TRŪSTILE®

A MARVIN BRAND

VERIFIED by SCS GLOBAL SERVICES ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION BASED ON LCA

Declaration Owner

TruStile Doors, LLC
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Denver, CO 80229
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Product Line

Door Leaf Products:
MDF Stile and Rail Doors
MDF Flush Doors
MDF Stile and Rail Doors with LVL
MDF Fire Doors

Functional Unit

The functional unit is one door leaf, measuring 21 ft^2 (1.95 m^2) at a nominal 1-3/4 inch (44.45 mm) thickness.

EPD Number and Period of Validity

SCS-EPD-06452
EPD Valid October 14, 2020 through October 13, 2025

Product Category Rule

Product Category Rule for Environmental Product Declarations: *PCR for Interior Architectural Wood Door Leaves*. NSF International. Valid through September 2021.

Program Operator

SCS Global Services
2000 Powell Street, Ste. 600, Emeryville, CA 94608
+1.510.452.8000 | www.SCSglobalServices.com

SCSglobal SERVICES

Declaration Owner:	TruStile Doors, LLC
Address:	1780 E 66th Avenue, Denver, CO 80229, USA
Declaration Number:	SCS-EPD-06452
Declaration Validity Period:	October 14, 2020 through October 13, 2025
Program Operator:	SCS Global Services
Declaration URL Link:	https://www.scsglobalservices.com/certified-green-products-guide
LCA Practitioner:	Tess Garvey, PhD
LCA Software:	openLCA v1.9 and ecoinvent v3.5
Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071	☐ internal ☒ external
LCA Reviewer:	Thomas Gloria, Industrial Ecology Consultants
Product Category Rule:	Product Category Rules for Preparing an Environmental Product Declaration for Interior Architectural Wood Door Leaves. NSF International. Valid through February 2021.
PCR Review conducted by:	
Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025 and the PCR	☐ internal ☒ external
EPD Verifier:	Thomas Gloria, Industrial Ecology Consultants
Declaration Contents:	

Disclaimers: *This EPD conforms to ISO 14025, 14040, 14044, and ISO 21930:2007.*

Scope of Results Reported: *The PCR requirements limit the scope of the LCA metrics such that the results exclude environmental and social performance benchmarks and thresholds, and exclude impacts from the depletion of natural resources, land use ecological impacts, ocean impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions, risks from hazardous wastes and impacts linked to hazardous chemical emissions.*

Accuracy of Results: *Due to PCR constraints, this EPD provides estimations of potential impacts that are inherently limited in terms of accuracy.*

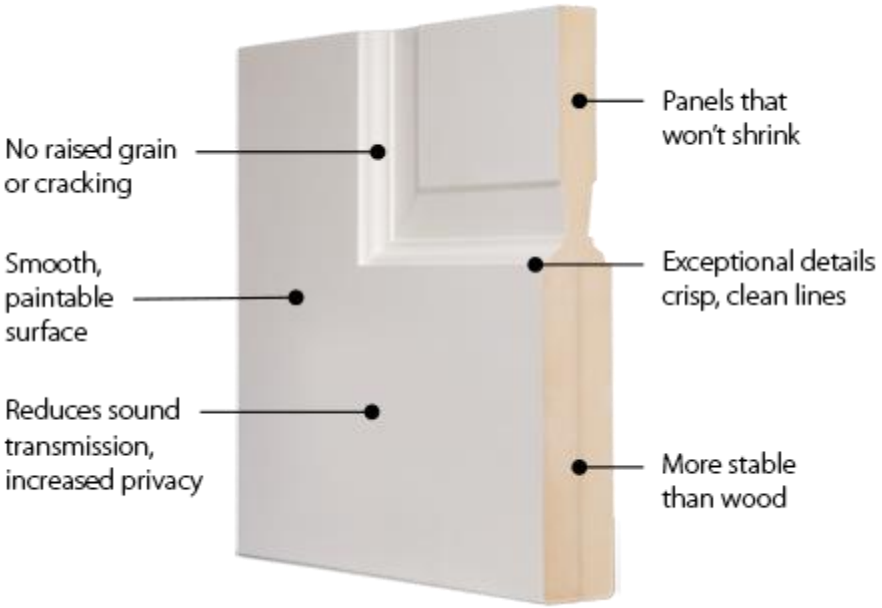
Comparability: *The PCR this EPD was based on was not written to support comparative assertions. EPDs based on different PCRs, or different calculation models, may not be comparable. When attempting to compare EPDs or life cycle impacts of products from different companies, the user should be aware of the uncertainty in the final results, due to and not limited to, the practitioner's assumptions, the source of the data used in the study, and the specifics of the product modeled.*

