



Statement of Verification

BREG EN EPD No: 000798

Issue: 01

This is to verify that the Environmental Product Declaration provided by:

Tapco Roofing Products

are in accordance with the requirements of:

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019

and

BRE Global Scheme Document SD207

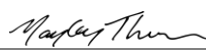
This declaration is for:

1 m² of TapcoSlate Classic with the weight of 13.5 kg/m²

Company Address

Tapco Roofing Products
Unit 32 Tokenspire Business Park
Hull Road, Woodmansey
Beverley
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United Kingdom




Signed for BRE Global Limited

Hayley Thomson
Operator

16 October 2026
Date of this Issue

16 October 2026
Date of First Issue

15 October 2031
Expiry Date



This Statement of Verification is issued subject to terms and conditions (for details visit www.greenbooklive.com/terms).

To check the validity of this statement of verification please, visit www.greenbooklive.com/check or contact us.

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Environmental Product Declaration

EPD Number: 000798

General Information

EPD Programme Operator	Applicable Product Category Rules
BRE Global Watford, Herts WD25 9XX United Kingdom	BRE Environmental Profiles 2025 Product Category Rules for Type III environmental product declaration of construction products to EN 15804+A2 PN 514 Rev 3.2
Commissioner of LCA study	LCA consultant/Tool
Tapco Roofing Products Unit 32 Tokenspire Business Park Hull Road, Woodmansey Beverley HU17 0TB United Kingdom	LCA Consultant: Regina Poveda Tool: BRE LINA A2
Declared/Functional Unit	Applicability/Coverage
1 m ² of TapcoSlate Classic with the weight of 13.5 kg/m ²	Other (please specify). Product specific
EPD Type	Background database
Cradle to Gate with Module C and D	Ecoinvent 3.8
Demonstration of Verification	
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR ^a	
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to EN ISO 14025:2010 ☒ Internal ☐ External	
(Where appropriate ^b)Third party verifier: Flavie Lowres / Jiacheng (Francis) Yu	
a: Product category rules b: Optional for business-to-business communication; mandatory for business-to-consumer communication (see EN ISO 14025:2010, 9.4)	
Comparability	
Environmental product declarations from different programmes may not be comparable if not compliant with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019. Comparability is further dependent on the specific product category rules, system boundaries and allocations, and background data sources. See Clause 5.3 of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 for further guidance	

Information modules covered

Product			Construction		Use stage							End-of-life				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary
					Related to the building fabric					Related to the building						
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Raw materials supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport to site	Construction – Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse, Recovery and/or Recycling potential
☒	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

Note: Ticks indicate the Information Modules declared.

Manufacturing site(s)

Westlake DaVinci Roofscapes
Metamora
4057 South Oak St.
Metamora, Michigan 48455
United States

Construction Product:

Product Description

TapcoSlate Classic is a range of natural slate-look, dry-fixed, polymer-composite and compression-moulded roof tiles used to provide a weatherproof finish to pitched timber roofs with a rafter pitch of 12° and over, in accordance with BS 5534:2014. The product is highly impact-resistant, can be easily cut & shaped, and is secured with standard roofing nails or outdoor screws (no specialised fixings required). TapcoSlate Classic is crafted from authentic quarried slate profiles, making it almost indistinguishable from its natural counterpart when fixed in situ.

TapcoSlate Classic is available in a range of dimensions and various colours, with the weight per m² varying according to customer requirements. However, the composition of the product and the manufacturing process are the same.

For the purpose of this LCA analysis, an installed weight of 13.5 kg/m² has been used. The end user can adjust the environmental impacts in accordance with the installed weight of other product variants.



