Gold Bond®
Building Products

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

Gold Bond® Shaftliner XP®

Baltimore, MD; Pheonix, AZ; Savannah, GA; Waukegan, IL

EPD Registration Number:	EPD11352
Version Date:	September 11, 2026
Validity Date:	September 10, 2031

NSF Certified Environmental Product Declaration www.nsf.org

In accordance with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930:2017
Smart EPD® Part A PCR for Building and Construction Products and Services, Standard 1000, v 1.2, March 14, 2025
Smart EPD® Part B PCR for Gypsum Panels, Standard 1000-004 v.2, February 24, 2025

National Gypsum®

National Gypsum Company is the exclusive service provider for products manufactured by Gold Bond Building Products, LLC.

General Information

Program Operator	NSF Certification LLC 789 N. Dixboro, Ann Arbor, MI 48105 www.nsf.org
Manufacturer Name and Address	Gold Bond Building Products, LLC 2001 Rexford Road Charlotte, NC 28211 chrisw@nationalgypsum.com
EPD Registration Number	EPD11352
Declared Product	Gold Bond® Shaftliner XP®
Functional Unit	92.9 m^2 (1,000 square feet) of installed product with an RSL of 75 years
Reference PCR and Version Number	ISO 21930:2017 Smart EPD® Part A PCR for Building and Construction Products and Services, Standard 1000, v 1.2, March 14, 2025 Smart EPD® Part B PCR for Gypsum Panels, Standard 1000-004 v.2, February 24, 2025 (Sub-category PCR review conducted by: Jack Geibig, Ecoform, jgeibig@ecoform.com)
Product's Intended Application and Use	Commercial and residential
Product RSL	75 Years
Markets of Applicability	North America
Version Date	September 11, 2026
Period of Validity	5 years from date of issue
EPD Type	Product Specific
EPD Scope	Cradle-to-grave
Year of Reported Manufacturer Primary Data	2025
LCA Software and Version Number	Sphera LCA for Experts 10.9
LCI Database and Version Number	Sphera Managed LCA Content CUP 2026.1
LCIA Methodology and Version Number	IPCC AR6 and TRACI 2.2
Independent, third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14040 (2006), ISO 14025 (2006), 14025 (2006), EN 15804+A2, ISO 21930, and PCR 2019:14, which serves as the core PCR.	 Third-party verifier: Jack Geibig, Ecoform, jgeibig@ecoform.com
This life cycle assessment was conducted in accordance with ISO 14044, EN 15804+A2, ISO 21930, and the reference PCR by:	Maggie Wildnauer and Isabel Oskwarek (info@wapsustainability.com) at WAP Sustainability (part of SLR) (1701 Market St, Chattanooga, TN 37408) commissioned by National Gypsum Company

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance of products using EPD information shall be based on the product's use and impacts at the building or construction works level, and therefore EPDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considering the whole building life cycle. EPD comparability is only possible when all stages of a life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible. Example of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences in results upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

EPDs are only comparable if they conform with ISO 21930, this sub-category PCR, include all relevant information modules and are based on equivalent scenarios with respect to the construction works context.

A manufacturer shall not make claims based on an industry-average EPD which leads the market to believe the industry-average is representative of manufacturer-specific or product-specific results.

Information about EPD owner

EPD Owner & Contact

Gold Bond Building Products, LLC
2001 Rexford Road
Charlotte, NC 28211

Description of the organization

National Gypsum Company, headquartered in Charlotte, NC, is the exclusive service provider of reliable, high-performance building products manufactured by its affiliate companies and marketed under the Gold Bond®, ProForm®, and PermaBASE® brands.

