Sustainable Minds®

Transparency Report

TOTO_®

Ultramax

MS854114E - Eco Ultramax MS604114CEFG - Ultramax II MS604114CUFG - Ultramax II 1G®

elegant design and TOTO's dedication to respecting water. The Ultramax HET Eco Ultramax which utilizes TOTO's E-Height Ultramax II with TOTO's Tornado



Performance Dashboard



Wide 3" flush valve is 125% larger than conventional 2" flush valves

Wide 2-1/8" computer designed, fully glazed trapway

Sleek, high profile one-piece toilet

Complete with SoftClose® seat, or upgrade to Washlet®

ADA compliant (Ultramax II and Ultramax II 1G)

Visit TOTO for more product specifications:

Eco Ultramax - MS854114E, MS854114EG

Ultramax II – MS604114CEF, MS604114CEFG, MS604114CEFRG

Ultramax II 1G - MS604114CUFG

CSI MasterFormat™ #22 41 13.13

Environmental performance

Improved by:

Lower water use

50% of all electricity from renewable resources Kiln exhaust heat reused to power product dryers

Upcycling of post industrial porcelain waste into ceramic floor tile

Certifications & rating systems:

WaterSense® certified

CALGreen® compliant

Declare[™] label

Contributes to earning credits in LEED®

See LCA results & interpretation

See material health results & interpretation



TOTO PeoplePlanetWater Smart Fact: TOTO donates all unusable, cracked ceramic tiles to Crossville Tile to be recycled and re-used







SM Transparency Report™ + Material Health Overview

VERIFICATION LCA NSE 3rd party verified Self-declared

Transparency Report

Certified **NSE**

Self-declared

Material evaluation

3rd party verified

Self-declared



Validity: 09/17/15 - 09/17/18 TOT - 09/17/15 - 011

The LCA and Report are independently verified and certified to the SM Transparency Report Framework and ISO 14025.

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The material health evaluation is self-declared and done in accordance with the Manufacturers **Guide to Declare.**

International Living Future Institute

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Contact us

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Transparency Report



LCA & material health results & interpretation

TOTO_®

Ultramax[®] MS854114E, MS604114CEFG, & MS604114CUFG

Life cycle assessment

Scope

♥ Cradle to grave ○ Cradle to gate with options ○ Cradle to gate

Functional unit

One toilet in a U.S. household that functions for 10 years. The period of 10 years is modeled as the period of application based on the average economical lifespan for residential applications. The technical lifespan is longer. The economical lifespan of commercial applications can be longer or lower due to aesthetic replacements or more intense use. The implication is that the LCA model assumes that the application ends at year 10 and that the materials will be treated in an end-of-life scenario.

Reference service life: 10 years Data reporting period: 2012-2013

Default use phase scenario

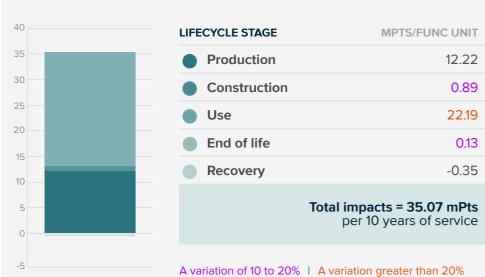
Eco Ultramax MS854114E and Ultramax II MS604114CEFG: 10 years of service in a U.S. household with 1.28 gallon/use and 5.1 flushes/day and 2.6 people resulting in 61,951 gallons.

Ultramax II 1G MS604114CUFG: 10 years of service in a U.S. household with an average of 1.0 gallon/use and 5.1 flushes/day and 2.6 people resulting in approximately 48,399 gallons.