Technical Information

Property	Value, Unit
Standard dimensions	445mm x 305 mm including horizontal spacers which are 5 mm on each side. EN 492.
Colours	7 standard colours and one Mix stocked for immediate availability
Weight per slate	0.7 kg
Installed weight	13.5 kg/m ²
Density	1.32 kg/cm ³ . EN 492.
Minimum pitch	12°
Maximum pitch	70°
Thermal conductivity	TapcoSlate Classic K Value 0.112 W/(m*K) TapcoSlate Classic Tile R Value 0.220 K*m ² /W
U Value	4.55 K*m ² /W
Warranty	40 years
Ventilation	TapcoSlate Classic is categorised as an "insufficiently air open" product by BS 5250 standards and provision should be made to ventilate the roof space efficiently.
BBA Certificate	No 08/4603
European Technical Assessment	ETA-20/0913 of 2020/11/30
Reference Service Life	Service Life in excess of 20 years. BBA certificate 08/4603.
UK Technical Assessment	UKTA-0836-22/6064 of 21/04/2022
Fire rating	Achieves a BROOF(t4) designation in accordance with EN 13501-5: 2016.
Hail rating	Class 4 UL 2218 Impact Test rating
Wind uplift	Miami Dade TAS-110
Wind-driven rain	EN 15601 for wind-driven rain tested to a minimum 12-degree pitch

Note: The technical properties are the same for all the variations grouped in the EPD. For more information, please visit <https://www.tapcoroofingproducts.com/product/tapcoslate-classic/>.



Main Product Contents

Material/Chemical Input	%
Calcium Masterbatch	65% -60%
Magnesium Masterbatch	10% - 8%
Polypropylene	25% - 20%
Colorant	2% - 1.5%

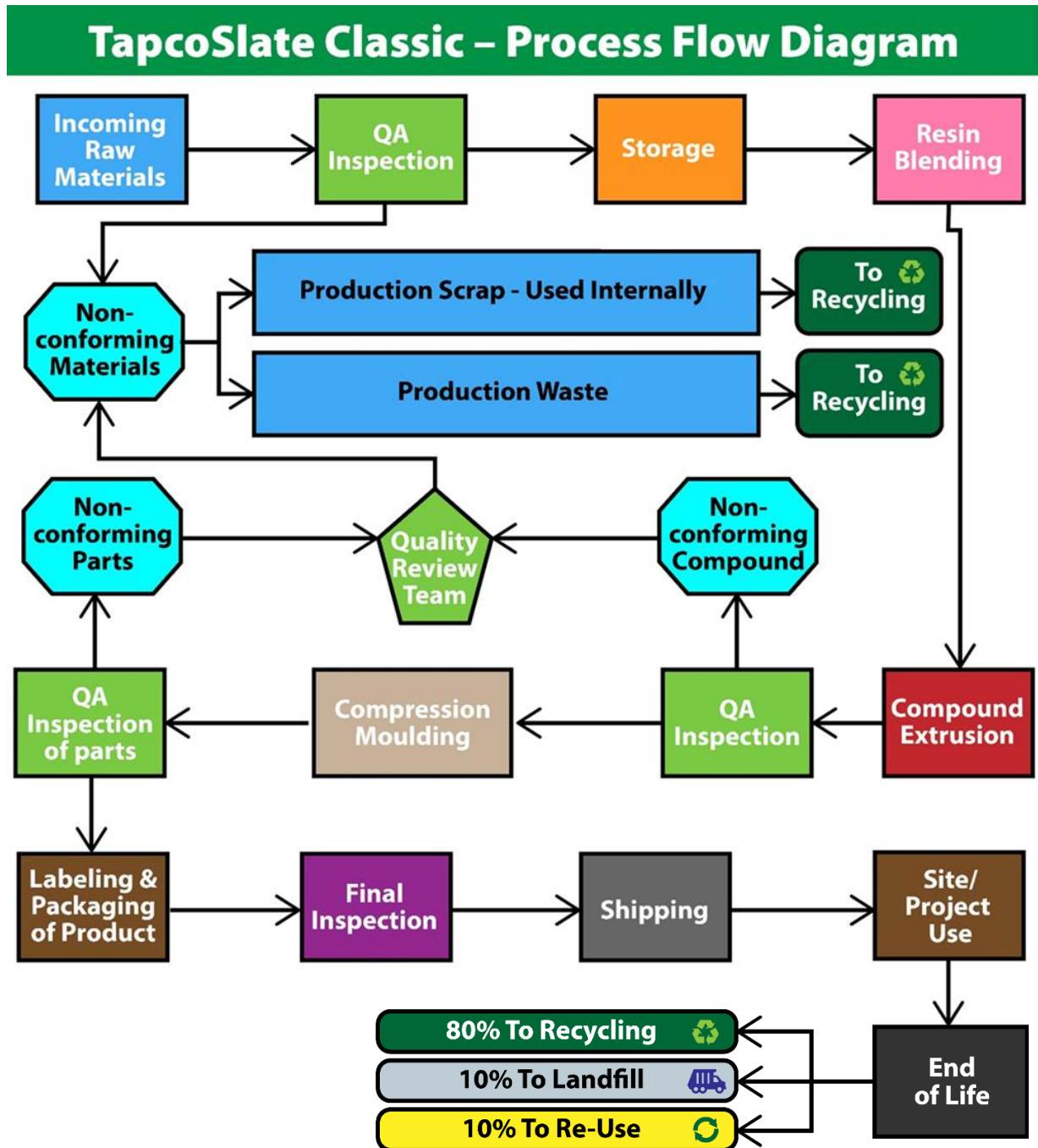
Note: The main product contents are the same for all the variations in different colours grouped in the EPD.