ABOUT TRUSTILE DOORS LLC

TruStile Doors, LLC was founded in 1995 in Denver, CO, on the principles of design flexibility and customizations, using the best materials for paint-grade doors (MDF), and offering short lead times for production. Since then, TruStile has been changing the door industry with every stile, rail and panel we put through our production line by blending modern technology with old world craftsmanship.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

TruStile pioneered the use of medium density fiberboard (MDF) as a preferred material for painted door applications, realizing its many advantages over alternative materials like natural wood. MDF is an engineered wood product made from recycled and recovered wood fiber. The durable and homogenous construction of MDF resists warping, cracking and splitting and outperforms natural MDF doors for painted applications.



Cross section showing TruStile MDF door construction

- Made to order and built to any size and style.
- Built with genuine stile and rail construction — never routed or stamped.
- Made with solid, super-refined MDF that provides a smoother painting surface than pine, poplar or lower-grade MDF alternatives.
- Engineered for maximum stability and durability — won't shrink, expand or warp when exposed to environment.
- More affordable than wood doors.
- Third party certified by Scientific Certification Systems to contain 69% recycled content, making them ideal for Green building.

Every TruStile door is made to order, each built to the exact style and size you require. TruStile still builds its MDF doors using traditional stile and rail construction, a method usually reserved for wood doors. Our solid MDF doors are never routed or filled with cheap core materials like those of our competitors. Instead, each door is constructed to provide superior, architecturally correct details and an unequaled finishing surface.

Table 1. *Product description and reference flows.*

Door Type	Material components	Reference Flow (kg/declared unit)
Stile and Rail Doors	Solid medium-density fiberboard (MDF)	50
Stile and Rail Doors	LVL Stiles and Rails, and Solid MDF Panels	45
Flush Doors	MDF with reinforced LSL Core	49
Fire-Core Doors	MDF with fire-core	62

Table 2. *Product specifications for the TruStile doors.*

Test	Specification
ANSI/WDMA I.S. 1A Doors	Industry Standard for Interior Architectural Wood Flush
ANSI/WDMA I.S. 6A	Industry Standard for Interior Architectural Wood Stile and Rail Doors

MATERIAL COMPOSITION

Table 3. *Material composition of the Stile and Rail MDF door in kilograms per functional unit and in percentage of total weight.*

Material	Amount in Final Product (kg)	Percent of Total (%)
Product		
Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF)	46	93%
Poplar Edge	1.9	3.9%
Wood Glue	0.40	0.81%
TOTAL (Product)	**50**	**100%**
Packaging		
Wood (Pallet)	1.1	86%
Plastic (Film)	0.07	5.5%
Cardboard	0.11	8.6%
TOTAL (Packaging)	**1.3**	**100%**

Table 4. *Material composition of the Flush Door in kilograms per functional unit and in percentage of total weight*

Material	Amount in Final Product (kg)	Percent of Total (%)
Product		
Medium Density Fiberboard	24	54%
Poplar Edge	2.8	6.3%
Wood Glue	0.60	1.3%
Primer	1.3	2.9%
Laminated Veneer Lumber	16	36%
TOTAL (Product)	**45**	**100%**
Packaging		
Wood (Pallet)	1.6	85%
Plastic (Film)	0.11	5.9%
Cardboard	0.17	9.0%
TOTAL (Packaging)	**1.9**	**100%**

