



Programme: The International EPD® System
www.environdec.com

Programme operator: EPD International AB

Licensee: EPD Australasia
www.epd-australasia.com

EPD registration number: EPD-IES-0007432:003

Version date: 2026-08-05

Validity date: 2028-06-05

Geographical scope: Australia

In accordance with
ISO 14025 and
EN15804+A2:2019



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ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

CROSS LAMINATED TIMBER (CLT) GLUE LAMINATED TIMBER (GLT)

NeXa Timber®
by Timberlink

What is an Environmental Product Declaration?

An Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) tells the environmental story of a product over its life cycle in a format that is clear and transparent. It is science-based, independently verified and publicly available. EPDs are often compared to the nutrition labels on food products.

EPDs help manufacturers translate complex sustainability information about their product's environmental footprint into simpler information that governments, companies, industry associations and end consumers can trust to make decisions.

An EPD communicates the environmental impacts at different stages in a product's life cycle. This may include the carbon emitted when it's made, and any emissions that pollute the air, land or waterways during its use.



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ABOUT TIMBERLINK

Timberlink® is a leading producer of sustainably grown Australian radiata pine timber products. Timberlink operates two regional large scale timber manufacturing facilities: one in Bell Bay, Tasmania, and the other in Tarpeena, South Australia, directly employing close to 600 people, more than 80% of whom live in regional areas. Timberlink has sales and distribution teams based in Perth, Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne and Bell Bay (Tas), plus sales and customer service in Christchurch (NZ).

In 2023 Timberlink commenced production and distribution of Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) and Glue Laminated Timber (GLT) under its NeXTimber® brand. These developments unlock higher fibre value by using sawn timber in panelised and beam construction systems.

Timberlink is owned by investment funds managed by New Forests, a global investment manager of nature-based real assets and natural capital strategies, headquartered in Sydney. Founded in 2005, New Forests has more than AUD 11.7 billion in assets under management, across more than 4.3 million hectares of investments.

Learn more at www.newforests.com.au.



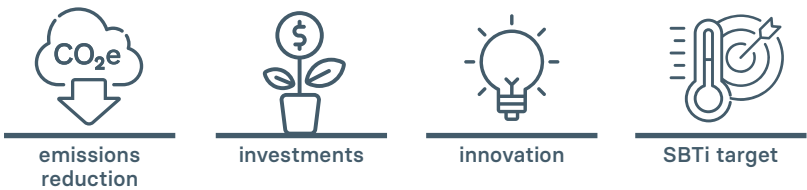
NeXTimber is brought to you by Timberlink. The range is manufactured on Timberlink's South Australian site from Timberlink timber, sourced from local certified pine plantations.

SUSTAINABILITY

Timberlink has committed to reduce scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 53% by 2030.

We have made significant investments at our manufacturing facilities over the past few years, with an emphasis on cutting-edge innovation to reduce emissions, waste and inefficiency.

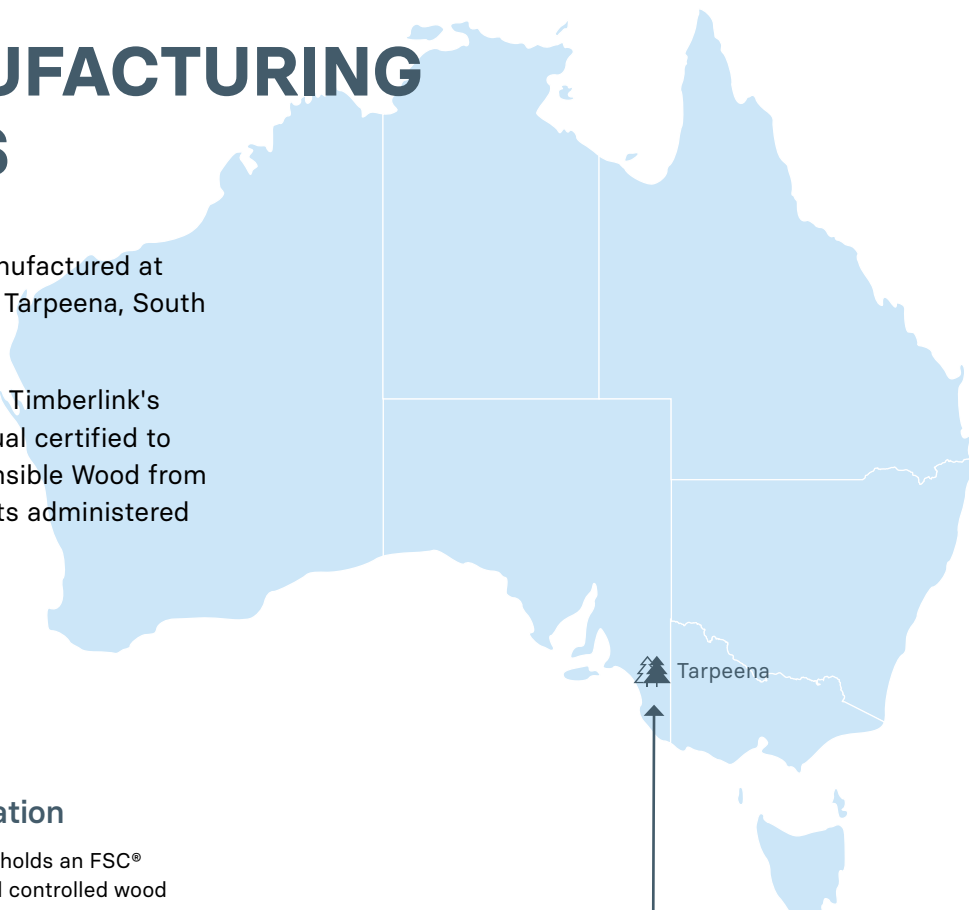
Greater than 95% of our Australian log intake is certified by either the Responsible Wood (RW) or FSC® schemes or both. RW holds mutual recognition status with the international PEFC system. The remainder is controlled through a Due Diligence System.



OUR MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

NeXTimber products are manufactured at our manufacturing facility in Tarpeena, South Australia, Australia.

The majority of log supply to Timberlink's manufacturing facilities is dual certified to both FSC® and PEFC/Responsible Wood from forests owned by New Forests administered investment trusts.



FSC® Certification

Timberlink Australia holds an FSC® chain of custody and controlled wood certificate covering our Australian mills and distribution centres for the production and distribution of sawn timber, woodchips, and by-product including bark, reject logs and sawdust (FSC® C117015). Our products are made of FSC® certified and other controlled material. By choosing Timberlink Australia products, you are supporting responsible management of the world's forests.



Responsible Wood Certification

Timberlink holds RW Chain of Custody certification at both Australian sites for solid wood products and by-products (including woodchip) covering both our Australian mills, license number 100872. RW holds mutual recognition status with the international PEFC system, enabling Timberlink to market RW certified products to the domestic market and PEFC certified products internationally.



PRODUCTS COVERED IN THIS EPD

NeXTimber® Cross Laminated Timber

NeXTimber Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) is made from machine-graded, kiln-dried radiata pine, which is finger jointed, dressed and arranged to form a solid timber panel.

Alternating layers are laid perpendicular to each other, with adhesive applied along the faces and edges of each piece of timber before being cured under pressure to form one solid rectangular billet. Individual building elements are then digitally machined from the billet using Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC) technology.

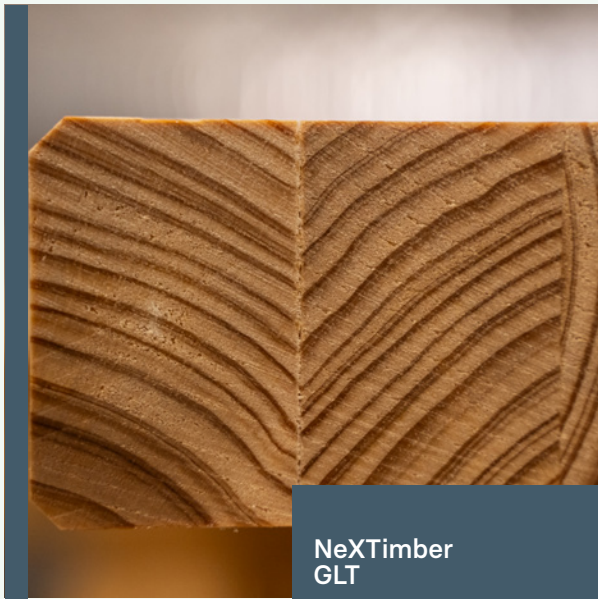
The cross direction layup of the panels, combined with the digital fabrication, offer a strong, rigid, dimensionally stable and highly accurate building product. It is versatile for designers to specify as roof, floor and wall structures.