Manufacturing Process

Raw materials are received and tested for compliance with internal specifications, then stored in silos. The resins are pre-blended by resin family, then fed to Compounding, where all of the raw materials are combined and mixed in a proprietary formulation using a twin-screw extruder. The materials are stored in silos prior to being compression moulded with colour concentrate to create a colour-through tile. Tiles are inspected for quality, bundled, labelled, palletised and bagged. Any production waste produced by the polypropylene regrind and scrap is recycled. The water is used for cooling the machinery. The electricity is from the grid, and it is used in the extrusion process. As for natural gas, it is used for heating (furnace and tube heaters).

The finished goods are stored in a warehouse, then shipped based on sales orders.

Process flow diagram



Note: each process is colour-coded for easy understanding and to differentiate between the different stages, particularly where the same process occurs at different intervals.

Construction Installation

The product is installed in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and relevant recommendations of BS 5534:2014, BS 8000-0:2014 and BS 8000-6:2013, using conventional tiling techniques. When used on large roof areas, the tiles should be randomly selected from different batches to ensure a consistent appearance. The product can be readily installed by roofers/tilers experienced with this type of product.



Use Information

TapcoSlate Classic is intended for use as a weatherproof finish to pitched roofs. No impacts are attributed to the product during the use stage.

End of Life

When the product reaches its End-of-Life, it will be manually dismantled. The product can be separated; however, for this LCA analysis, it has been considered as a composite finished product. Therefore, the energy required for separating the components is not measured; the same principle applies to the energy used for removing them from the final waste.

As there is no specific End-of-Life scenario for TapcoSlate Classic; an industrial average End-of Life scenario has been selected following referencing BRE 2025 PCR PN514 Rev 3.2. (i.e. Roof covering (slate), slate (waste slate, polymer/resin bonded). i.e: 80% recycled, 10% re-used, 10% landfill).



Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules

Declared / Functional unit description

1 m² of TapcoSlate Classic with the weight of 13.5 kg/m²

System boundary

This is a Cradle-to-Gate with Modules C & D, reporting all production life cycle stages of modules, including the Product Stage (A1 - A3) and End-of-life (C1 - C4), and Benefits and Loads beyond the System Boundary (D) in accordance with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 and BRE 2025 Product Category Rules (PN 514 Rev 3.2).

Data sources, quality and allocation

Specific primary data derived from Westlake DaVinci Roofscapes' production process at the 14057 South Oak St. Metamora, Michigan 48455 factory, has been modelled using BRE LINA A2 and the ecoinvent 3.8 database. In accordance with the requirements of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, the most current available data have been used. The total production data of TapcoSlate Classic is used for the LCA analysis, and it covers a period of one year (01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023).

The LCA study includes TapcoSlate Classic, which accounts for 50% of the site's total production. The factory also produces other products. All energy, water and wastes have been allocated to this product by kg according to the provisions of the BRE PCR PN514 Rev 3.2 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019. Site values for energy, water and wastewater have been taken as a percentage of total site production. Figures for the raw materials and packaging were from actual usage. There is no uplift of the raw material as it is within tolerance.

Unspecified inorganic pigment was used as a proxy for Pigment because the supplier's safety data sheets do not provide the specific percentage of base components of the mixture. Polypropylene granulate is used as a proxy for Magnesium masterbatch, as this component is categorised as a filler masterbatch, which is a polymer composite. For the calcium masterbatch, a dataset was created based on a composition of 80% CaCO₃ and 20% polypropylene, according to the US masterbatch.