Product Information

Product name: Gold Bond® Shaftliner XP®

Product description

Gold Bond® Shaftliner XP® gypsum panels consist of a mold-, mildew- and moisture-resistant Type X gypsum core encased in a mold-, mildew- and moisture-resistant, 100% recycled PURPLE® paper on the face and back sides. Shaftliner XP is designed to provide extra protection against mold and mildew. The face paper is folded around the long edges to reinforce and protect the core, and the ends are beveled and finished smooth. Long edges of panels are beveled for ease of installation. Shaftliner XP panels are designed to be used to construct lightweight fire barriers for elevator shafts (1-4 hr.) stairwells and area separation fire walls in multifamily housing. The panels are key components in the I-Stud, C-T Stud and C-H Stud Cavity Shaftwall Systems and the H-Stud Area Separation Fire Wall Systems. Shaftliner XP complies with ASTM C1396 Standard Specification for Gypsum Board.

Functional Unit

The functional unit is 92.2 m^2 (1,000 ft^2) installed product with an RSL of 75 years.

Functional Unit Information	Unit	Value
Installed Area	m^2	92.2
Weight (excluding packaging)	kg	1726
Reference Service Life	years	75

Product Specifications

Table 1: Product Specifications for Gold Bond® Shaftliner XP®

Technical Specifications	Values
CSI	09 29 00
UN CPC	314
Product class and standard	Gypsum Board (ASTM C1396)
Product subcategory	Gypsum Shaftliner Board
Core type	Type X
Facer type	Paper
Recycled Content	Recycled paper (pre-consumer): 0% Recycled paper (post-consumer): 100% Recycled gypsum (pre-consumer): 0%
Options	Mold-resistant, Moisture-resistant

Table 2: Technical Specifications for Gold Bond® Shaftliner XP®

Technical Specifications	Units	Values
Performance	-	Fire-resistant Type X gypsum core, mold- and moisture-resistant, heavy 100% recycled purple paper facers.
Edge	-	Beveled
Thickness	inch	1 in
Width	inch	24 in
Color	-	Purple

Product Material and Component Information

The composition of the product is provided below per functional unit, with a total product weight of 1726 kg. Results represent a production-weighted average, by mass, of the specified facilities.

Product components	[kg]	[%]**	Post-consumer material [%]
Product			
Gypsum, including internally processed reclaim gypsum	1674	97%	0%
Paper	35	2%	100%
Additives	17	1%	0%
Packaging (N/A)			
**Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.			

Biogenic carbon content	[kg C/declared unit]
Biogenic carbon content in product	20.3
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0

This product does not contain substances on the Candidate List of SVHC for Authorisation at a percentage higher than 0.1% by mass. More detail on product composition can be found in product-specific Health Product Declarations (HPDs) available on National Gypsum's website: https://www.nationalgypsum.com/design-resource-center/product-sustainability-documentation

EPD Representativeness

Scope

The scope of this EPD is cradle-to-grave.

Data Specificity

This product-specific EPD covers manufacturer-average data and results. Results represent a production-weighted average, by mass, of the specified facilities.

Manufacturing description

Gypsum arrives at the manufacturing plant and is ground and heated to remove chemically bound water, forming stucco. The stucco is then mixed with water and other materials to make the core. The core is encased in paper facers. The board is then left to harden, maintaining 20-30% moisture, before being cut and put through a drying process. The edges are then trimmed and panels are stacked on risers before the products are distributed.

Name and location of production site(s)

Baltimore, MD; Pheonix, AZ; Savannah, GA; Waukegan, IL

System Boundary

The scope of the EPD is cradle-to-grave. Production of capital goods, infrastructure (except for electricity and heat, end of life, and as included in other secondary datasets), and personnel-related activities are excluded, as are long-term emissions. Impacts from waste treatment are accounted for in the module where generated.