NeXTimber® Glue Laminated Timber

NeXTimber Glue Laminated Timber (GLT) is an engineered wood product made from finger jointing layers of machine-graded, kiln-dried and dressed radiata pine, laminated together with adhesive and cured under pressure to form one singular element that can be used as a high-performing structural member.

Unlike CLT, the timber's grain runs in one direction, making it well suited for use as beams, columns and portal frame structures.

CLT and GLT come in both treated and untreated versions. Basic manufacturing processes of both NeXTimber CLT and NeXTimber GLT can be found on page 12.



HOW TO USE THIS EPD

NeXTimber has developed this product specific EPD to help to showcase the environmental credentials of their wood products. The EPD also provides life cycle data for calculating the impacts of wood products at a building level. These data sets may be used by specifiers and developers to calculate and present the environmental impacts of particular construction projects.

This EPD can allow the represented products to qualify for points under the Green Building Council Australia (GBCA) Green Star rating system.

The following section of this EPD comprises of the Technical Information for the method, assumptions, and description of environmental indicators. Followed by the results from modelling the life cycle assessment of the different products.



TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Declared Unit

One cubic metre of timber, as specified in the table below, packaged and ready for dispatch to the consumer

Table 1. Declared unit

Product Group	Unit	Product
Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) untreated	1 m³	CLT, planed, kiln-dried softwood, 12% moisture content, and density of 530 kg/m³
Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) treated	1 m³	CLT, planed, kiln-dried softwood, 12% moisture content treated to H3 level, and density of 530 kg/m³
Glue Laminated Timber (GLT) untreated	1 m³	GLT, planed, kiln-dried softwood, 12% moisture content, and density of 529 kg/m³
Glue Laminated Timber (GLT) treated	1 m³	GLT, planed, kiln-dried softwood, 12% moisture content, treated to H3 level, and density of 529 kg/m³

Classification

Table 2 shows the relevant Australian standard and application for Glue Laminated Timber (GLT) and Cross Laminated Timber (CLT).

Table 2. Timber products included in this EPD

Product group	Relevant Australian Standard	Applications
Cross Laminated Timber (CLT)	No specific standard, but the following is most applicable: AS/NZS 1328.1:1998 Glued laminated structural timber - Performance requirements and minimum production requirements (AS/NZS 1328.1:1998)	Structural applications, e.g., walls, floors and roofs
Glue Laminated Timber (GLT)	AS/NZS 1328.1:1998 Glued laminated structural timber - (AS/NZS 1328.1:1998). Performance requirements and minimum production requirements	Structural applications, e.g. beams and columns

Product composition

All timber products included in this EPD are of the species radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*), grown within Australia in independent sustainably managed plantations and processed by Timberlink.

No products declared within this EPD contain substances exceeding the limits for registration according to the European Chemicals Agency's 'Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation'.

Preservative treatments

CLT and GLT may be manufactured from treated sawn timber (H3 Propiconazole + Tebuconazole LOSP) and EPD results are presented for both untreated and treated products.

Content declaration

NeXTimber Glue Laminated Timber (GLT)

Composition of NeXTimber GLT untreated

Table 3. Composition of GLT untreated (per m³)

Product components	Mass, kg	Post-consumer recycled material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, kg C/m³
Softwood timber (12.0% MC (dry basis))	519	0	98.1	231
Resin	5.72	0	0	0
Hardener	4.09	0	0	0
Total	529	0	98.1	231

Composition of NeXTimber GLT untreated - packaging

Table 4. Composition of GLT untreated packaging (per m³)

Product components	Mass, kg	Biogenic material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, kg C/m³
Cardboard	1.09	0.207	0.492
LDPE plastic wrap	2.17	0.409	0
Steel strapping	0.0605	0.0114	0
Softwood gluts (20% MC)	7.06	1.34	2.82
Total	10.4	1.96	3.32

Composition of NeXTimber GLT treated

Table 5. Composition of GLT treated (per m³)

Product components	Mass, kg	Post-consumer recycled material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, kg C/m³
Softwood timber (12.0% MC (dry basis))	519	0	98.1	231
Resin	5.72	0	0	0
Hardener	4.09	0	0	0
H3 treatment	0.520	0	0	0
Total	529	0	98.1	231

Composition of NeXTimber GLT treated - packaging

Table 6. Composition of GLT treated packaging (per m³)

Product components	Mass, kg	Biogenic material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, kg C/m³
Cardboard	1.09	0.207	0.492
LDPE plastic wrap	2.17	0.409	0
Steel strapping	0.0605	0.0114	0
Softwood gluts (20% MC)	7.06	1.34	2.82
Total	10.4	1.96	3.32

NeXTimber Cross Laminated Timber (CLT)

Composition of NeXTimber CLT untreated

Table 7. Composition of CLT untreated (per m³)

Product components	Mass, kg	Post-consumer recycled material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, kg C/m³
Softwood timber (12.0% MC (dry basis))	516	0	97.4	231
Resin	8.01	0	0	0
Hardener	5.74	0	0	0
Total	530	0	97.4	231

Composition of NeXTimber CLT untreated - packaging

Table 8. Composition of CLT untreated packaging (per m³)

Product components	Mass, kg	Biogenic material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, kg C/m³
Cardboard	1.09	0.207	0.492
LDPE plastic wrap	2.17	0.409	0
Steel strapping	0.0605	0.0114	0
Softwood gluts (20% MC)	7.06	1.34	2.82
Total	10.4	1.96	3.32

Composition of NeXTimber CLT treated

Table 9. Composition of CLT treated (per m³)

Product components	Mass, kg	Post-consumer recycled material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, kg C/m³
Softwood timber (12.0% MC (dry basis))	516	0	97.4	231
Resin	8.01	0	0	0
Hardener	5.74	0	0	0
H3 treatment	0.520	0	0	0
Total	530	0	97.4	231

Composition of NeXTimber CLT treated - packaging

Table 10. Composition of CLT treated packaging (per m³)

Product components	Mass, kg	Biogenic material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, kg C/m³
Cardboard	1.09	0.207	0.492
LDPE plastic wrap	2.17	0.409	0
Steel strapping	0.0605	0.0114	0
Softwood gluts (20% MC)	7.06	1.34	2.82
Total	10.4	1.96	3.32

System Boundaries

In Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), the system boundary is a line that divides the processes which are included from those which are excluded.

As shown in Table 4 this EPD is 'cradle-to-gate' with modules C1-C4 (end-of-life processing) and module D (recycling potential). The options include end-of-life processing (Modules C3-C4) and the recycling potential (Module D).

Other life cycle stages (Modules A4-A5 and B1-B7) are dependent on particular scenarios and best modelled at the building level, therefore these modules have not been declared.