Table 5. *Material composition of the MDF door with LVL in kilograms per functional unit and in percentage of total weight.*

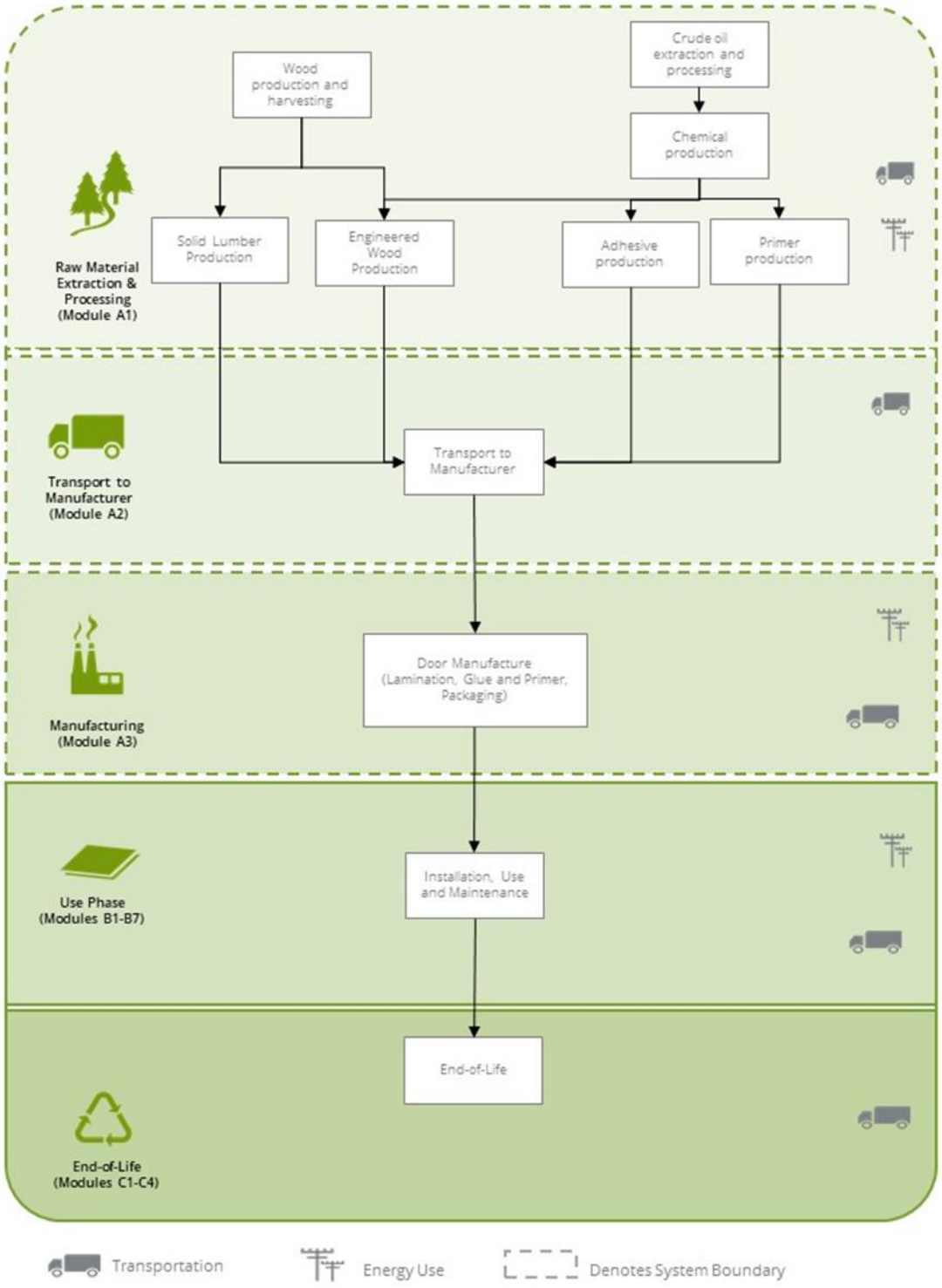
Material	Amount in Final Product (kg)	Percent of Total (%)
Product		
Medium Density Fiberboard	16	33%
Laminated Strand Lumber	29	60%
Poplar Edge	1.86	3.8%
Wood Glue	0.40	0.82%
Primer	0.89	1.8%
TOTAL (Product)	**49**	**100%**
Packaging		
Wood (Pallet)	1.1	86%
Plastic (Film)	0.07	5.6%
Cardboard	0.11	8.8%
TOTAL (Packaging)	**1.3**	**100%**