Secondary data have been obtained for all other upstream and downstream processes that are beyond the control of the manufacturer (i.e. raw material production) from the ecoinvent 3.8 database. All ecoinvent datasets are complete within the context used and conform to the system boundary and the criteria for the exclusion of inputs and outputs, according to the requirements specified in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019.

ISO14044 guidance. Quality Level	Geographical representativeness	Technical representativeness	Time representativeness
Very Good	Data from area under study.	Data from processes and products under study. Same state of technology applied as defined in goal and scope (i.e., identical technology).	Less than 3 years difference between the reference year according to the documentation, and the time period for which data are representative

Specific US and Rest of the World datasets have been selected from the ecoinvent LCI for this LCA. Manufacturer uses the national grid electricity and natural gas for production, so therefore the national grid electricity dataset has been used for the LCA modelling (Ecoinvent 3.8). In the case of natural gas, datasets from the Rest of the World were used.

GWP carbon footprint for using 1 kWh of electricity medium voltage in US (2021) is 0.5169 kgCO₂eq, and for Natural gas, for Industrial Furnace RoW (2021) is 0.256kgCO₂e/kWh.

Data quality has been assessed in accordance with Table E.1 of EN 15804+A2, Annex E. The Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) has been carried out in accordance with EN 15804+A2, applying the cut-off approach as



defined within the standard. Characterisation factors have been applied in line with Annex C (Table C.1) of EN 15804+A2.

Cut-off criteria

All processes associated with the manufacturing process have been included. All inputs or outputs have been included and all raw materials, packaging, energy and fuels, water consumption and wastes; except ancillary materials and emissions to air, water, which are not measured. Upstream extraction and/or processing of inputs are included within the use of background datasets within LINA.

LCA Results.

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing environmental impacts			GWP-total	GWP-fossil	GWP-biogenic	GWP-luluc	ODP	AP	EP-freshwater
			kg CO ₂ eq	kg CO ₂ eq	kg CO ₂ eq	kg CO ₂ eq	kg CFC11 eq	mol H ⁺ eq	kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ eq
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	1.66E+01	1.65E+01	8.57E-02	5.08E-03	5.87E-07	9.44E-02	2.59E-03
	Transport	A2	1.91E+00	1.91E+00	1.56E-03	9.84E-04	4.11E-07	1.14E-02	1.56E-04
	Manufacturing	A3	4.25E-01	4.30E-01	-6.54E-03	9.15E-05	4.09E-08	6.49E-04	3.49E-05
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	1.89E+01	1.89E+01	8.07E-02	6.15E-03	1.04E-06	1.06E-01	2.78E-03
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	Transport	C2	2.25E-01	2.24E-01	1.91E-04	8.81E-05	5.19E-08	9.11E-04	1.45E-05
	Waste processing	C3	3.57E-02	3.56E-02	1.26E-05	3.56E-06	7.62E-09	3.70E-04	1.10E-06
	Disposal	C4	7.12E-03	7.11E-03	7.05E-06	6.71E-06	2.88E-09	6.69E-05	6.51E-07
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1.02E-01	-1.01E-01	-1.31E-03	-1.42E-04	-8.13E-09	-6.49E-04	-5.49E-05

GWP-total = Global warming potential, total;
 GWP-fossil = Global warming potential, fossil;
 GWP-biogenic = Global warming potential, biogenic;
 GWP-luluc = Global warming potential, land use and land use change;

ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer;
 AP = Acidification potential, accumulated exceedance; and
 EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing environmental impacts			EP-marine	EP-terrestrial	POCP	ADP-mineral & metal	ADP-fossil	WDP	PM
			kg N eq	mol N eq	kg NMVOC eq	kg Sb eq	MJ, net calorific value	m ³ world eq deprived	disease incidence
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	1.15E-02	1.19E-01	5.35E-02	1.82E-04	5.17E+02	8.91E+00	6.80E-07
	Transport	A2	4.18E-03	4.57E-02	1.30E-02	6.82E-06	2.76E+01	1.47E-01	1.79E-07
	Manufacturing	A3	2.14E-04	1.45E-03	5.61E-04	3.56E-07	6.50E+00	2.67E-02	5.86E-09
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	1.59E-02	1.66E-01	6.70E-02	1.89E-04	5.51E+02	9.08E+00	8.65E-07
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	Transport	C2	2.74E-04	3.00E-03	9.18E-04	7.80E-07	3.39E+00	1.53E-02	1.94E-08
	Waste processing	C3	1.64E-04	1.80E-03	4.94E-04	1.83E-08	4.89E-01	1.13E-03	9.02E-08
	Disposal	C4	2.32E-05	2.54E-04	7.40E-05	1.62E-08	1.99E-01	9.11E-03	1.35E-09
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1.50E-04	-1.80E-03	-4.64E-04	-9.53E-07	-1.48E+00	-1.94E-01	-8.20E-09

EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment;
 EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, accumulated exceedance;
 POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone;
 ADP-mineral&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources;

ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources;
 WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption; and
 PM = Particulate matter.

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing environmental impacts			IRP	ETP-fw	HTP-c	HTP-nc	SQP
			kBq U ²³⁵ eq	CTUe	CTUh	CTUh	dimensionless
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	9.88E-01	2.50E+02	1.08E-08	1.78E-07	2.67E+01
	Transport	A2	1.41E-01	2.33E+01	9.94E-10	2.31E-08	1.85E+01
	Manufacturing	A3	1.50E-02	3.77E+00	1.50E-10	1.62E-09	3.47E+00
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	1.14E+00	2.77E+02	1.20E-08	2.02E-07	4.86E+01
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	Transport	C2	1.74E-02	2.65E+00	8.57E-11	2.78E-09	2.33E+00
	Waste processing	C3	2.20E-03	2.86E-01	1.11E-11	2.07E-10	6.23E-02
	Disposal	C4	8.82E-04	1.25E-01	3.18E-12	8.25E-11	4.17E-01
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-2.30E-02	-1.72E+00	-9.98E-11	-1.80E-09	-1.37E+00

IRP = Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235;
ETP-fw = Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems;
HTP-c = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans;

HTP-nc = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans; and
SQP = Potential soil quality index.

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing resource use, primary energy			PERE	PERM	PERT	PENRE	PENRM	PENRT
			MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	8.61E+00	0.00E+00	8.61E+00	2.84E+02	2.12E+02	4.96E+02
	Transport	A2	2.86E-01	0.00E+00	2.86E-01	2.00E+01	0.00E+00	2.00E+01
	Manufacturing	A3	6.82E-02	5.31E-01	5.99E-01	-2.52E+00	4.71E+00	2.19E+00
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	8.96E+00	5.31E-01	9.50E+00	3.01E+02	2.17E+02	5.18E+02
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	Transport	C2	4.78E-02	0.00E+00	4.78E-02	3.33E+00	0.00E+00	3.33E+00
	Waste processing	C3	2.74E-03	0.00E+00	2.74E-03	4.80E-01	0.00E+00	4.80E-01
	Disposal	C4	1.69E-03	0.00E+00	1.69E-03	1.95E-01	0.00E+00	1.95E-01
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1.40E-01	0.00E+00	-1.40E-01	-2.97E+00	0.00E+00	-2.97E+00

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy used as raw materials;
 PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials;
 PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources;

PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials;
 PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials;
 PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resource



LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing resource use, secondary materials and fuels, use of water						
			SM	RSF	NRSF	FW
			kg	MJ net calorific value	MJ net calorific value	m ³
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	3.45E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.11E-01
	Transport	A2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.65E-03
	Manufacturing	A3	1.18E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.58E-04
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	3.57E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.15E-01
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	Transport	C2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.78E-04
	Waste processing	C3	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.79E-05
	Disposal	C4	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.13E-04
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1.59E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-4.58E-03

SM = Use of secondary material;
RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels;

NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels;
FW = Net use of fresh water



LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Other environmental information describing waste categories					
			HWD	NHWD	RWD
			kg	kg	kg
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	7.71E-01	1.78E+01	1.55E-01
	Transport	A2	2.24E-02	3.98E-01	1.38E-04
	Manufacturing	A3	4.80E-03	1.85E-01	3.80E-06
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	7.98E-01	1.84E+01	1.55E-01
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	Transport	C2	3.74E-03	6.64E-02	2.30E-05
	Waste processing	C3	6.42E-04	4.51E-03	3.38E-06
	Disposal	C4	2.07E-04	2.92E-03	1.30E-06
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-8.54E-03	-2.60E-01	-7.58E-06