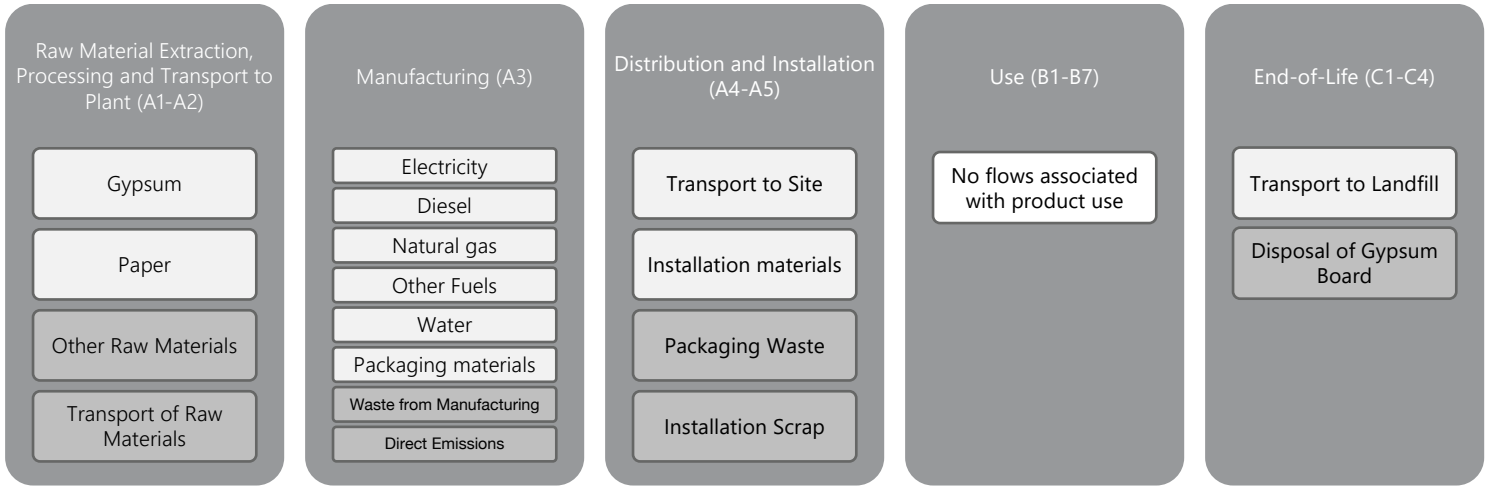

Figure 1: System Diagram

**Recycled waste flows considered to reach end of waste state when they enter the recycling facility*

Table 3: Modules Declared

	Production			Construction		Use							End of Life				Benefits & Loads Beyond System Boundary
	Raw Material Supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport to Site	Assembly/Install	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational Energy Use	Operational Water Use	Deconstruction	Transport	Waste Processing	Disposal	Reuse, Recovery, Recycling Potential
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Modules declared	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MND

Data Sources and Quality

The data quality for this study is considered very good. Precision is supported by detailed bills of materials from product engineers and utility data from facility managers, with proxy datasets applied where secondary data were unavailable. The dataset is considered complete, capturing all known material and energy flows with the exceptions noted in the cut-off rules. Consistency is considered very good, with modeling assumptions applied uniformly and preference given to MLC data. Uncertainty in secondary datasets is addressed in Sphera's MLC LCI documentation, while uncertainty in the primary data is driven primarily by utility meter accuracy, along with minor variability from seasonal conditions and day-to-day BOM adjustments.

Background data sources required to be disclosed per the Part B PCR are presented in the table below.

Process Category	Module	Material/Process Name	Inventory Dataset Name	Dataset Geographic Region	Year Dataset Represents	Reference
Raw Material	A1	Paper	Specific Data	US	2025	Gold Bond Building Products, LLC
	A1	Gypsum ore	Specific Data	US	2025	Gold Bond Building Products, LLC
Transport	A2	Truck, dump	Truck – Dump Truck / 52,000 lb payload – 8b	US	2025	Sphera
	A2	Truck, flatbed	Truck - Heavy Heavy-duty Diesel Truck / 53,333 lb payload – 8b	US	2025	Sphera
Energy	A3	Natural Gas	Natural gas mix	US	2022	Sphera
	A3	Electricity	Electricity grid mix (AZNM) Electricity grid mix (RFCE) Electricity grid mix (RFCW) Electricity grid mix (SRSO)	US	2023	Sphera

LCA Discussion

Allocation

Multiple products are produced as the same facility as the product under study. To derive a per-unit value for manufacturing inputs such as electricity, thermal energy and water, allocation based on total annual production (in mass) was adopted. Allocation at the paper and quarry facilities is also by mass. As a default, secondary MLC datasets use a physical basis for allocation.