Table 6. *Material composition of the Fire Core door in kilograms per functional unit and in percentage of total weight.*

Material	Amount in Final Product (kg)	Percent of Total (%)
Product		
Medium Density Fiberboard	54	88%
Poplar Edge	4.3	7.0%
Wood Glue	0.93	1.5%
Primer	2.1	3.4%
TOTAL (Product)	**62**	**100%**
Packaging		
Wood (Pallet)	2.6	86%
Plastic (Film)	0.17	5.6%
Cardboard	0.26	8.8%
TOTAL (Packaging)	**1.3**	**100%**

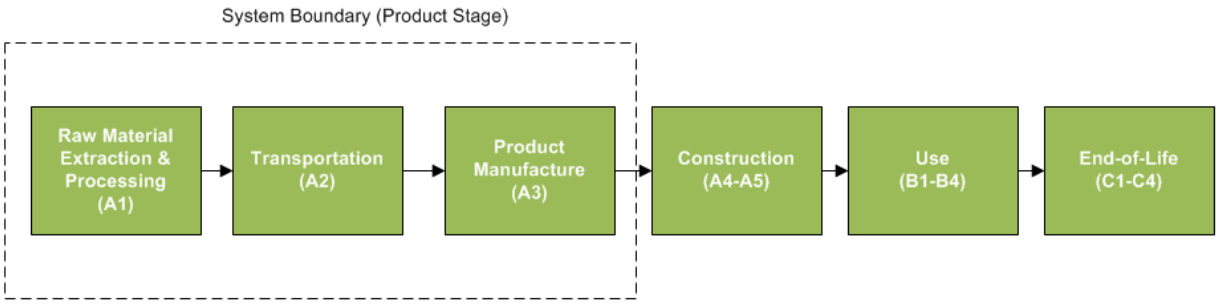
PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE FLOW DIAGRAM

The diagram below is a representation of the most significant contributions to the life cycle of the door leaves manufactured by TruStile. This includes material acquisition and pre-processing, construction (assembly and fabrication), installation, use, and end-of-life.



LIFE CYCLE STAGES AND REPORTED INFORMATION

A cradle-to-grave life cycle assessment (LCA) was completed for this product in accordance with ISO 14040, ISO 14044, and the Product Category Rule for Environmental Product Declarations: *PCR for Interior Architectural Wood Door Leaves*. The diagram below illustrates the life cycle stages included in this EPD.



LIFE CYCLE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) for the EPD is conducted in accordance with requirements of the PCR. All impact category indicators are estimated using TRACI 2.1[4], with the exception of abiotic depletion elements (elements and fossil fuels), which are estimated using CML-IA[5]. The LCIA results are calculated using openLCA 1.9 software. Results are rounded to two significant figures.