Table 11. Modules included in the scope of the EPD (X = declared module | ND = module not declared)

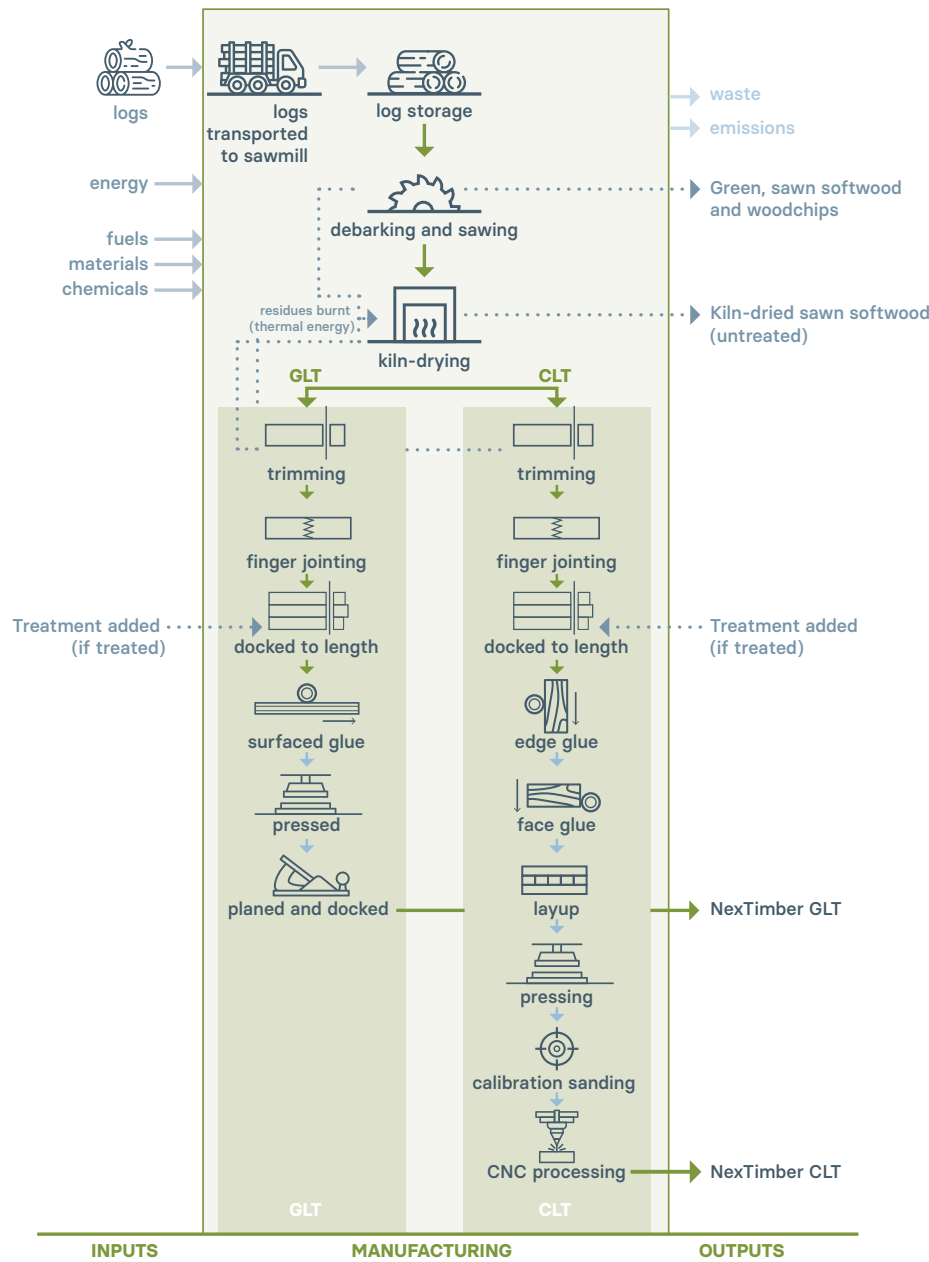
	Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage					End-of-life				Recovery		
	Raw material supply														Future reuse, recycling or energy recovery potential		
	Transport	Manufacturing		Transport	Construction Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction / demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Modules declared	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	AU	AU	AU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AU	AU	AU	AU	AU
Specific data	>90%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – products	Not relevant					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation - sites	Not relevant					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Production (Modules A1-A3)

For all timber products in this EPD, the production stage includes the forestry, sawmilling and kiln drying stages. It also includes planing and possible treatment for the applicable products.

Figure 1 shows the basic manufacturing processes for the products included within this EPD.

Figure 1. basic manufacturing processes



End-of-life

At the end of its useful life, a timber product is removed from the building and may end up recycled, reused, combusted to produce energy, or landfilled. In Australia, the most common end-of-life method is landfill, especially for treated products, which have limitations for recycling and incinerating.

The landfill scenario and three other possible end of life scenarios is described below. Each scenario assumes that 100% of the wood is sent to that scenario. To create an end-of-life mix for a given region or end use, the reader should take a weighted sum of these scenarios. Where no specific data are available, the 'landfill' scenario should be used.

Under EN 15804+A2, the carbon sequestration of timber has a net neutral impact over the whole life cycle because all sequestered carbon is released at the end-of-life stage. This means that assumptions of the decomposition of wood products and various end-of-life scenarios all have the same effect in terms of biogenic carbon.



Landfill

Emissions from landfill are dependent on the Degradable Organic Carbon fraction (DOCf).

The DOCf = 0.1% for radiata pine. This is based on bioreactor laboratory research by Wang et al. (2011) for *Pinus radiata*. The impacts associated with the landfill are declared in module C4. All landfill gas that is combusted for energy recovery (module C4) is assumed to occur in a power plant with an electrical conversion efficiency of 36% (Australian Government 2014, p. 189) and the resulting electricity receives a credit for offsetting average electricity from the Australian grid (module D) in line with EN 16485:2014 (Section 6.3.4.5).

The landfill scenario assumes the following for carbon emissions:

- Of the carbon in the wood that breaks down in landfill, 50% is methane and 50% is carbon dioxide (Australian Government 2016, Table 43).
- All carbon dioxide is released directly to the atmosphere.
- 43% of the methane is captured based on landfill gas capture in Australian landfills (Australian Government, 2021).
- Of this, one quarter (10.8% of the total) is flared, and three quarters (32.3% of the total) is used for energy recovery (Carre, 2011).
- Of the 57% of methane that is not captured, 10% (5.7% of the total) is oxidised (Australian Government, 2020, Table 43) and 90% (51.3%) is released to the atmosphere.
- In summary, for every kilogram of carbon converted to landfill gas, 74.4% is released as carbon dioxide and 25.6% is released as methane.

In accordance with EN 15804+A2, any remaining biogenic carbon not degraded (99.9% of the carbon in the wood) is modelled as an emission of biogenic CO₂ to the air. Refer to the Additional Environmental Information section for information on permanent storage of biogenic carbon in radiata pine in landfill.

Energy recovery

Untreated products may be used for energy recovery. This scenario includes shredding (module C3) and combustion with the recovered thermal energy assumed to replace thermal energy from natural gas (module D) in line with EN 16485:2014 (Section 6.3.4.5). Note that other options may also be in use within Australia, including replacement of coal, replacement of electricity, and replacement of both electricity and thermal energy (via co-generation).

Recycling

Untreated CLT/GLT may be recycled in many different ways. This scenario considers shredding and effectively downcycling into wood chips. Wood waste is chipped (module C3) and assigned credits relative to the avoided production of virgin woodchips as a co-product from sawmilling (module D). In line with the reuse scenario, the CO₂ sequestered, and energy content of the wood are assumed to leave the system boundary at C3 so that future product systems can also claim these without double-counting (EN 16485:2014, Section 6.3.4.2).

Reuse

The product is assumed to be removed from a building manually and reused with no further processing (i.e. direct reuse). Transport and wastage are excluded and only one reuse cycle is considered. The second life is assumed to be the same (or very similar) to the first, meaning that a credit is given for production of 1 m³ of timber in module D. The CO₂ sequestered, and energy content of the wood are assumed to leave the system boundary at module C3 so that future product systems can also claim these without double-counting in line with EN 16485:2014 (Section 6.3.4.2). Any further processing, waste or transport would need to be modelled and included separately.



CLT and GLT in use - artist impressions

LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY (LCI) AND ASSUMPTIONS

Energy

Thermal energy and transport fuels have been modelled using the Australian average (see Sphera, 2025.1 for documentation).

The composition of the residual electricity grid mix of South Australia is modelled in LCA FE based on published data for the financial year 1st July 2022 – 30st June 2023 (Australian Government, 2024). The Southern Australian residual electricity mix is made up of Wind 31.9%, Natural gas 30.3%, Solar 23.1%, Biogas 0.418%, Oil Products 0.252%, and Biomass 0.0152%. The remaining 14.0% is imported from Victoria. The emission factor for the South Australian residual grid mix for the GWP-GHG indicator is 0.392 kg CO₂-eq /kWh (based on EF3.1).

Forestry

Modelling of carbon flows in the forest has been performed in line with Australia's Greenhouse Gas Inventory (MfE, 2021).

Forestry is modelled as being in a steady-state, meaning that – on average – all harvested trees are replanted and that soil carbon stocks remain constant over time at the national level.