Throughout the study recycled materials were accounted for via the cut-off method. Under this method, impacts and benefits associated with the previous life of a raw material from recycled stock are excluded from the system boundary. Additionally, impacts and benefits associated with secondary functions of materials at end of life are also excluded (i.e., production into a third life or energy generation from the incineration plant). The study does include the impacts associated with reprocessing and preparation of recycled materials that are part of the bill of materials of the products under study. As specified by the PCR, the study does not include the production of electricity from the coal-fired power plants that produce the flue gas desulfurization gypsum.

Cut-off rules

Cumulative excluded material inputs, energy inputs, and environmental impacts must not exceed 5% based on total weight, energy use, or environmental impact of the declared unit. The only flows omitted were raw materials contributing to less than 1% of the mortar used during installation.

Technical Information and Scenarios

Transport to the building site (A4)

Parameter	Value per declared unit			Unit
Transport from manufacturing facility to construction site	Mfg to Distribution Center	Mfg to Distribution Center	Distribution Center to site	
Vehicle Type	US: Truck - Heavy Heavy-duty Diesel Truck / 53,333 lb payload - 8b	US: Truck - Light Heavy-duty Diesel Truck / 6,667 lb payload - 2b	Rail transport cargo - Diesel, average train, gross tonne weight 1,000t / 726t payload capacity	
Fuel type	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	-
Liters of fuel	35	25	3	l/100km
Distance	448	40	208	km
Capacity utilization (accounts for truck empty back hauls)	38%	38%	40%	%
Capacity utilization volume factor	1	1	1	-
Weight of product	1726			kg
Gross density of products transported	731			kg/m^3

Installation in the building (A5)

Parameter	Value per declared unit	Unit
The installation scenario follows the scenario specified by the PCR. All waste is sent to landfill, separated by type of waste (e.g., paper, inert, wood, plastic).		
Installation scrap rate	10	%
Lightweight Ready Mixed	27.40	kg
Conventional Ready Mixed	41.20	kg
Joint tape	0.90	kg
Screws	2.70	kg
Ancillary products (total)	72.20	kg
Net freshwater consumption specified by water source and fate	0	m^3
Other resources	0	kg
Electricity consumption	0	kWh
Other energy carriers	0	MJ
Product loss	172.6	kg
Packaging waste	N/A	kg
Waste materials at the construction site before waste processing, generated by product installation	172.6	kg
Output materials resulting from on-site waste processing	172.6	kg
Total waste materials resulting from on-site waste processing	172.6	kg
Biogenic carbon contained in packaging	0	kg CO2
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water	0	kg
VOC content	0	$\mu g/m^3$

Reference Service Life

Parameter	Value per declared unit	Unit
RSL	75	years
Declared product properties	As described in product information and product submittals found on goldbondbuilding.com	
Design application parameters	Gold Bond® gypsum panels shall be handled, stored, and installed in accordance with National Gypsum's published guidelines, including Handling and Storage of Gypsum Board and Gypsum Board Installation (available at nationalgypsum.com), as well as accepted industry practices and all applicable building codes and project specifications.	
Assumed quality of work	Storage, handling, installation, and finishing shall comply with the manufacturer's published recommendations (available at nationalgypsum.com), including gypsum board installation and finishing documentation, as well as applicable industry standards and project specifications.	
Indoor environment	Gypsum panels are manufactured for a range of applications and are available with different performance features based on the intended use. As non-structural components in interior systems and assemblies, panels shall be selected based on the environmental conditions, exposure, and service requirements of the application.	