Table 7. *Impact Assessment Results by Life Cycle Stage for the Stile and Rail Solid MDF Door.*

Impact category	Unit	Upstream (A1)	Transportation (A2)	Manufacturing (A3)	Total (A1-A3)
TRACI 2.1					
Global warming	kg CO2-eq	41	6.4	16	64
	%	65%	10%	25%	100%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11-eq	$2.6x10^{-7}$	$1.1x10^{-6}$	$8.1x10^{-7}$	$2.1x10^{-6}$
	%	12%	49%	38%	100%
Acidification	kg SO_2-eq	0.74	0.052	0.057	0.85
	%	87%	6.5%	6.7%	100%
Eutrophication	kg N eq	0.020	0.025	0.12	0.16
	%	13%	16%	72%	100%
Smog formation	kg O_3 eq	4.9	1.2	0.45	6.5
	%	75%	19%	6.9%	100%
Fossil Fuel Depletion	MJ surplus	51	8.7	13	73
	%	70%	12%	18%	100%
CML-IA					
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq	$6.8x10^{-5}$	$1.1x10^{-5}$	$3.3x10^{-6}$	$8.2x10^{-5}$
	%	82%	14%	4.1%	100%
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ	320	80	32	430
	%	74%	19%	7.5%	100%
Energy Resource Use					
Nonrenewable fossil	MJ	810	85	35	930
	%	87%	9.2%	3.7%	100%
Nonrenewable nuclear	MJ	340	20	2.8	360
	%	94%	5.6%	0.79%	100%
Renewable (solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal)	MJ	700	6.6	0.86	700
	%	99%	0.94%	0.12%	100%
Renewable (biomass)	MJ	37	2.3	51	90
	%	41%	2.6%	57%	100%
Materials use					
Renewable material resources	kg	74	0.0	1.4	76
	%	98%	0%	1.9%	100%
Nonrenewable material resources	kg	0.0	0.0	0.080	0.080
	%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Net fresh water	L	0	0	$1.1x10^{-4}$	$1.1x10^{-4}$
	%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Waste generation					
Solid waste generated	kg	1.2	1.2	0.48	2.9
	%	42%	41%	16%	100%
Nonhazardous waste	kg	0.42	1.2	0.40	2.0
	%	21%	60%	20%	100%
Hazardous waste	kg	0.0010	$1.4x10^{-4}$	0.082	0.083
	%	1.2%	0.17%	99%	100%

Table 8. *Impact Assessment Results by Life Cycle Stage for the Stile and Rail MDF reinforced with LSL core doors.*

Impact category	Unit	Upstream (A1)	Transportation (A2)	Manufacturing (A3)	Total (A1-A3)
TRACI 2.1					
Global warming	kg CO2-eq	36	9.8	47	93
	%	39%	11%	51%	100%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11-eq	$3.9x10^{-7}$	$1.7x10^{-6}$	$5.0x10^{-6}$	$7.1x10^{-6}$
	%	5.6%	24%	70%	100%
Acidification	kg SO_2-eq	0.51	0.075	0.23	0.81
	%	63%	9.2%	28%	100%
Eutrophication	kg N eq	0.022	0.035	0.21	0.27
	%	8.0%	13%	79%	100%
Smog formation	kg O_3 eq	3.9	1.8	3.7	9.5
	%	42%	19%	39%	100%
Fossil Fuel Depletion	MJ surplus	14	14	79	108
	%	13%	23%	73%	100%
CML-IA					
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq	$4.3x10^{-5}$	$3.9x10^{-5}$	$1.1x10^{-4}$	$1.9x10^{-4}$
	%	23%	20%	57%	100%
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ	260	230	590	1100
	%	25%	21%	54%	100%
Energy Resource Use					
Nonrenewable fossil	MJ	700	240	630	1,570
	%	45%	15%	40%	100%
Nonrenewable nuclear	MJ	200	28	47	280
	%	73%	10%	17%	100%
Renewable (solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal)	MJ	370	9.5	21	400
	%	92%	2.4%	5%	100%
Renewable (biomass)	MJ	130	3.4	2,700	2,900
	%	5%	0.12%	95%	100%
Materials use					
Renewable material resources	kg	120	0	2.3	120
	%	98%	0%	1.9%	100%
Nonrenewable material resources	kg	0.0	0.0	0.11	0.11
	%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Net fresh water	L	0	0	$1.0x10^{-4}$	$1.0x10^{-4}$
	%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Waste generation					
Solid waste generated	kg	2.1	2.9	13	18
	%	11%	16%	72%	100%
Nonhazardous waste	kg	1.0	2.9	13	17
	%	5.7%	17%	77%	100%
Hazardous waste	kg	$2.3x10^{-3}$	$3.3x10^{-4}$	0.10	0.11
	%	2.1%	0.31%	98%	100%