PART MATERIAL

Material composition greater than 1% by weight

Ceramic	Ceramic	83.6%		
Packaging	Packaging Cardboard			
Seat	Polypropylene	4.7%		
	Other	1.6%		
Total impacts by life cycle stages [mPts/func unit]				



What's causing the greatest impacts

All lifecycle stages

The use stage and the production stage are equally important and dominate the results for all impact categories. The impact of the use stage is mostly due to the embedded energy arising

from acquisition, treatment and distribution of the water used during the operation of the product. The production stage has the most significant contributions to fossil fuel depletion (mostly defined by crude oil, hard coal and natural gas extraction activities as well as polypropylene manufacturing), non-carcinogenics (mostly defined by zinc production and processing, the natural gas used at the kiln and the disposal of hard coal ash) and ecotoxicity (mainly caused by electricity production, the disposal of slags and hard coal ash as well as zinc and copper production and processing).

The contributions covered under the construction/installation stage are mostly associated with the product delivery to the market and the disposal of packaging materials, mainly corrugated cardboard. The recovery stage includes recycling processes and benefits by preventing the need to produce primary materials. Recycling is a relevant factor for some of the impact categories, offsetting a portion of the impacts caused by production. Additionally, the delivery of the product to the construction/installation site as well as the processes for dismantling the product and final waste treatment during the end of life stage are slightly relevant in the majority of the impact categories.

The ceramic parts dominate the material contribution except for

AVG. % WT.

Production stage

eutrophication and non-carcinogenics. Corrugated board has major contributions to the eutrophication and non-

carcinogenics impact categories. The die casting of zinc has a significant contribution to the non-carcinogenic impact category. The injection molding process has a significant contribution to the carcinogenics impact category while the steel parts have a significant contribution to fossil fuel depletion. The remaining parts and processes contribute between 7% and 18% of the overall impacts in the rest of the categories.

Sensitivity analysis

The deviations at the production stage are a combination of the variation in amount of the ceramic component of the two products (10-20% deviation) caused by the differences in the firing yield and production efficiency. Use phase deviations (over 20%) are a result of differences in the product's water consumption and associated operational energy use. The Ultramax II 1G uses 22% less water than the other two Ultramax versions: The Eco Ultramax and Ultramax II. The deviations at the construction/installation and end of life stages are mainly due to the weight difference of the finished product after packaging, which is driven by the difference in the ceramic component weight in the two products.

Multi-product weighted average Results represent the weighted average using production volumes for the

products covered. Variations of specific products for differences of 10-20% against the average are indicated in purple; differences greater than 20% are indicated in red. A difference greater than 10% is considered significant. TOTO PeoplePlanetWater... programs improving

environmental performance Dual-Max®, E-Max®, Tornado Flush™, 1G®, and EcoPower®

- technologies reduce water consumption in the use phase Energy efficiency programs optimize the firing process
- 50% electricity from renewable energy
- 100% of post-industrial ceramic waste is recycled
- See how we make it greener

LCA results LIFECYCLE STAGE

A1 Raw Materials	A4 Transportation/ Delivery	B1 Use	C1 Deconstruction/ Demolition	D1 Recycling
A2 Transportation	A5 Construction/ Installation	B2 Maintenance	C2 Transportation	D2 Recovery
A3 Manufacturing		B3 Repair	C3 Waste processing	D3 Reuse
		B4 Replacement	C4 Disposal	
		B5 Refurbishment		
		B6 Operational energy use		
		B7 Operational water use		
RILLING				
	A2 Transportation A3 Manufacturing	A2 Transportation A5 Construction/Installation A3 Manufacturing	Delivery A2 Transportation A5 Construction/ Installation B3 Repair B4 Replacement B5 Refurbishment B6 Operational energy use B7 Operational water use	Delivery A2 Transportation A5 Construction/ Installation B2 Maintenance C2 Transportation C3 Waste processing C4 Disposal B5 Refurbishment B6 Operational energy use B7 Operational water use

SM 2013 Learn about SM Single Score results

Impacts per 10 years of service	12.22 mPts	0.89 mPts	22.19 mPts	0.13 mPts	-0.35 mPts
Materials or processes contributing >20% to total impacts in each lifecycle stage	Ceramic parts production as well as raw materials transport.	Transportation of the product to installation site or consumer and disposal of packaging.	Volume of water use during the operation of the product and the embedded energy use (such as electricity) in the water used.	Transport to waste processing, waste processing and disposal of material flows transported to a landfill.	Plastic and metal components' recycling processes