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed;
 NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed;
 RWD = Radioactive waste disposed

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Other environmental information describing output flows – at end of life								
			CRU	MFR	MER	EE	Biogenic carbon (product)	Biogenic carbon (packaging)
			kg	kg	kg	MJ per energy carrier	kg C	kg C
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	Transport	A2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	Manufacturing	A3	0.00E+00	9.70E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.88E-03
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	0.00E+00	9.70E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.88E-03
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	Transport	C2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	Waste processing	C3	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	Disposal	C4	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

CRU = Components for reuse;
MFR = Materials for recycling

MER = Materials for energy recovery;
EE = Exported Energy

Scenarios and additional technical information

Scenarios and additional technical information			
Scenario	Parameter	Units	Results
Reference service life	BBA certificate 08/4603.	Years	20
C1 – Deconstruction	The amount of electricity used to remove TapcoSlate Classic will be negligible compared to the overall building demolition site. It is assumed that 100% of the product is recovered from the demolition site and sent to a waste processing facility.		
C2 - Transportation	100 km by road has been modelled for module C2 as a typical distance from the demolition site to the incineration with energy recovery plant site. However, end-users of the EPD can use this information to calculate the impacts of a bespoke transport distance for module C2 if required.	Litres per km	0.227
	TapcoSlate Classic to the incineration facility with an average road distance of 100 km	km	100
C3 – Waste Preprocessing	At the End of Life, it is assumed that the product is not separated and is treated as a composite finished product. The end-of-life scenario is based on BRE PN 514 V3.2 for Roof covering (slate), slate (waste slate, polymer/resin bonded). i.e: 80% recycled, 10% re-used, 10% landfill.		
	80% TapcoSlate Classic to recycling facility	kg	10.8
	10% TapcoSlate Classic to re-use facility	kg	1.35
C4 - Disposal	10% TapcoSlate Classic to landfill disposal	kg	1.35
Module D	“Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary” (Module D) accounts for the environmental benefits and loads resulting from recycling and reuse at the End of Life. The secondary materials used in the primary process are considered negligible. In line with this, 10.8kg of recycled product and 1.35kg reuse product recovered from the demolition site can be used to offset the impacts of 10.8kg and 1.35kg of TapcoSlate Classic's materials in A1, and it is assumed that there is a 100% recycling and reuse yield from the recycling and reuse process.		
	Benefits of recycling	kg	10.8
	Benefits of reuse	kg	1.35

Interpretation of results

Figures 1 below show the results in kgCO₂eq per stage for 1 m² of TapcoSlate Classic with weight of 13.5 kg/m². Most of the GWP total impacts in the product stage (A1-A3) are delivered by the raw material supply (A1).