Parameter	Value per declared unit	Unit
Use conditions	Interior, conditioned applications where gypsum panels function as non-structural components in assemblies, under normal occupancy and typical environmental conditions without prolonged moisture exposure. Installation and maintenance are assumed to follow manufacturer recommendations and applicable building codes.	
Maintenance	No regular maintenance is required under normal conditions of use. Products may require repair or replacement with the same product type, classification, and thickness as the original installation in the event of damage, moisture exposure, or space modifications.	-

Use and Maintenance (B1-B7)

Use and maintenance scenarios are deemed not relevant to the scope of this EPD.

End-of-Life (C1-C4)

Parameter		Value per declared unit	Unit
The product is assumed to be collected as mixed construction waste at end-of-life and sent to landfill.			
Demolition (C1)	Electricity	0	kWh
Transport (C2)	Truck (75% utilization, empty back haul)	32.8	km
	Rail	119.1	km
Collection Process (C3)	Collected as mixed construction waste	1726	kg
	Waste to Landfill	1726	kg
	Waste to Incineration	0	kg
	Waste to Recycling	0	kg
Disposal (C4)	Product for final disposal	1726	kg
Emissions of biogenic carbon (excluding packaging)		74.7	kg CO_2

Note: Hydrogen sulfide (H2S) formation in Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Construction & Demolition (C&D) landfills requires a sulfate source, carbon source, anaerobic conditions, moisture, pH, and temperature. Gypsum panels are a significant contributor to H2S formation.
Issues in Landfill Gas (LFG) Projects: High H2S concentrations in LFG can cause engine wear and corrosion, leading to more frequent maintenance. Combustion of H2S-rich LFG emits sulfur dioxide (SO2), a regulated pollutant with strict emission limits in the U.S
Prevention Measures: Diverting gypsum panels from landfills can reduce H2S formation. Some landfills ban drywall disposal, except in small amounts. Recycling markets for gypsum drywall (e.g., agricultural soil amendments, new drywall production) help reduce landfill deposits.

Period Under Review

Data were collected for January-December 2025.

Comparability and Benchmarking

Comparisons cannot be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the design stage of a project, before a building or construction works has been specified. Comparisons may be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the time of product purchase only when product or construction works performance and specifications have been established and serve as a functional unit for comparison. Environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted. Any comparison of EPDs shall be subject to the requirements of ISO 21930 or EN 15804. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. Such comparisons can be inaccurate and could lead to erroneous selection of materials or products that are higher-impact, at least in some impact categories.

Estimates and Assumptions

The upstream raw materials go through some level of processing, but the exact processing details, including energy use and scrap rates are not known. MLC datasets are used to represent these processes, including default loss rates. It is estimated that this may slightly overestimate or underestimate impacts, but within a small range, +/- 5%, based on typical scrap rates and the minimal amount of energy used compared to upstream raw material production.

The inclusion of overhead energy data was determined appropriate due to the inability to sub-meter and isolate manufacturing energy from overhead energy.

Units

All data and results are presented using SI units.