TRACI v2.1 A variation of 10 to 20% | A variation greater than 20%

LIFECYCLE STAGE **PRODUCTION** Ecological damage

Impact Category	Unit						
Acidification	kg SO₂ eq	?	9.51E-01	5.49E-02	1.41E+00	6.59E-03	-2.83E-02
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e	?	1.58E-02	1.65E+01	1.30E+02	1.91E+00	-2.61E+00
Eutrophication	N eq	?	6.16E-02	6.22E-03	1.19E-01	5.70E-04	-6.53E-03
Global warming	kg CO₂ eq	?	1.15E+02	8.47E+00	2.12E+02	1.15E+00	-2.94E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	?	5.86E-06	8.59E-09	8.84E-06	1.35E-07	-2.63E-07
Human health damage							

Impact Category

Resources depletion							
Smog	kg O₃ eq	?	6.41E+00	1.61E+00	9.76E+00	1.81E-01	-3.89E-01
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq	?	6.78E-02	1.03E-03	9.35E-02	4.30E-04	-3.29E-03
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	2.42E-05	8.58E-07	1.97E-05	1.05E-07	-4.39E-07
Carcinogenics	CIUh	•	1.66E-06	8.93E-08	4.43E-06	9.50E-09	-1.43E-07

Impact Category

rossii iuei depietion	Sulpius Civi	2.116+02	1.176701	1.426702	2.196+00	-4.90E+00

LCA Background Report TOTO Sanitary Ceramic Products - Ultramax LCA Background Report (public

References

version), TOTO 2015 **SM** Transparency Report Framework

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Part A: LCA Calculation Rules and Background Report Requirements | Version 2015 (Based on EN15804+A1; in compliance with ISO 14040-44,

14025) Part B: Product Group Definition – Residential Toilets

SM Transparency Reports enable purchasers and users to compare the environmental performance of products on a life cycle basis. They are designed to present information transparently to make the limitations of comparability more understandable. SM Transparency Reports of products that comply with the same Product Group Definition (PGD) and include the same life cycle stages, but are made by different manufacturers, may not sufficiently align to support direct comparisons. They therefore, cannot be used as comparative assertions unless the

conditions defined in ISO 14025 Section 6.7.2. 'Requirements for Comparability' are satisfied.

The intent is to reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers

Rating systems

who have verified improved life-cycle environmental performance. LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4 - LEED v4

END OF LIFE

RECOVERY

Environmental product declarations SM Transparency Report product credit values:

MR Building product disclosure and optimization

 LCA self-declared, Report self-declared LCA verified, Report self-declared

✓ LCA verified, Report certified	1 product
Green Globes for New Construction and Sustainable Interiors	6
NC 3.5.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path from Building Core NC 3.5.2.2	and SI 4.1.1
Path R: Prescriptive Path for Interior Fit-outs	



self-declared and done in

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accordance with the Manufacturers **Guide to Declare. International Living Future** Institute

INTERNATIONAL

INSTITUTE*

LIVING FUTURE

The material health evaluation is

501 Fast Madison St. 98122 future.org 328



TOTO USA

Self-declared	NCE	\$ 200 A
3rd party verified		- Service
Material evaluation	+1 734 769 8010	206 223 20
Self-declared	Ann Arbor, MI 48105, USA www.nsf.org	Seattle, WA www.living-
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0 product

1/4 product



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LCA & material health results & interpretation

Ultramax® MS854114E, MS604114CEFG, & MS604114CUFG

Life cycle assessmen

Material health

Evaluation program: Declare

Declare labels are issued to products disclosing ingredient inventory, sourcing and end of life options. Declare labels are based on the Manufacturers Guide to Declare, administered by the International Living Future Institute.