Table 9. *Impact Assessment Results by Life Cycle Stage for the Flush MDF and LSL Door.*

Impact category	Unit	Upstream (A1)	Transportation (A2)	Manufacturing (A3)	Total (A1-A3)
TRACI 2.1					
Global warming	kg CO2-eq	33	14	37	83
	%	39%	17%	44%	100%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11-eq	$2.6x10^{-7}$	$2.9x10^{-6}$	$3.6x10^{-6}$	$6.8x10^{-6}$
	%	3.8%	43%	53%	100%
Acidification	kg SO_2-eq	0.39	0.086	0.17	0.65
	%	61%	13%	26%	100%
Eutrophication	kg N eq	0.016	0.034	0.19	0.14
	%	6.6%	14%	79%	100%
Smog formation	kg O_3 eq	3.6	2.0	2.6	8.3
	%	44%	25%	32%	100%
Fossil Fuel Depletion	MJ surplus	27	26	57	110
	%	25%	23%	52%	100%
CML-IA					
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq	$2.9x10^{-5}$	$5.3x10^{-5}$	$7.6x10^{-5}$	$1.6x10^{-4}$
	%	18%	33%	48%	100%
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ	180	290	390	860
	%	21%	34%	46%	100%
Energy Resource Use					
Nonrenewable fossil	MJ	1,100	310	420	1,800
	%	59%	17%	24%	100%
Nonrenewable nuclear	MJ	400	23	31	460
	%	88%	5.1%	6.9%	100%
Renewable (solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal)	MJ	1,100	8.1	14	1,100
	%	98%	0.73%	1.3%	100%
Renewable (biomass)	MJ	45	3.0	1,800	1,900
	%	2.4%	0.16%	97%	100%
Materials use					
Renewable material resources	kg	120	0.0	1.5	120
	%	99%	0%	1.2%	100%
Nonrenewable material resources	kg	0.0	0.0	0.080	0.080
	%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Net fresh water	L	0	0	$1.1x10^{-4}$	$1.1x10^{-4}$
	%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Waste generation					
Solid waste generated	kg	3.0	11	5.8	20
	%	15%	56%	29%	100%
Nonhazardous waste	kg	0.41	11	5.7	17
	%	2.4%	65%	33%	100%
Hazardous waste	kg	0.012	$2.70x10^{-4}$	0.082	0.094
	%	12%	0.29%	87%	100%

Table 10. *Impact Assessment Results by Life Cycle Stage for the Fire Core Door.*

Impact category	Unit	Upstream (A1)	Transportation (A2)	Manufacturing (A3)	Total (A1-A3)
TRACI 2.1					
Global warming	kg CO2-eq	53	16	54	120
	%	43%	13%	44%	100%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11-eq	$6.1x10^{-7}$	$2.6x10^{-6}$	$6.9x10^{-6}$	$1.0x10^{-5}$
	%	6.0%	25%	69%	100%
Acidification	kg SO_2-eq	0.90	0.13	0.28	1.3
	%	69%	9.7%	22%	100%
Eutrophication	kg N eq	0.033	0.062	0.18	0.27
	%	12%	23%	66%	100%
Smog formation	kg O_3 eq	6.1	3.0	5.3	14
	%	42%	21%	37%	100%
Fossil Fuel Depletion	MJ surplus	77	21	110	210
	%	37%	10%	53%	100%
CML-IA					
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq	$8.9x10^{-5}$	$2.7x10^{-5}$	$1.8x10^{-4}$	$3.0x10^{-4}$
	%	30%	9.1%	61%	100%
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ	490	190	910	1600
	%	31%	12%	57%	100%
Energy Resource Use					
Nonrenewable fossil	MJ	1,100	210	970	2,300
	%	48%	9.2%	43%	100%
Nonrenewable nuclear	MJ	400	49	73	520
	%	77%	9.3%	14%	100%
Renewable (solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal)	MJ	820	16	33	870
	%	94%	1.8%	3.8%	100%
Renewable (biomass)	MJ	43	5.6	4,300	4,300
	%	1.0%	0.13%	99%	100%
Materials use					
Renewable material resources	kg	180	0	3.6	180
	%	98%	0%	1.9%	100%
Nonrenewable material resources	kg	0.0	0.0	0.18	0.18
	%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Net fresh water	L	0	0	$1.4x10^{-4}$	$1.4x10^{-4}$
	%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Waste generation					
Solid waste generated	kg	14	1.0	3.0	18
	%	78%	5.3%	17%	100%
Nonhazardous waste	kg	1.0	2.9	13	17
	%	5.7%	17%	77%	100%
Hazardous waste	kg	0.026	$3.3x10^{-4}$	0.10	0.13
	%	20%	0.25%	80%	100%

