, 60% for walls, and 25% for floors.

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN
Walls, floors, or ceilings with high surface reflectance, or light reflectance value (LRV), can facilitate improved interior lighting conditions, increase the efficiency of natural lighting, and reduce the number of artificial lighting fixtures needed.

Light beige, light grey, and off-white tiles often have LRVs around 60%, and LRVs for white tiles commonly exceed 85%. Tile is one of the rare surface coverings that can be used to cover floors, walls, and ceilings, creating a monolithic envelope that maximizes interior light reflectance. Furthermore, tiled surfaces are easily kept clean and are inherently colorfast, so tile maintains its LRV throughout its life cycle.

When specifying tile, refer to ASTM C609, the industry standard for determining LRV. Some Green Squared Certified® products satisfy surface reflectance design needs, as an LRV criterion is an elective of the Green Squared® standard.
LEED v4 CREDIT CATEGORY
SUSTAINABLE SITES

OPEN SPACE

STATED INTENT: “To create exterior open space that encourages interaction with the environment, social interaction, passive recreation, and physical activities.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:
Provide outdoor space greater than or equal to 30% of the total site area (including building footprint). A minimum of 25% of that outdoor space must be vegetated.
The outdoor space must be physically accessible and be one or more of the following:
• A pedestrian-oriented paving or turf area with physical site elements that accommodate outdoor social activities
• A recreation-oriented paving or turf area with physical site elements that encourage physical activity

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN
Tile can be used as a highly decorative, sustainable, and durable paving material in all or some of the 75% of open space permitted to be hardscaped. It offers numerous design possibilities, and does not detract from its natural surroundings.

HEAT ISLAND REDUCTION

STATED INTENT: “To minimize effects on microclimates and human and wildlife habitats by reducing heat islands.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:
Use any combination of the following strategies:

Non-roof measures
• Use paving materials with a three-year aged solar reflectance (SR) value of at least 0.28. If three-year aged value information is not available, use materials with an initial SR of at least 0.33 at installation

High-reflectance roof
• Use roofing materials that have a Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) equal to or greater than the values listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Roof</th>
<th>Initial SRI</th>
<th>3-year aged SRI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low-sloped roof</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steep-sloped roof</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN
Light-colored tiles can be used in myriad exterior installations: thick tile pavers, ventilated ceramic façades, and even as roofing components. Because tile is inherently colorfast, it maintains its SR and SRI value far longer than the three years required for this credit and is a great alternative to traditional paving and roofing materials. Data is available for many Green Squared Certified® products, as solar reflectance is an elective criterion of the Green Squared® standard.

Tile is durable enough for a variety of outdoor applications, and is available in colors and textures that blend seamlessly into natural environments.
INTEGRATIVE PROCESS

STATED INTENT: “To support high-performance, cost-effective project outcomes through an early analysis of the interrelationships among systems.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:
Beginning in pre-design and continuing throughout the design phases, identify and use opportunities to achieve synergies across disciplines and building systems.

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN
All components of an installation — tile, related installation materials, and tile substrates — can positively impact the influence of interior finishes and building envelope components on other building systems, and should be evaluated as part of a project’s integrative analysis.
LEED v4 CREDIT CATEGORY
ENERGY & ATMOSPHERE

OPTIMIZE ENERGY PERFORMANCE

STATED INTENT: “To achieve increasing levels of energy performance beyond the prerequisite standard to reduce environmental and economic harms associated with excessive energy use.”

PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:
Establish an energy performance target
Option 1. Whole-building energy simulation
  • Analyze efficiency measures during the design process and account for the results in design decision making.
  • Demonstrate a percentage improvement in the proposed building performance rating compared with the baseline.
Option 2. Prescriptive compliance: ASHRAE Advanced Energy Design Guide
  • Building envelope, opaque

TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN
The inherent thermal mass of a tile installation helps reduce peak heating and cooling loads and helps shift peak loads to non-peak hours, moderating indoor temperature swings and reducing the size of HVAC systems needed.