How it works

Material ingredients are inventoried and screened against the Living Building Challenge (LBC) Red List which represents the 'worst in class' materials, chemicals, and elements known to pose serious risks to human health and the greater ecosystem.

The Declare product database and label are used to select products that meet the Living Building Challenge's stringent materials requirements, streamlining the materials specification and certification process.

Assessment scope and results

Content inventory: All ingredients identified by name and CAS # **Inventory threshold:** 100 ppm

Declaration status:

The Declare product database and label are used to select products that meet the LBC's stringent materials requirements, streamlining the materials specification and certification process.















f C Click on each label to see the full declaration

How this rating was achieved

Declare level

'Declared' is awarded to products when all the ingredients have been selfdisclosed to promote transparency.

What's in the product and why

Manufacturing in the United States means that robust human labor, safety and environmental rules and regulations were followed. In addition, local sourcing of raw materials means that less smog and air pollution are generated as a result of transport. The ceramic body and glaze makes up "92-93% of the total mass of the toilet. Therefore, manufacturing and transportation of the ceramic create the greatest human health impacts when compared to the overall manufacture of the entire toilet. By specifying an Ultramax toilet manufactured in the United States, the consumer helps mitigate these human health impacts.

Red List materials

The toilet trip lever handle is plated with chrome (Hexavalent Chromium VI). Chromium material is used as a decorative finish in applications where corrosion-resistance and durability are required. During the chrome plating process health hazards have been identified and are managed according the OHSA Guidelines. Process controls are used to protect the environment and the production workers wear personal protection equipment. After the plating process the chrome surface is inert and does not pose any health risks. The trip lever in the final form does not represent any hazards to the user.

TOTO continues to investigate alternative finishes in order to reduce and/or eliminate Chromium VI on the toilet trip levers. Standard versions of the Ultramax use parts containing PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride), a plastic commonly used within the plumbing industry. The primary health concern is during the production process when the raw material components are in a powder or pelletized form. If inhaled or ingested the results can be toxic and potentially carcinogenic. In the final form, materials are inert and not a hazard to the users of the toilet.

As part of TOTO's efforts to reduce health impacts, PVC-free versions of the Ultramax are available. PVC parts have been removed and replaced with materials of compatible functional strength and chemical resistance. These alternative parts are sourced within the continental United States. It should be noted that there are no legislative or regulatory mandates to remove this material from a product, however, as part of our goal to mitigate adverse health impacts, TOTO has decided to move beyond compliance by voluntarily eliminating this compound.

Where it goes at the end of its life

TOTO encourages consumers to recycle their used toilet and toilet parts. Contact your local municipality for recycling programs.

How we're making it healthier

Goals and plans for improvement:

- Utilize alternative materials to PVC, removing this compound from tank parts in all TOTO models.
- With no compromise to beauty, functionality, or durability, TOTO intends to offer alternative finishes for trip levers that do not require chromium VI.

See how we make it greener

References

Declare

TOTO USA, Declare label for Eco Ultramax MS854114E
TOTO USA, Declare label for Ultramax II MS604114CEFG
TOTO USA, Declare label for Ultramax II 1G® MS604114CUFG

Manufacturer's Guide to Declare

A comprehensive guide providing information about the program, the assessment methodology, how to submit material data to obtain a Declare label and how they are used to meet the Health & Happiness and Materials Petals of the Living Building Challenge.

Rating systems

LEED v4, Building product disclosure and optimization Material Ingredients

Credit values:

Option 1. Material ingredient reporting

Option 2. Material ingredient optimization

1 product

1 product

Living Building Challenge

Living Building Challenge 3.0

LIVING BUILDING CHALLENGE

Materials petal:

Imperative 10. Red List Free

Imperative 12. Responsible Industry

Imperative 13. Living Economy Sourcing

45

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3rd party verified

Self-declared

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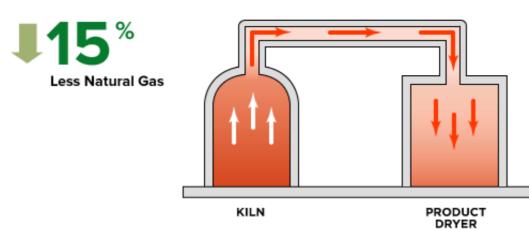
How we make it greener