SUPPORTING TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Data Sources

Unit processes were developed with openLCA 1.9 software, drawing upon data from multiple sources. Primary data was provided by TruStile Doors for their products and manufacturing facilities. Secondary LCI data from Ecoinventv3.5[6], US LCI[7], and industry sources[8] were used.

Table 11. *Data sources used for this study.*

Flow	Dataset	Data Source(s)	Publication Date
Materials			
Medium density fiberboard (MDF)	Medium density fiberboard (MDF), at MDF mill	US LCI	2012
Laminated veneer lumber (LVL)	market for glued laminated timber, for indoor use | glued laminated timber, for indoor use | Cutoff, U – GL	US LCI	2012
Laminated strand lumber (LSL)	North American Laminated Strand Lumber	UL EPD	2016
Poplar edge	sawnwood, board, softwood, dried (u=10%), planed | Cutoff, U – GLO	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Primer	market for kaolin | kaolin | Cutoff, U – GLO	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
	latex production | latex | Cutoff, S – RER	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
	market for titanium dioxide | titanium dioxide | Cutoff, U – RoW	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Adhesive	vinyl acetate production | vinyl acetate | Cutoff, U – RoW	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Electricity/Heat			
Electricity	market for electricity, medium voltage | electricity, medium voltage | Cutoff, U – WECC, US only	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Natural gas	market for heat, central or small-scale, other than natural gas | heat, central or small-scale, other than natural gas | Cutoff, U – RoW	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Light fuel oil	market for light fuel oil | light fuel oil | Cutoff, U – RoW	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Heat, natural gas	market for heat, central or small-scale, other than natural gas Cutoff, U – RoW	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Packaging			
Wood (pallet)	EUR-flat pallet production | EUR-flat pallet | Cutoff, U – RoW	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Plastic	market for packaging film, low density polyethylene | Cutoff, U – GLO	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Cardboard	Corrugated board box {GLO} | market for corrugated board box | Alloc Rec	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Transportation			
Truck	transport, freight, lorry 16-32 metric ton, EURO4 | Cutoff, U – RoW	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Rail	transport, freight train, diesel | transport, freight train | Cutoff, U – US	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018