Biodegradation of forest litter and forest residues are modelled as being aerobic and therefore carbon neutral as carbon dioxide sequestered from the air during tree growth is later released back to the air as carbon dioxide.

Allocation

For refinery products, allocation is applied by mass and net calorific value. Inventories for electricity and thermal energy generation include allocation by economic value for some by-products (e.g. gypsum, boiler ash and fly ash). Allocation by energy is applied for co-generation of heat and power.

Co-products

These include shavings. As the difference in economic value of the co-products is high (>25% as per EN 15804, Section 6.4.3.2), allocation by economic value has been applied.



Primary data

The data for Sawn timber inputs to CLT and GLT were collected from the Tarpeena site. Sawn timber process data has been collected from 2021-07-01 to 2022-06-30, which was also used in the non-sibling product EPD for Timberlink Structural Softwood Timber.

The GLT and CLT production data was collected from a manufacturing site in Tarpeena and is based on reference period 2025-01-01 to 2025-12-31.

Cut-off criteria

Environmental impacts relating to personnel, infrastructure, and production equipment not directly consumed in the process are excluded from the system boundary as per the PCR (EPD International, 2019, Section 7.5.4). All other reported data were incorporated and modelled using the best available life cycle inventory data.

Representatives

Geographical

All primary and secondary data were collected specific to the countries or regions under study. Where country-specific or region-specific data were unavailable, proxy data were used. Geographical representativeness is considered to be high.

Temporal

Primary data for forestry, sawmilling, kiln-drying, planing, finger-jointing, packaging and treatment was collected for the 12 month period from 2021-07-01 to 2022-06-30. Primary data for GLT and CLT production was collected for 12 month period of 2025-01-01 to 2025-12-31. All secondary data comes from the GaBi 2025.1 databases and are representative of the years 2021-2024.

Long-term emissions (>100 years) are not taken into consideration in the impact estimate. Waste to landfill is modelled assuming a 100-year time horizon.

Technological

All primary and secondary data were modelled to be specific to the technologies or technology mixes under study. Where technology-specific data were unavailable, proxy data were used. Technological representativeness is considered to be high.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

When timber is landfilled any carbon not degraded can be expected to remain stored in the wood indefinitely under anaerobic conditions (Wang 2011 and Ximenes et al 2019). For CLT this would result in a reduction of the GWP (biogenic) and GWP (total) for module C4 for the "landfill (typical)" scenario of 811 kg CO₂ eq so that the module C4 total GWP (biogenic) is 37 kg CO₂ eq. For GLT this would result in a reduction of the GWP (biogenic) of 812 kg CO₂ eq and a module C4 total GWP biogenic of 30 kgCO₂ eq.



RESULTS FOR 1m³ OF NEXTIMBER CLT (UNTREATED)

Environmental impact indicators

Table 12. EN15804+A2 core environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL
			A1-A3	C1	C2
Climate change (total)	GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	-475	0.357	2.15
Climate change (fossil)	GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	336	0.343	2.06
Climate change (biogenic)	GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	-811	0.0143	0.0914
Climate change (land use and land use change)	GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	0.0385	8.39E-06	2.69E-05
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	1.47E-08	5.06E-14	8.67E-14
Acidification potential	AP	Mol H+ eq.	1.74	0.00185	0.00648
Eutrophication potential - freshwater	EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	0.00104	5.36E-08	3.50E-07
Eutrophication potential - marine	EP-marine	kg N eq.	1.00	9.03E-04	0.00316
Eutrophication potential - terrestrial	EP-terrestrial	Mole N eq.	8.02	0.00989	0.0349
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	4.19	0.00254	0.00628
Depletion abiotic resources – minerals & metals ¹	ADP-m&m	kg Sb eq.	1.51E-04	3.46E-09	2.58E-08
Depletion abiotic resources – fossil fuels ¹	ADP-fossil	MJ	4,830	4.67	28.4
Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption ¹	WDP	m³ world eq.	94.6	0.00129	0.00344

Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
901	-0.210	829	-536	851	-88.8	824	-336
52.4	-0.210	5.94	-536	5.37	-64.1	0	-336
848	-2.65E-04	824	-0.138	846	-24.7	824	0
0.0674	-1.58E-04	1.02E-04	-0.00624	8.89E-05	-0.0118	0	-0.0385
9.76E-11	-2.83E-12	2.44E-12	-9.13E-12	2.36E-12	-9.09E-10	0	-1.47E-08
0.195	-0.00111	0.0488	-0.0146	0.0455	-0.825	0	-1.74
3.15E-05	-7.11E-08	9.69E-07	-8.40E-06	8.82E-07	-1.85E-04	0	-0.00104
0.0548	-2.40E-04	0.0242	-0.101	0.0225	-0.508	0	-1.00
0.603	-0.00263	0.265	-1.11	0.247	-3.97	0	-8.02
0.156	-6.63E-04	0.0671	-0.107	0.0626	-2.36	0	-4.19
2.39E-06	-1.65E-08	6.81E-08	-1.86E-05	6.25E-08	-6.35E-05	0	-1.51E-04
767	-2.41	76.3	-9,630	68.7	-766	0	-4,830
31.7	-0.0876	0.0106	-0.506	0.00849	-44.3	0	-94.6

Additional environmental impact indicators

Table 13. EN15804+A2 additional environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL
			A1-A3	C1	C2
Global warming potential ²	GWP-GHG	kg CO ₂ eq	365	0.343	2.06
IPCC AR5 GWP-GHG ³	GWP-GHG (IPCC AR5)	kg CO ₂ eq	362	0.343	2.06
Respiratory inorganics	PM	Disease incidence	2.32E-05	2.34E-08	4.32E-08
Ionizing radiation - human health ⁴	IRP	kBq U235 eq	1.23	1.12E-04	2.00E-04
Ecotoxicity - freshwater ¹	ETP-fw	CTUe	1,620	1.82	5.66
Human toxicity, cancer ¹	HTP-c	CTUh	1.83E-07	2.85E-11	9.32E-11
Human toxicity, non-canc. ¹	HTP-nc	CTUh	6.87E-06	4.80E-10	1.69E-09
Land use related impacts / soil quality ¹	SQP	Dimensionless	5,510	0.00824	0.0216

Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
54.8	-0.210	5.94	-536	5.37	-83.7	0	-365
54.6	-0.210	5.94	-536	5.37	-82.2	0	-362
1.54E-06	-1.09E-08	1.20E-06	1.93E-05	1.13E-06	-1.27E-05	0	-2.32E-05
0.427	-7.53E-05	6.84E-04	-0.0851	5.02E-04	-0.175	0	-1.23
359	-0.562	16.8	-2,890	13.8	-236	0	-1,620
7.54E-09	-2.50E-11	3.36E-09	-8.72E-10	3.31E-09	-6.32E-08	0	-1.83E-07
1.45E-07	-5.63E-10	5.15E-09	4.05E-07	4.39E-09	-4.15E-06	0	-6.87E-06
53.9	-0.267	0.103	-5.91	0.0899	-36.0	0	-5,510

1 The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

2 This indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero. It has been included in the EPD following the PCR.

3 GWP-GHG (IPCC AR5) is an additional GWP100 indicator that is aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2013 Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2013), national greenhouse gas reporting frameworks in Australia and New Zealand and previous versions of the Construction Products PCR (PCR2019:14v1.11). It excludes biogenic carbon and indirect radiative forcing.

4 This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and some construction materials, is also not measured by this indicator.