Radiant floor heating systems work particularly well with tile, and they can be far more energy-efficient than forced air heating systems.

Tile is an excellent option for a ventilated façade, which creates a “chimney effect” at the building exterior, evacuating hot air in the summer and improving insulation properties in the winter, potentially resulting in substantial energy savings.
Silicone-based photovoltaic cells can be fused to porcelain tiles for façade and roof installations that produce as well as conserve energy.

**INNOVATION**

**STATED INTENT:** “To encourage projects to achieve exceptional or innovative performance.”

**PERTINENT REQUIREMENTS:**

Option 1. Innovation

Achieve significant, measurable environmental performance using a strategy not addressed in the LEED green building rating system.

Option 2. Pilot

Achieve one pilot credit from USGBC’s LEED Pilot Credit Library.

Option 3. Exemplary performance

Achieve exemplary performance in an existing LEED v4 prerequisite or credit that allows exemplary performance, as specified in the LEED Reference Guide, v4 edition. An exemplary performance point is typically earned for achieving double the credit requirements or the next incremental percentage threshold.

**TIPS FOR INTEGRATING TILE INTO YOUR DESIGN**

Many tile products today incorporate new, advanced technologies including photovoltaic cells fused to tiles, antimicrobial additives in grout, photocatalytic tile surfaces, underlayments with geothermal channels, and much more. These innovative products offer the potential to generate and conserve energy, clean the surrounding air, and facilitate more sustainable interior and exterior environments. Consult manufacturers to learn about the many exciting technologies available or in research and development.

Refer to the LEED Pilot Credit Library frequently at www.usgbc.org to discover potential new credits that may be relevant to tile.

Many tiles and installation materials offer the potential to contribute to achieving double the credit requirements and/or achieving the next incremental threshold.

Consider using Green Squared Certified® products that have innovative properties, are sustainable beyond baseline certification requirements, or could potentially be piloted for additional contribution to LEED v4.
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Green building standards and rating systems are living documents, and the consensus regarding their use and interpretation is ever-evolving. Check for updates to this guide at www.tcnatile.com.
Because a tile installation will last as long as the building it’s installed in, its environmental impacts are minimal when compared to other surface coverings that would have to be replaced numerous times over the life of the building. This also means tile costs less per square foot over the long haul, whereas carpet, vinyl, and other floor coverings are significantly more expensive due to their replacement, maintenance, and refinishing requirements.

Construction cost consulting firm Scharf-Godfrey compared the life-cycle costs of various flooring types. The per year cost for each flooring type includes installation, maintenance, and removal costs. Their comparison, provided below, shows why ceramic tile is the natural choice for sustainable design and long-term value.

### Life-Cycle Costs for Floor Finishes (per square foot)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floor Finish</th>
<th>Installed Cost</th>
<th>Life Cycle Cost</th>
<th>Expected Life (y)</th>
<th>Cost Per Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarry Tile</td>
<td>$6.83</td>
<td>$16.13</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glazed Ceramic Floor Tile</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$16.30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glazed Porcelain Tile</td>
<td>$8.34</td>
<td>$17.64</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosaic Tile</td>
<td>$8.20</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unglazed Porcelain</td>
<td>$8.30</td>
<td>$17.60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Hardwood</td>
<td>$9.31</td>
<td>$20.80</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travertine-Turkish</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
<td>$21.80</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble</td>
<td>$21.00</td>
<td>$30.30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laminate</td>
<td>$8.84</td>
<td>$17.77</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>$0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-Made Hardwood</td>
<td>$9.58</td>
<td>$18.51</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>$0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Cement Terrazzo</td>
<td>$14.88</td>
<td>$24.27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stained Concrete</td>
<td>$12.40</td>
<td>$24.60</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>$0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet</td>
<td>$3.22</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resin Terrazzo</td>
<td>$8.50</td>
<td>$16.53</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet Vinyl</td>
<td>$6.90</td>
<td>$13.90</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poured Epoxy</td>
<td>$8.18</td>
<td>$15.18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCT</td>
<td>$3.91</td>
<td>$18.35</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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