Environmental Performance

Abbreviation		Unit
EN 15804+A2 (as per EF 3.1)		
GWP-total	Global warming potential total	kg CO_2 eq
GWP-fossil	Global warming potential fossil fuels	kg CO_2 eq
GWP-biogenic	Global warming potential biogenic	kg CO_2 eq
GWP-luluc	Global warming potential land use and land use change	kg CO_2 eq
TRACI 2.2		
AP	Acidification potential of soil and water	kg SO_2 eq
EP,fw	Eutrophication potential, fresh water	kg N eq
EP,m	Eutrophication potential, marine	kg N eq
ODP	Depletion of stratospheric ozone layer	kg CFC 11 eq
POFP	Smog formation potential	kg O_3 eq
Resource Use Parameters		
RPR_E	Use of renewable primary energy excl. renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value (LHV)
RPR_M	Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
RPR_T	Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ, net calorific value
$NRPR_E$	Use of non-renewable primary energy excl. non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
$NRPR_M$	Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
$NRPR_T$	Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	MJ, net calorific value
SM	Use of secondary materials	kg
RSF	Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
NRSF	Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
RE	Recovered energy	MJ, net calorific value
ADPf	Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (CML-baseline, v4.7 Aug 2016)	MJ, net calorific value
FW	Net use of fresh water	m^3
Waste Parameters and Output Flows		
HWD	Disposed-of-hazardous waste	kg
NHWD	Disposed-of non-hazardous waste	kg
HLRW	High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg
ILLRW	Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg
CRU	Components for reuse	kg
MR	Materials for recycling	kg
MER	Materials for energy recovery	kg
EEE	Exported electrical energy	MJ
EET	Exported thermal energy	MJ
Carbon Emissions and Removals		
BCRP	Biogenic Carbon Removal from Product	kg CO_2
BCEP	Biogenic Carbon Emission from Product	kg CO_2
BCRK	Biogenic Carbon Removal from Packaging	kg CO_2
BCEK	Biogenic Carbon Emission from Packaging	kg CO_2
BCEW	Biogenic Carbon Emission from Combustion of Waste from Renewable Sources Used in Production Processes	kg CO_2
CCE	Calcination Carbon Emissions	kg CO_2
CCR	Carbonation Carbon Removals	kg CO_2
CWNR	Carbon Emissions from Combustion of Waste from Non- Renewable Sources used in Production Processes	kg CO_2

Environmental Performance Results

LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

All results are given per declared unit, 92.2 m^2 (1,000 square feet) of Gold Bond® Shaftliner XP® (Baltimore, MD; Pheonix, AZ; Savannah, GA; Waukegan, IL). The average GWP, total impact across A1-A3 is 496 kg CO2-eq/MSF as reported in the LCIA result. The range per individual facility is from 452 to 613 kg CO2-eq/MSF.

Indicators	Units	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
EN 15804+A2 (EF 3.1)									
GWP-total	kg CO_2 eq.	496	146	99.4	0	0	13.9	0	134
GWP-fossil	kg CO_2 eq.	562	146	97.9	0	0	13.9	0	37.4
GWP-biogenic	kg CO_2 eq.	-66.4	0.293	0.293	0	0	0.00615	0	97
GWP-luluc	kg CO_2 eq.	0.215	0.043	0.0430	0	0	0.00411	0	0.0158
TRACI 2.2					0	0			
AP	kg SO_2 eq	0.940	0.714	0.245	0	0	0.0729	0	0.258
EP,fw	kg N eq	0.00117	0.0000946	0.000255	0	0	0.0729	0	0.258
EP,m	kg N eq	0.644	0.666	0.174	0	0	0.0683	0	0.115
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq	9.41E-09	5.05E-11	7.27E-09	0	0	4.83E-12	0	1.98E-10
POFP	kg O_3 eq	21.7	17.4	5.37	0	0	2.26	0	3.69
Resource Use									
RPR_E	MJ	766	74.4	158	0	0	7.12	0	84.9
RPR_M	MJ	0	0	31.1	0	0	0	0	0
RPR_T	MJ	766	74.4	189	0	0	7.12	0	84.9
$NRPR_E$	MJ	8540	1850	1390	0	0	177	0	558
$NRPR_M$	MJ	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	0
$NRPR_T$	MJ	8540	1850	1547	0	0	177	0	558
SM	kg	43.5	0	4.35	0	0	0	0	0
RE	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADPf	MJ	7990	1830	1460	0	0	175	0.00E+00	545
FW	m^3	2.10	0.0573	0.389	0	0	0.00548	0	0.0633
Output flows and waste									
HWD	kg	0.0000144	0.000000387	0.00000606	0	0	0.000000037	0	0.000000154
NHWD	kg	37.9	0.217	179	0	0	0.0208	0	1720
HLRW	kg	0.000230	0.00000669	0.0000324	0	0	0.00000064	0	0.00000536
ILLRW	kg	0.196	0.00562	0.0284	0	0	0.000538	0	0.00461
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	23.0	0	2.300	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	3.22	0	1.16	0	0	0	0	7.13
EET	MJ	1.52	0	0.547	0	0	0	0	3.35
Biogenic carbon									
BCRP	kg CO_2	74.3	0	7.43	0	0	0	0	0
BCEP	kg CO_2	0	0	7.47	0	0	0	0	74.7
BCRK	kg CO_2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BCEK	kg CO_2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BCEW	kg CO_2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCE	kg CO_2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCR	kg CO_2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CWNR	kg CO_2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Comparisons cannot be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the design stage of a project, before a building or construction works has been specified. Comparisons may be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the time of product purchase only when product or construction works performance and specifications have been established and serve as a functional unit for comparison. Environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted. Any comparison of EPDs shall be subject to the requirements of ISO 21930 or EN 15804. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. Such comparisons can be inaccurate and could lead to erroneous selection of materials or products that are higher-impact, at least in some impact categories.