RESULTS FOR 1m³ OF NEXTIMBER CLT (UNTREATED)



Resource use indicators

Table 14. Resource use indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier	PERE	MJ	7,610	0.0207	0.0517	116	-1.02	0.136	8,710	0.102	-1,910	0	-7,610
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilisation	PERM	MJ	8,720	0	0	-8.72	0	-8,720	0	-8,720	0	-8,720	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	PERT	MJ	16,300	0.0207	0.0517	107	-1.02	-8,720	8,710	-8,720	-1,910	-8,720	-16,300
Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier	PENRE	MJ	4,570	4.67	28.4	767	-2.41	76.3	-9,630	68.7	-766	0	-4,570
Non-renewable primary energy as material utilisation	PENRM	MJ	256	0	0	0	0	-256	0	-256	0	-256	0
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	PENRT	MJ	4,830	4.67	28.4	767	-2.41	-180	-9,630	-187	-766	-256	-4,830
Use of secondary material	SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	0	0
Use of renewable secondary fuels	RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,720	0	0	0	0
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water	FW	m³	1.92	2.61E-05	6.49E-05	0.547	-0.00124	2.04E-04	-0.0135	1.62E-04	-0.910	0	-1.92

Waste material and output flow indicators

Table 15. Waste material and output flow indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Hazardous waste disposed	HWD	kg	1.33E-06	6.15E-11	3.68E-10	1.15E-07	-1.32E-09	9.91E-10	-2.43E-07	8.92E-10	-1.26E-07	0	-1.33E-06
Non-hazardous waste disposed	NHWD	kg	109	9.71E-05	3.62E-04	530	-8.02E-04	0.00104	24.9	8.85E-04	-25.3	0	-109
Radioactive waste disposed	RWD	kg	0.0111	9.02E-07	2.25E-06	0.00426	-5.37E-07	7.01E-06	-4.96E-04	5.55E-06	-0.00153	0	-0.0111
Components for re-use	CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	0
Materials for recycling	MFR	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery	MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	529	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy	EEE	MJ	0	0	0	0.985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported thermal energy	EET	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS FOR 1m³ OF NEXTIMBER CLT (UNTREATED)



Biogenic carbon content

Table 16. Biogenic carbon content covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Biogenic carbon content - product	BCC-prod	kg	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-231
Biogenic carbon content - packaging	BCC-pack	kg	3.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.32

EN15804+A1 Environmental impact indicators⁵

Table 17. EN15804+A1 Environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Global warming potential (total)	GWP (EN15804+A1)	kg CO ₂ -eq.	-482	0.354	2.14	899	-0.208	829	-527	851	-85.8	824	482
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP (EN15804+A1)	kg CFC11-eq.	1.73E-08	6.04E-14	1.02E-13	1.15E-10	-3.34E-12	3.20E-12	-1.07E-11	3.11E-12	-1.07E-09	0	-1.73E-08
Acidification potential of land and water	AP (EN15804+A1)	kg SO ₂ -eq.	1.25	0.00129	0.00444	0.153	-9.07E-04	0.0337	0.0331	0.0314	-0.586	0	-1.25
Eutrophication potential	EP (EN15804+A1)	kg PO ₄ ³⁻ -eq.	0.376	3.03E-04	0.00107	0.0192	-8.28E-05	0.00810	-0.0344	0.00754	-0.192	0	-0.376
Photochemical ozone creation potential	POCP (EN15804+A1)	kg C ₂ H ₄ -eq.	0.865	1.33E-04	-0.00168	0.0102	-4.90E-05	0.00327	0.0990	0.00301	-0.539	0	-0.865
Abiotic depletion potential – elements	ADP-elements (EN15804+A1)	kg Sb-eq.	1.51E-04	3.47E-09	2.59E-08	2.42E-06	-1.65E-08	6.82E-08	-1.86E-05	6.26E-08	-6.33E-05	0	-1.51E-04
Abiotic depletion potential – fossil fuels	ADP-fossil fuels (EN15804+A1)	MJ	4,770	4.64	28.2	750	-2.40	75.8	-9,630	68.3	-756	0	-4,770

5 While the indicators and characterisation methods are from EN15804:2012+A1:2013, other LCA rules for the study (system boundaries, allocation, etc.) are according to EN15804:2012+A2:2019; i.e. this study does not claim that the results for the “A1 indicators” are compliant with EN15804:2012+A1:2013.



RESULTS FOR 1m³ OF NEXTIMBER CLT (TREATED)

Environmental impact indicators

Table 18. EN15804+A2 core environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon- struction	Transport to EOL
			A1-A3	C1	C2
Climate change (total)	GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	-397	0.357	2.15
Climate change (fossil)	GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	413	0.343	2.06
Climate change (biogenic)	GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	-811	0.0143	0.0914
Climate change (land use and land use change)	GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	0.0594	8.39E-06	2.69E-05
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	1.49E-08	5.06E-14	8.67E-14
Acidification potential	AP	Mol H+ eq.	1.94	0.00185	0.00648
Eutrophication potential - freshwater	EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	0.00113	5.36E-08	3.50E-07
Eutrophication potential - marine	EP-marine	kg N eq.	1.05	9.03E-04	0.00316
Eutrophication potential - terrestrial	EP-terrestrial	Mole N eq.	8.53	0.00989	0.0349
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	18.8	0.00254	0.00628
Depletion abiotic resources – minerals & metals ¹	ADP-m&m	kg Sb eq.	3.13E-04	3.46E-09	2.58E-08
Depletion abiotic resources – fossil fuels ¹	ADP-fossil	MJ	7,380	4.67	28.4
Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption ¹	WDP	m³ world eq.	108	0.00129	0.00344

Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
901	-0.210	829	-536	851	-88.8	824	-413
52.4	-0.210	5.94	-536	5.37	-64.1	0	-413
848	-2.65E-04	824	-0.138	846	-24.7	824	0
0.0674	-1.58E-04	1.02E-04	-0.00624	8.89E-05	-0.0118	0	-0.0594
9.76E-11	-2.83E-12	2.44E-12	-9.13E-12	2.36E-12	-9.09E-10	0	-1.49E-08
0.195	-0.00111	0.0488	-0.0146	0.0455	-0.825	0	-1.94
3.15E-05	-7.11E-08	9.69E-07	-8.40E-06	8.82E-07	-1.85E-04	0	-0.00113
0.0548	-2.40E-04	0.0242	-0.101	0.0225	-0.508	0	-1.05
0.603	-0.00263	0.265	-1.11	0.247	-3.97	0	-8.53
0.156	-6.63E-04	0.0671	-0.107	0.0626	-2.36	0	-18.8
2.39E-06	-1.65E-08	6.81E-08	-1.86E-05	6.25E-08	-6.35E-05	0	-3.13E-04
767	-2.41	76.3	-9,630	68.7	-766	0	-7,380
31.7	-0.0876	0.0106	-0.506	0.00849	-44.3	0	-108

Additional environmental impact indicators

Table 19. EN15804+A2 additional environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon- struction	Transport to EOL
			A1-A3	C1	C2
Global warming potential ²	GWP-GHG	kg CO ₂ eq	442	0.343	2.06
IPCC AR5 GWP-GHG ³	GWP-GHG (IPCC AR5)	kg CO ₂ eq	440	0.343	2.06
Respiratory inorganics	PM	Disease incidence	2.51E-05	2.34E-08	4.32E-08
Ionizing radiation - human health ⁴	IRP	kBq U235 eq	2.04	1.12E-04	2.00E-04
Ecotoxicity - freshwater ¹	ETP-fw	CTUe	3,230	1.82	5.66
Human toxicity, cancer ¹	HTP-c	CTUh	1.04E-05	2.85E-11	9.32E-11
Human toxicity, non-canc. ¹	HTP-nc	CTUh	1.34E-05	4.80E-10	1.69E-09
Land use related impacts / soil quality ¹	SQP	Dimensionless	5,550	0.00824	0.0216

Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
54.8	-0.210	5.94	-536	5.37	-83.7	0	-442
54.6	-0.210	5.94	-536	5.37	-82.2	0	-440
1.54E-06	-1.09E-08	1.20E-06	1.93E-05	1.13E-06	-1.27E-05	0	-2.51E-05
0.427	-7.53E-05	6.84E-04	-0.0851	5.02E-04	-0.175	0	-2.04
359	-0.562	16.8	-2,890	13.8	-236	0	-3,230
7.54E-09	-2.50E-11	3.36E-09	-8.72E-10	3.31E-09	-6.32E-08	0	-1.04E-05
1.45E-07	-5.63E-10	5.15E-09	4.05E-07	4.39E-09	-4.15E-06	0	-1.34E-05
53.9	-0.267	0.103	-5.91	0.0899	-36.0	0	-5,550

1 The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

2 This indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero. It has been included in the EPD following the PCR.

3 GWP-GHG (IPCC AR5) is an additional GWP100 indicator that is aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2013 Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2013), national greenhouse gas reporting frameworks in Australia and New Zealand and previous versions of the Construction Products PCR (PCR2019:14v1.11). It excludes biogenic carbon and indirect radiative forcing.