Collapse all

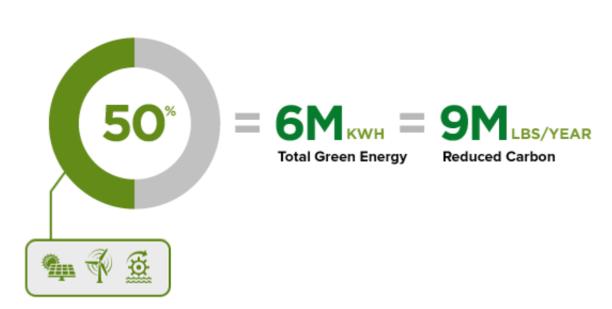
PRODUCTION

See LCA results by lifecycle stage



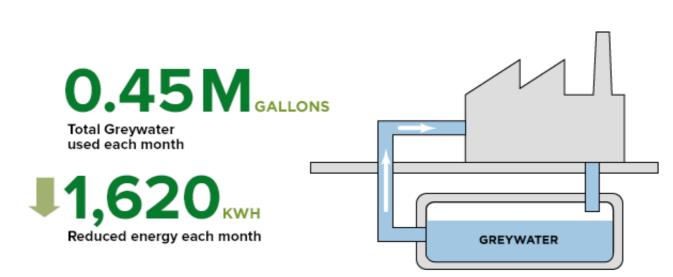


Waste heat from the kilns is routed to the product dryer. This reduces 15% natural gas consumption.



of green energy, which means over 9 million pounds of carbon reduced each year.

50% of the electricity that TOTO uses is based on renewable energy generation. It's 6 million kilowatt hours



0.45 million gallons per month of greywater is used in TOTO's operations. 1,620 of kwh in energy is reduced due to less potable water.



65% of all cardboard used is 100% recycled content.

CONSTRUCTION





and cutting transportation cost in half.





One-piece toilets are shipped with every other toilet upside down, increasing the fill rate of a truck trailer





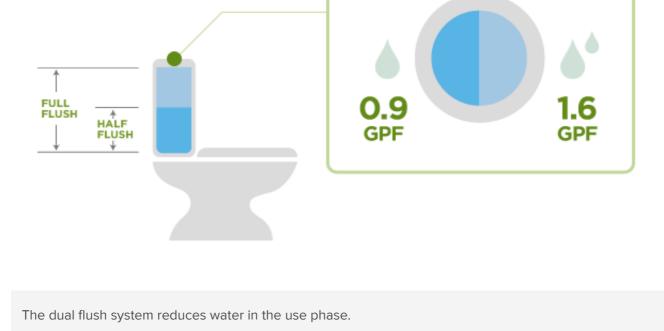
UPS parcel shipments are carbon neutral. TOTO is a registered SmartWay® Transport Partner.

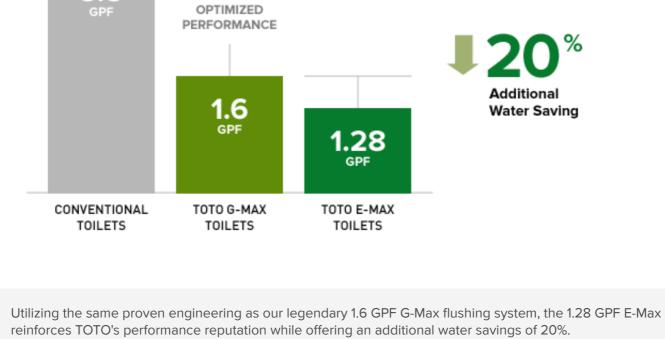
USE



VERIFICATION

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The material health evaluation is



SM Transparency Report™ + Material Health Overview

The LCA and Report are

LCA

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