Data Quality

Table 12. *Data quality assessment of Life Cycle Inventory*

Data Quality Parameter	Data Quality Discussion
Time-Related Coverage: Age of data and the minimum length of time over which data is collected	The most recent available data are used, based on other considerations such as data quality and similarity to the actual operations. Typically, these data are less than 5 years old (typically 2016). All of the data used represented an average of at least one year's worth of data collection, and up to three years in some cases. Manufacturer-supplied data (primary data) are based on annualized production for 2019.
Geographical Coverage: Geographical area from which data for unit processes is collected to satisfy the goal of the study	The data used in the analysis provide the best possible representation available with current data. As applicable, actual processes for upstream operation are North American. Surrogate data used in the assessment are representative of North American or European operations. Data representative of European operations are considered sufficiently similar to actual processes.
Technology Coverage: Specific technology or technology mix	For the most part, data are representative of the actual technologies used for processing, transportation, and manufacturing operations. Representative fabrication datasets, specific to the type of material, are used to represent the actual processes, as appropriate.
Precision: Measure of the variability of the data values for each data expressed	Precision of results are not quantified due to a lack of data. Data collected for operations were typically averaged for one or more years and over multiple operations, which is expected to reduce the variability of results.
Completeness: Percentage of flow that is measured or estimated	The LCA model included all known mass and energy flows for production of the MDF door leaf products. In some instances, surrogate data used to represent upstream and downstream operations may be missing some data which is propagated in the model. No known processes or activities contributing to more than 1% of the total environmental impact for each indicator are excluded.
Representativeness: Qualitative assessment of the degree to which the data set reflects the true population of interest	Data used in the assessment represent typical or average processes as currently reported from multiple data sources and are therefore generally representative of the range of actual processes and technologies for production of these materials. Considerable deviation may exist among actual processes on a site-specific basis; however, such a determination would require detailed data collection throughout the supply chain back to resource extraction.
Consistency: Qualitative assessment of whether the study methodology is applied uniformly to the various components of the analysis	The consistency of the assessment is considered to be high. Data sources of similar quality and age are used; with a bias towards Ecoinvent v3.5 data where available. Different portions of the product life cycle are equally considered; however, it must be noted that final disposition of the product packaging is based on assumptions of current average practices in the United States.
Reproducibility: Qualitative assessment of the extent to which information about the methodology and data values would allow an independent practitioner to reproduce the results reported in the study	Based on the description of data and assumptions used, this assessment would be reproducible by other practitioners. All assumptions, models, and data sources are documented.
Sources of the Data: Description of all primary and secondary data sources	Data representing energy use at the TruStile manufacturing facilities represent an annual average and are considered of high quality due to the length of time over which these data are collected, as compared to a snapshot that may not accurately reflect fluctuations in production. For secondary LCI data, and the Ecoinvent LCI databases are used.
Uncertainty of the Information: Uncertainty related to data, models, and assumptions	Uncertainty related to materials in the TruStile products and packaging is low. Primary data for upstream processes were not available; as such, the study relied upon use of existing representative datasets for these cases. These representative datasets contained relatively recent data (~10 years, or more recent), but in some instances lacked geographical representativeness. Uncertainty related to the impact assessment methods used in the study are relatively high. The impact assessment method includes impact potentials that lack characterization of providing and receiving environments or tipping points.

Allocation

This study follows the allocation guidelines of ISO 14044 and allocation rules specified in the PCR and sought to minimize the use of allocation wherever possible. In general, resource use at the facility was allocated to the product based on the product weight as a fraction of the total facility production.

Impacts from transportation were allocated based on the mass of material and distance transported.

For materials with recycled content, the Recycled Content Method was followed, whereby only the impacts from reprocessing the recycled material is included (impacts from a previous life cycle are not).

Cut-off criteria

According to the PCR, mass and energy flows that consist of less than 1% may be omitted from the inventory analysis. Cumulative omitted mass or energy flows shall not exceed 5%. In the present study, except as noted, all known materials and processes were included in the life cycle inventory.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

TruStile MDF doors with LVL and LSL cores have been SCS Certified (SCS-MC-03565, SCS-MC-03940) to contain a minimum of 35% recycled content, while TruStile MDF doors have been SCS Certified (SCS-MC-01190) to contain 69% recycled content — qualifying them for LEED credits on Green building projects. qualifying them for LEED credits on Green building projects.

MINIMUM 35% RECYCLED CONTENT
PRE-CONSUMER

Our use of low VOC primers and adhesives keeps levels of emissions far below standards. To further reduce emissions, no-added formaldehyde MDF may be specified for those who demand it.

MINIMUM 69% RECYCLED CONTENT
PRE-CONSUMER

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