Interpretation

In general, A1-A3 results drive impacts, followed by distribution, which is more significant for AP, EPm, and POFP. Distribution will vary by client, however the default scenario in the PCR was used for this assessment.

Within A1-A3, GWP is driven by natural gas, followed by paper (where used) and material transport. AP, EPm, and POFP have similar trends. They have a larger variety of significant drivers, including: material transport, paper (where used), fiberglass mat (where used), natural gas, and virgin gypsum (where used). Finally, EPfw is driven by paper (where used), natural gas, waste, and water.

Additional Environmental Information

Supporting our environment, associates, customers and community

You'll find our commitments to sustainability and corporate responsibility under the banner, Building Futures®. From the products we make, to the ways we do business, to the causes we support, Building Futures tells the story of how our family of brands is supporting the communities we call home, today and for generations to come.

Environmental stewardship

Our manufacturing companies adhere to environmental standards at every stage of production to eliminate waste, conserve water and reduce energy use (https://www.nationalgypsum.com/who-we-are/corporate-responsibility).

Corporate responsibility

We build better futures by supporting organizations that build stronger communities, with an emphasis on educational excellence and equity (https://www.nationalgypsum.com/who-we-are/corporate-responsibility).

Product innovation

We implement cutting-edge research and development with applied science to improve product performance as well as health and safety for our team members, partners and communities (https://www.nationalgypsum.com/products).

Product disposal

Disposal of gypsum board in landfills has been shown to elevate hydrogen sulfide (H(2)S) concentrations in landfill gas, a problem with respect to odor, worker safety, and deleterious effects on gas-to-energy systems.

List of Abbreviations

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service

CEN European Committee for Standardization

CPC Central Product Classification

EC European Community

EF Environmental Footprint

EN European Norm

EPD Environmental Product Declaration

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

ISO International Organization for Standardization

LCA Life Cycle Assessment

LCI Life Cycle Inventory

LCIA Life Cycle Impact Assessment

MLC Managed Lifecycle Content (Sphera database)

N/A Not Applicable

MND Module Not Declared

PCR Product Category Rule

SVHC Substances of Very High Concern

TRACI Tool for Reduction and Assessment of Chemicals and Other Environmental Impacts

VOC Volatile Organic Compound

The list of acronyms used for LCIA and LCI indicators is available within the Environmental Performance section.

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1. IPCC. (2021). Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S.L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M.I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T.K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu, and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.
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Version History

Version	Date	Differences from previous versions
1.0	September 11, 2026	Original version of EPD