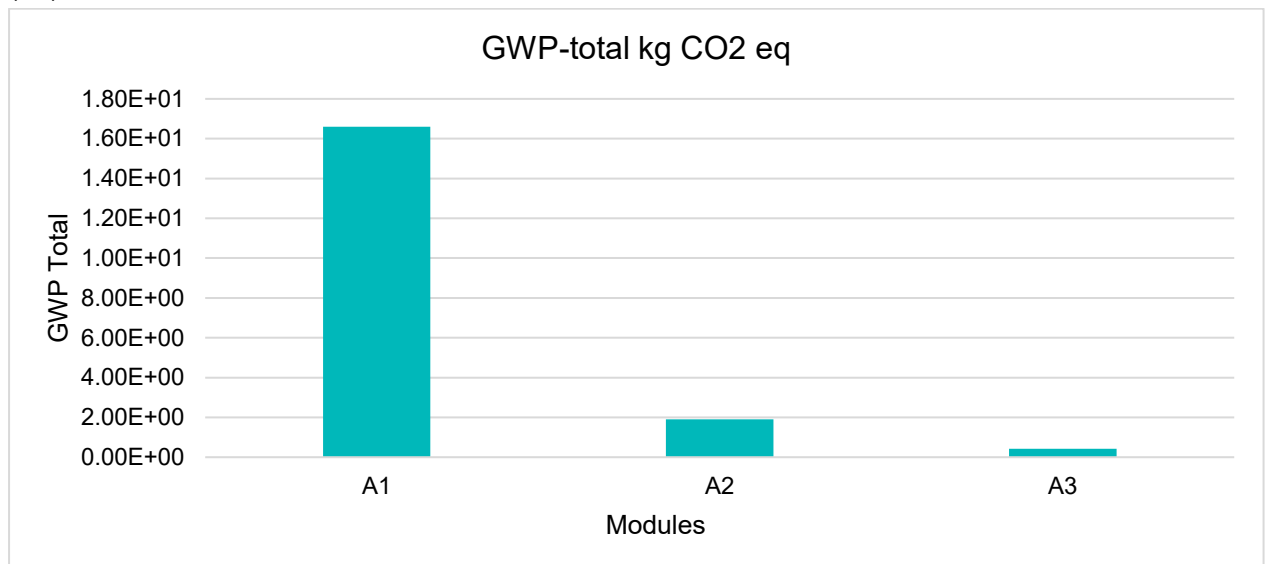


Figure 1. GWP Total of 1 m² of TapcoSlate Classic with weight of 13.5 kg/m² by modules.

Figure 2, refers to GWP total produced by Process contribution (A1-A3). The highest impact for GWP total is delivered by polypropylene production.

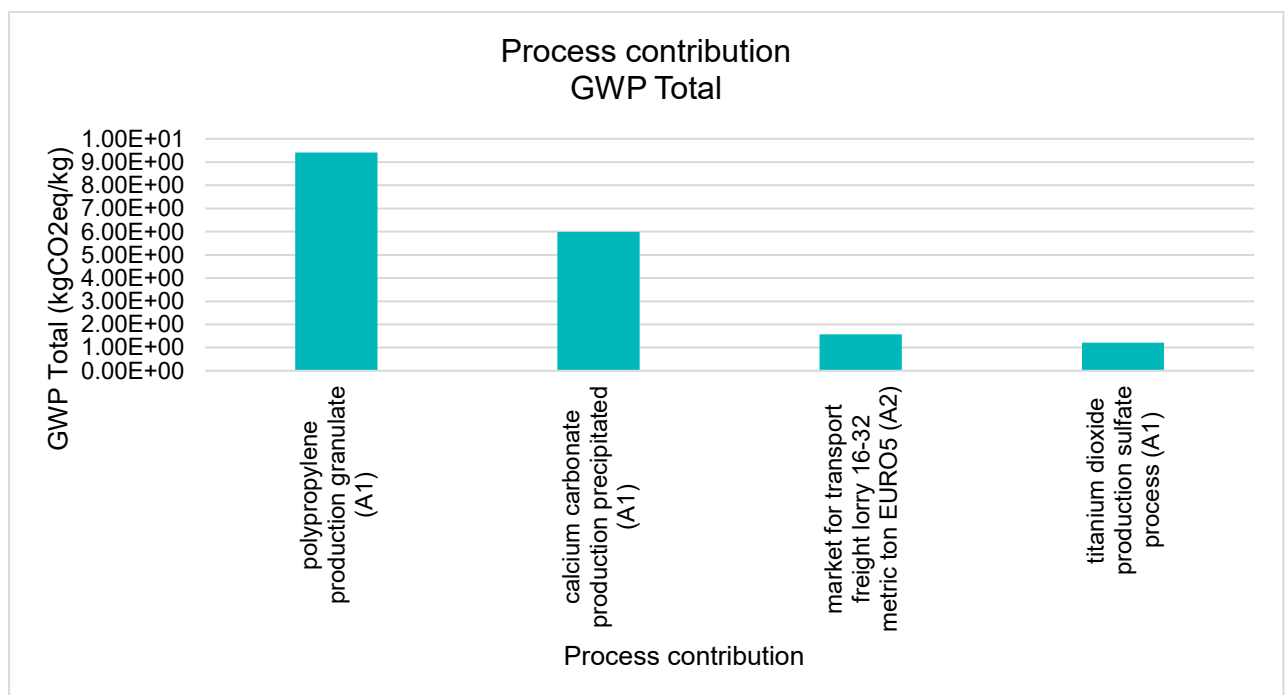


Figure 2. GWP total of 1 m² of TapcoSlate Classic with weight of 13.5 kg/m² by Process contribution.





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