4 This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and some construction materials, is also not measured by this indicator.

RESULTS FOR 1m³ OF NEXTIMBER CLT (TREATED)



Resource use indicators

Table 20. Resource use indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier	PERE	MJ	7,690	0.0207	0.0517	116	-1.02	0.136	8,710	0.102	-1,910	0	-7,690
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilisation	PERM	MJ	8,720	0	0	-8.72	0	-8,720	0	-8,720	0	-8,720	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	PERT	MJ	16,400	0.0207	0.0517	107	-1.02	-8,720	8,710	-8,720	-1,910	-8,720	-16,400
Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier	PENRE	MJ	7,120	4.67	28.4	767	-2.41	76.3	-9,630	68.7	-766	0	-7,120
Non-renewable primary energy as material utilisation	PENRM	MJ	256	0	0	0	0	-256	0	-256	0	-256	0
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	PENRT	MJ	7,380	4.67	28.4	767	-2.41	-180	-9,630	-187	-766	-256	-7,380
Use of secondary material	SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	0	0
Use of renewable secondary fuels	RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,720	0	0	0	0
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water	FW	m³	2.19	2.61E-05	6.49E-05	0.547	-0.00124	2.04E-04	-0.0135	1.62E-04	-0.910	0	-2.19

Waste material and output flow indicators

Table 21. Waste material and output flow indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Hazardous waste disposed	HWD	kg	1.95E-06	6.15E-11	3.68E-10	1.15E-07	-1.32E-09	9.91E-10	-2.43E-07	8.92E-10	-1.26E-07	0	-1.95E-06
Non-hazardous waste disposed	NHWD	kg	110	9.71E-05	3.62E-04	530	-8.02E-04	0.00104	24.9	8.85E-04	-25.3	0	-110
Radioactive waste disposed	RWD	kg	0.0172	9.02E-07	2.25E-06	0.00426	-5.37E-07	7.01E-06	-4.96E-04	5.55E-06	-0.00153	0	-0.0172
Components for re-use	CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	0
Materials for recycling	MFR	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery	MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	529	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy	EEE	MJ	0	0	0	0.985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported thermal energy	EET	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



RESULTS FOR 1m³ OF NEXTIMBER CLT (TREATED)

Biogenic carbon content

Table 22. Biogenic carbon content covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Biogenic carbon content - product	BCC-prod	kg	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-231
Biogenic carbon content - packaging	BCC-pack	kg	3.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.32

EN15804+A1 Environmental impact indicators⁵

Table 23. EN15804+A1 Environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Global warming potential (total)	GWP (EN15804+A1)	kg CO ₂ -eq.	-407	0.354	2.14	899	-0.208	829	-527	851	-85.8	824	407
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP (EN15804+A1)	kg CFC11-eq.	1.75E-08	6.04E-14	1.02E-13	1.15E-10	-3.34E-12	3.20E-12	-1.07E-11	3.11E-12	-1.07E-09	0	-1.75E-08
Acidification potential of land and water	AP (EN15804+A1)	kg SO ₂ -eq.	1.41	0.00129	0.00444	0.153	-9.07E-04	0.0337	0.0331	0.0314	-0.586	0	-1.41
Eutrophication potential	EP (EN15804+A1)	kg PO ₄ ³⁻ -eq.	0.393	3.03E-04	0.00107	0.0192	-8.28E-05	0.00810	-0.0344	0.00754	-0.192	0	-0.393
Photochemical ozone creation potential	POCP (EN15804+A1)	kg C ₂ H ₄ -eq.	9.42	1.33E-04	-0.00168	0.0102	-4.90E-05	0.00327	0.0990	0.00301	-0.539	0	-9.42
Abiotic depletion potential – elements	ADP-elements (EN15804+A1)	kg Sb-eq.	3.13E-04	3.47E-09	2.59E-08	2.42E-06	-1.65E-08	6.82E-08	-1.86E-05	6.26E-08	-6.33E-05	0	-3.13E-04
Abiotic depletion potential – fossil fuels	ADP-fossil fuels (EN15804+A1)	MJ	7,260	4.64	28.2	750	-2.40	75.8	-9,630	68.3	-756	0	-7,260

⁵ While the indicators and characterisation methods are from EN15804:2012+A1:2013, other LCA rules for the study (system boundaries, allocation, etc.) are according to EN15804:2012+A2:2019; i.e. this study does not claim that the results for the “A1 indicators” are compliant with EN15804:2012+A1:2013.



RESULTS FOR 1m³ OF NEXTIMBER GLT (UNTREATED)

Environmental impact indicators

Table 24. EN15804+A2 core environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon- struction	Transport to EOL
			A1-A3	C1	C2
Climate change (total)	GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	-612	0.356	2.15
Climate change (fossil)	GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	209	0.342	2.06
Climate change (biogenic)	GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	-821	0.0143	0.0911
Climate change (land use and land use change)	GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	0.0298	8.36E-06	2.68E-05
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	8.14E-09	5.04E-14	8.64E-14
Acidification potential	AP	Mol H+ eq.	1.25	0.00185	0.00646
Eutrophication potential - freshwater	EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	8.48E-04	5.34E-08	3.49E-07
Eutrophication potential - marine	EP-marine	kg N eq.	0.741	9.00E-04	0.00315
Eutrophication potential - terrestrial	EP-terrestrial	Mole N eq.	5.85	0.00986	0.0348
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	3.20	0.00253	0.00626
Depletion abiotic resources – minerals & metals ¹	ADP-m&m	kg Sb eq.	1.08E-04	3.45E-09	2.58E-08
Depletion abiotic resources – fossil fuels ¹	ADP-fossil	MJ	3,020	4.65	28.3
Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption ¹	WDP	m³ world eq.	58.6	0.00128	0.00343

Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
904	-0.211	840	-539	854	-88.6	834	-209
52.7	-0.210	5.92	-539	5.35	-64.0	0	-209
851	-2.66E-04	834	-0.139	849	-24.7	834	0
0.0676	-1.58E-04	1.02E-04	-0.00630	8.86E-05	-0.0117	0	-0.0298
9.81E-11	-2.84E-12	2.43E-12	-9.18E-12	2.35E-12	-9.07E-10	0	-8.14E-09
0.196	-0.00112	0.0487	-0.0261	0.0454	-0.824	0	-1.25
3.16E-05	-7.13E-08	9.66E-07	-8.46E-06	8.79E-07	-1.85E-04	0	-8.48E-04
0.0550	-2.41E-04	0.0241	-0.107	0.0224	-0.507	0	-0.741
0.605	-0.00264	0.264	-1.17	0.246	-3.97	0	-5.85
0.157	-6.65E-04	0.0669	-0.122	0.0624	-2.36	0	-3.20
2.40E-06	-1.65E-08	6.79E-08	-1.87E-05	6.23E-08	-6.34E-05	0	-1.08E-04
772	-2.42	76.0	-9,690	68.5	-765	0	-3,020
31.9	-0.0879	0.0105	-0.510	0.00846	-44.2	0	-58.6

Additional environmental impact indicators

Table 25. EN15804+A2 additional environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon- struction	Transport to EOL
			A1-A3	C1	C2
Global warming potential ²	GWP-GHG	kg CO ₂ eq	232	0.342	2.06
IPCC AR5 GWP-GHG ³	GWP-GHG (IPCC AR5)	kg CO ₂ eq	230	0.342	2.06
Respiratory inorganics	PM	Disease incidence	1.69E-05	2.33E-08	4.30E-08
Ionizing radiation - human health ⁴	IRP	kBq U235 eq	0.894	1.12E-04	2.00E-04
Ecotoxicity - freshwater ¹	ETP-fw	CTUe	1,030	1.81	5.64
Human toxicity, cancer ¹	HTP-c	CTUh	1.26E-07	2.84E-11	9.29E-11
Human toxicity, non-canc. ¹	HTP-nc	CTUh	5.30E-06	4.78E-10	1.69E-09
Land use related impacts / soil quality ¹	SQP	Dimensionless	4,420	0.00821	0.0215

Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
55.1	-0.211	5.92	-539	5.35	-83.6	0	-232
54.9	-0.211	5.92	-540	5.35	-82.1	0	-230
1.54E-06	-1.09E-08	1.19E-06	1.92E-05	1.13E-06	-1.27E-05	0	-1.69E-05
0.429	-7.55E-05	6.82E-04	-0.0857	5.01E-04	-0.175	0	-0.894
361	-0.564	16.7	-2,900	13.8	-235	0	-1,030
7.58E-09	-2.51E-11	3.34E-09	-1.60E-09	3.30E-09	-6.31E-08	0	-1.26E-07
1.46E-07	-5.65E-10	5.13E-09	4.02E-07	4.37E-09	-4.14E-06	0	-5.30E-06
54.0	-0.268	0.103	-5.96	0.0896	-35.9	0	-4,420

1 The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

2 This indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero. It has been included in the EPD following the PCR.

3 GWP-GHG (IPCC AR5) is an additional GWP100 indicator that is aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2013 Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2013), national greenhouse gas reporting frameworks in Australia and New Zealand and previous versions of the Construction Products PCR (PCR2019:14v1.11). It excludes biogenic carbon and indirect radiative forcing.

4 This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and some construction materials, is also not measured by this indicator.

RESULTS FOR 1m³ OF NEXTIMBER GLT (UNTREATED)



Resource use indicators

Table 26. Resource use indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier	PERE	MJ	4,780	0.0206	0.0516	116	-1.03	0.135	8,770	0.102	-1,910	0	-4,780
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilisation	PERM	MJ	8,770	0	0	-8.77	0	-8,770	0	-8,770	0	-8,770	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	PERT	MJ	13,600	0.0206	0.0516	108	-1.03	-8,770	8,770	-8,770	-1,910	-8,770	-13,600
Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier	PENRE	MJ	2,830	4.65	28.3	772	-2.42	76.0	-9,690	68.5	-765	0	-2,830
Non-renewable primary energy as material utilisation	PENRM	MJ	182	0	0	0	0	-182	0	-182	0	-182	0
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	PENRT	MJ	3,020	4.65	28.3	772	-2.42	-106	-9,690	-114	-765	-182	-3,020
Use of secondary material	SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	528	0	0
Use of renewable secondary fuels	RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,770	0	0	0	0
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water	FW	m³	1.24	2.60E-05	6.47E-05	0.550	-0.00124	2.04E-04	-0.0136	1.62E-04	-0.908	0	-1.24

Waste material and output flow indicators

Table 27. Waste material and output flow indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Hazardous waste disposed	HWD	kg	8.60E-07	6.13E-11	3.67E-10	1.16E-07	-1.32E-09	9.88E-10	-2.45E-07	8.89E-10	-1.26E-07	0	-8.60E-07
Non-hazardous waste disposed	NHWD	kg	102	9.68E-05	3.61E-04	528	-8.05E-04	0.00104	24.8	8.83E-04	-25.3	0	-102
Radioactive waste disposed	RWD	kg	0.00805	9.00E-07	2.24E-06	0.00428	-5.39E-07	6.98E-06	-5.00E-04	5.53E-06	-0.00153	0	-0.00805
Components for re-use	CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	528	0
Materials for recycling	MFR	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	528	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery	MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	528	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy	EEE	MJ	0	0	0	0.988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported thermal energy	EET	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS FOR 1m³ OF NEXTIMBER GLT (UNTREATED)



Biogenic carbon content

Table 28. Biogenic carbon content covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Biogenic carbon content - product	BCC-prod	kg	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-231
Biogenic carbon content - packaging	BCC-pack	kg	3.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.32

EN15804+A1 Environmental impact indicators⁵

Table 29. EN15804+A1 Environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Global warming potential (total)	GWP (EN15804+A1)	kg CO ₂ -eq.	-617	0.353	2.13	902	-0.209	840	-531	854	-85.7	834	617
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP (EN15804+A1)	kg CFC11-eq.	9.59E-09	6.02E-14	1.02E-13	1.16E-10	-3.35E-12	3.19E-12	-1.08E-11	3.10E-12	-1.07E-09	0	-9.59E-09
Acidification potential of land and water	AP (EN15804+A1)	kg SO ₂ -eq.	0.894	0.00128	0.00442	0.153	-9.10E-04	0.0336	0.0252	0.0313	-0.584	0	-0.894
Eutrophication potential	EP (EN15804+A1)	kg PO ₄ ³⁻ -eq.	0.280	3.02E-04	0.00107	0.0192	-8.31E-05	0.00807	-0.0363	0.00751	-0.192	0	-0.280
Photochemical ozone creation potential	POCP (EN15804+A1)	kg C ₂ H ₄ -eq.	0.681	1.33E-04	-0.00168	0.0102	-4.92E-05	0.00325	0.0980	0.00300	-0.538	0	-0.681
Abiotic depletion potential – elements	ADP-elements (EN15804+A1)	kg Sb-eq.	1.07E-04	3.45E-09	2.58E-08	2.43E-06	-1.65E-08	6.80E-08	-1.87E-05	6.24E-08	-6.33E-05	0	-1.07E-04
Abiotic depletion potential – fossil fuels	ADP-fossil fuels (EN15804+A1)	MJ	2,980	4.63	28.1	754	-2.41	75.5	-9,690	68.0	-755	0	-2,980

5 While the indicators and characterisation methods are from EN15804:2012+A1:2013, other LCA rules for the study (system boundaries, allocation, etc.) are according to EN15804:2012+A2:2019; i.e. this study does not claim that the results for the “A1 indicators” are compliant with EN15804:2012+A1:2013.



RESULTS FOR 1m³ OF NEXTIMBER GLT (TREATED)

Environmental impact indicators

Table 30. EN15804+A2 core environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL
			A1-A3	C1	C2
Climate change (total)	GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	-547	0.356	2.15
Climate change (fossil)	GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	274	0.342	2.06
Climate change (biogenic)	GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	-821	0.0143	0.0911
Climate change (land use and land use change)	GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	0.0474	8.36E-06	2.68E-05
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	8.32E-09	5.04E-14	8.64E-14
Acidification potential	AP	Mol H+ eq.	1.41	0.00185	0.00646
Eutrophication potential - freshwater	EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	9.25E-04	5.34E-08	3.49E-07
Eutrophication potential - marine	EP-marine	kg N eq.	0.781	9.00E-04	0.00315
Eutrophication potential - terrestrial	EP-terrestrial	Mole N eq.	6.28	0.00986	0.0348
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	15.5	0.00253	0.00626
Depletion abiotic resources – minerals & metals ¹	ADP-m&m	kg Sb eq.	2.44E-04	3.45E-09	2.58E-08
Depletion abiotic resources – fossil fuels ¹	ADP-fossil	MJ	5,160	4.65	28.3
Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption ¹	WDP	m³ world eq.	69.8	0.00128	0.00343

Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
904	-0.211	840	-539	854	-88.6	834	-274
52.7	-0.210	5.92	-539	5.35	-64.0	0	-274
851	-2.66E-04	834	-0.139	849	-24.7	834	0
0.0676	-1.58E-04	1.02E-04	-0.00630	8.86E-05	-0.0117	0	-0.0474
9.81E-11	-2.84E-12	2.43E-12	-9.18E-12	2.35E-12	-9.07E-10	0	-8.32E-09
0.196	-0.00112	0.0487	-0.0261	0.0454	-0.824	0	-1.41
3.16E-05	-7.13E-08	9.66E-07	-8.46E-06	8.79E-07	-1.85E-04	0	-9.25E-04
0.0550	-2.41E-04	0.0241	-0.107	0.0224	-0.507	0	-0.781
0.605	-0.00264	0.264	-1.17	0.246	-3.97	0	-6.28
0.157	-6.65E-04	0.0669	-0.122	0.0624	-2.36	0	-15.5
2.40E-06	-1.65E-08	6.79E-08	-1.87E-05	6.23E-08	-6.34E-05	0	-2.44E-04
772	-2.42	76.0	-9,690	68.5	-765	0	-5,160
31.9	-0.0879	0.0105	-0.510	0.00846	-44.2	0	-69.8

Additional environmental impact indicators

Table 31. EN15804+A2 additional environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL
			A1-A3	C1	C2
Global warming potential ²	GWP-GHG	kg CO ₂ eq	297	0.342	2.06
IPCC AR5 GWP-GHG ³	GWP-GHG (IPCC AR5)	kg CO ₂ eq	296	0.342	2.06
Respiratory inorganics	PM	Disease incidence	1.85E-05	2.33E-08	4.30E-08
Ionizing radiation - human health ⁴	IRP	kBq U235 eq	1.57	1.12E-04	2.00E-04
Ecotoxicity - freshwater ¹	ETP-fw	CTUe	2,380	1.81	5.64
Human toxicity, cancer ¹	HTP-c	CTUh	8.72E-06	2.84E-11	9.29E-11
Human toxicity, non-canc. ¹	HTP-nc	CTUh	1.08E-05	4.78E-10	1.69E-09
Land use related impacts / soil quality ¹	SQP	Dimensionless	4,450	0.00821	0.0215

Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
55.1	-0.211	5.92	-539	5.35	-83.6	0	-297
54.9	-0.211	5.92	-540	5.35	-82.1	0	-296
1.54E-06	-1.09E-08	1.19E-06	1.92E-05	1.13E-06	-1.27E-05	0	-1.85E-05
0.429	-7.55E-05	6.82E-04	-0.0857	5.01E-04	-0.175	0	-1.57
361	-0.564	16.7	-2,900	13.8	-235	0	-2,380
7.58E-09	-2.51E-11	3.34E-09	-1.60E-09	3.30E-09	-6.31E-08	0	-8.72E-06
1.46E-07	-5.65E-10	5.13E-09	4.02E-07	4.37E-09	-4.14E-06	0	-1.08E-05
54.0	-0.268	0.103	-5.96	0.0896	-35.9	0	-4,450

1 The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

2 This indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero. It has been included in the EPD following the PCR.

3 GWP-GHG (IPCC AR5) is an additional GWP100 indicator that is aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2013 Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2013), national greenhouse gas reporting frameworks in Australia and New Zealand and previous versions of the Construction Products PCR (PCR2019:14v1.11). It excludes biogenic carbon and indirect radiative forcing.

4 This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and some construction materials, is also not measured by this indicator.

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Resource use indicators

Table 32. Resource use indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon- struction	Transport to EOL
			A1-A3	C1	C2
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier	PERE	MJ	4,850	0.0206	0.0516
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilisation	PERM	MJ	8,770	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	PERT	MJ	13,600	0.0206	0.0516
Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier	PENRE	MJ	4,980	4.65	28.3
Non-renewable primary energy as material utilisation	PENRM	MJ	182	0	0
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	PENRT	MJ	5,160	4.65	28.3
Use of secondary material	SM	kg	0	0	0
Use of renewable secondary fuels	RSF	MJ	0	0	0
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	NRSF	MJ	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water	FW	m³	1.47	2.60E-05	6.47E-05

Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
116	-1.03	0.135	8,770	0.102	-1,910	0	-4,850
-8.77	0	-8,770	0	-8,770	0	-8,770	0
108	-1.03	-8,770	8,770	-8,770	-1,910	-8,770	-13,600
772	-2.42	76.0	-9,690	68.5	-765	0	-4,980
0	0	-182	0	-182	0	-182	0
772	-2.42	-106	-9,690	-114	-765	-182	-5,160
0	0	0	0	0	528	0	0
0	0	0	8,770	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	182	0	0	0	0
0.550	-0.00124	2.04E-04	-0.0136	1.62E-04	-0.908	0	-1.47

Waste material and output flow indicators

Table 33. Waste material and output flow indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon- struction	Transport to EOL
			A1-A3	C1	C2
Hazardous waste disposed	HWD	kg	1.38E-06	6.13E-11	3.67E-10
Non-hazardous waste disposed	NHWD	kg	103	9.68E-05	3.61E-04
Radioactive waste disposed	RWD	kg	0.0132	9.00E-07	2.24E-06
Components for re-use	CRU	kg	0	0	0
Materials for recycling	MFR	kg	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery	MER	kg	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy	EEE	MJ	0	0	0
Exported thermal energy	EET	MJ	0	0	0

Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
1.16E-07	-1.32E-09	9.88E-10	-2.45E-07	8.89E-10	-1.26E-07	0	-1.38E-06
528	-8.05E-04	0.00104	24.8	8.83E-04	-25.3	0	-103
0.00428	-5.39E-07	6.98E-06	-5.00E-04	5.53E-06	-0.00153	0	-0.0132
0	0	0	0	0	0	528	0
0	0	0	0	528	0	0	0
0	0	528	0	0	0	0	0
0.988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS FOR 1m³ OF NEXTIMBER GLT (TREATED)



Biogenic carbon content

Table 34. Biogenic carbon content covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Biogenic carbon content - product	BCC-prod	kg	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-231
Biogenic carbon content - packaging	BCC-pack	kg	3.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.32

EN15804+A1 Environmental impact indicators⁵

Table 35. EN15804+A1 Environmental impact indicators covering modules A1-3, C1-4 and D

Indicator	Abbr	Unit	Production CLT	Decon-struction	Transport to EOL	Landfill (typical)		Energy recovery		Recycling		Reuse	
			A1-A3	C1	C2	C4	D	C3	D	C3	D	C3	D
Global warming potential (total)	GWP (EN15804+A1)	kg CO ₂ -eq.	-554	0.353	2.13	902	-0.209	840	-531	854	-85.7	834	554
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP (EN15804+A1)	kg CFC11-eq.	9.80E-09	6.02E-14	1.02E-13	1.16E-10	-3.35E-12	3.19E-12	-1.08E-11	3.10E-12	-1.07E-09	0	-9.80E-09
Acidification potential of land and water	AP (EN15804+A1)	kg SO ₂ -eq.	1.03	0.00128	0.00442	0.153	-9.10E-04	0.0336	0.0252	0.0313	-0.584	0	-1.03
Eutrophication potential	EP (EN15804+A1)	kg PO ₄ ³⁻ -eq.	0.295	3.02E-04	0.00107	0.0192	-8.31E-05	0.00807	-0.0363	0.00751	-0.192	0	-0.295
Photochemical ozone creation potential	POCP (EN15804+A1)	kg C ₂ H ₄ -eq.	7.88	1.33E-04	-0.00168	0.0102	-4.92E-05	0.00325	0.0980	0.00300	-0.538	0	-7.88
Abiotic depletion potential – elements	ADP-elements (EN15804+A1)	kg Sb-eq.	2.44E-04	3.45E-09	2.58E-08	2.43E-06	-1.65E-08	6.80E-08	-1.87E-05	6.24E-08	-6.33E-05	0	-2.44E-04
Abiotic depletion potential – fossil fuels	ADP-fossil fuels (EN15804+A1)	MJ	5,070	4.63	28.1	754	-2.41	75.5	-9,690	68.0	-755	0	-5,070

5 While the indicators and characterisation methods are from EN15804:2012+A1:2013, other LCA rules for the study (system boundaries, allocation, etc.) are according to EN15804:2012+A2:2019; i.e. this study does not claim that the results for the “A1 indicators” are compliant with EN15804:2012+A1:2013.

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PROGRAMME-RELATED INFORMATION AND VERIFICATION

Declaration owner	Timberlink Australia Pty Ltd	
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Reference year	2025-01-01 to 2025-12-31	
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PCR	Product Category Rule(PCR) 2019:14 Construction products v1.11, EPD International 2021-02-05	
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Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involved third-party verifier	☐ yes ☒ no	
Version history:	V1.0: Original EPD, S-P-07432 V1.1. April 2024: Treated GLT results updated to use of LOSP treated timber inputs from Tarpeena. Treated CLT product added. S-P-07432 V2.0: August 2026: Update of GLT and CLT manufacturing data based on the reference period of 2025-01-01 to 2025-12-31. Update of LCA FE (formerly known as Gabi database from version CUP2021.2 to CUP2025.1.	

An Environmental Product Declaration, or EPD, is a standardised and verified way of quantifying the environmental impacts of a product based on a consistent set of rules known as a PCR (Product Category Rules).

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