



Green Verification Report

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PWT™ I-Joists
PWT

GR-L238

Revised December 5, 2024

Products: PWT I-joists
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1. Basis of the green verification report:
 - 2020, 2015, and 2012 National Green Building Standard, ICC 700
 - LEED v4.1 Building Design and Construction
 - LEED v4 for New Construction and Major Renovations
 - ASTM D5055-19e1, ASTM D5055-16, D5055-13e1, and D5055-13 recognized in the 2024 International Building Code (IBC) and International Residential Code (IRC), 2021 IBC and IRC, 2018 IBC and IRC, and 2015 IBC and IRC, respectively
 - DOC PS 2-18, Performance Standard for Wood Structural Panels
 - CSA O325-21 Construction Sheathing
 - APA PRI-400, Performance Standard for Residential I-Joists
 - APA W210, Green Verification Checklist – ICC 700-2020
 - APA T415, Green Verification Checklist – ICC 700-2015
 - APA Q415, Green Verification Checklist – ICC 700-2012
 - APA Z415, Green Verification Checklist - LEED v4.1
 - APA R415, Green Verification Checklist – LEED v4
 - APA Product Report PR-L238
 - Documentation supporting green product verification
2. Product description:

PWT™ I-joists are made with either lumber or laminated veneer lumber (LVL) flanges and OSB webs in accordance with the in-plant manufacturing standard approved by APA. The binder adhesives used to manufacture the web materials meet the requirements of DOC PS 2 and CSA O325, and contain no added urea-formaldehyde. The adhesives used to manufacture PWT I-joists are exterior-type adhesives meeting the requirements of ASTM D5055 and contain no added urea-formaldehyde.
3. Green product verification:

PWT I-joists listed in this report are qualified for green construction with points specified in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, as independently verified by APA as meeting pertinent criteria of the referenced standards shown in Section 1. PWT I-joists are also eligible to be marked under the USDA BioPreferred Program, as indicated by the label shown in Figure 1.
4. Limitations:
 - a) PWT I-joists shall be designed in accordance with principles of mechanics using the design properties specified in APA Product Report PR-L238.
 - b) PWT I-joists are limited to dry service conditions where the average equilibrium moisture content of solid-sawn lumber is less than 16%.
 - c) PWT I-joists are produced at the PWT Corporation manufacturing plant located in Red Bluff, California, under a quality assurance program audited by APA.
 - d) This report is subject to re-examination in one year.

5. Identification:

The PWT I-joists described in this report are identified by a label bearing the manufacturer's name (PWT) and/or trademark, the APA assigned plant number (1069 for the Red Bluff, CA plant), the I-joist depth and series, the APA logo, the report number GR-L238, and a means of identifying the date of manufacture.



Figure 1. USDA BioPreferred label for I-joists.

Table 1. 2020 National Green Building Standard ICC 700-2020

Points that have been verified as eligible by APA

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	608.1 Resource-efficient materials: Products containing fewer materials are used to achieve the same end-use requirements as conventional products	3 for each material	9
✓	901.4(5) Wood materials: A minimum of 85% of material within a product group is manufactured from composite wood products that contain no added urea-formaldehyde or are in accordance with the CARB	4 for each product group	10

Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	601.2 Material usage: Structural systems are designed or construction techniques are implemented that reduce and optimize material usage. (1) Minimum structural member or element sizes in accordance with advanced framing techniques or structural design standards are selected, (2) Higher-grade or higher-strength of the same materials than commonly specified for structural elements and components in the building are used and sizes are reduced accordingly, (3) Performance-based structural design is used to optimize lateral force-resisting systems	3 for each system or framing technique	9
✓	606.1(1) Biobased products: Two types of biobased materials are used, each for more than 0.5% of the project's projected building material cost	3	8
✓	606.1(2) Biobased products: Two types of biobased materials are used, each for more than 1% of the project's projected building material cost	6	
✓	606.1(3) Biobased products: For each additional biobased material used for more than 0.5% of the project's projected building material cost	1 each with 2 max	

Table 1. 2020 National Green Building Standard ICC 700-2020 (Continued)

Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	609.1 Regional materials: Regional materials are used for (1) major and/or (2) minor components of the building with a minimum of 75% of all products in that component category being sourced regionally	2 for each major component and 1 for each minor component	10
✓	<p>610.1 Life cycle assessment: A life cycle analysis (LCA) tool is used to select environmentally preferable products or assemblies, or LCA is conducted on the entire building</p> <p>610.1.1 Whole-building life cycle assessment: A whole-building LCA is performed in conformance with ASTM E2921 using ISO 14044 compliant life cycle assessment</p> <p>610.1.2 Life cycle assessment for a product or assembly: An environmentally preferable product or assembly is selected for an application based upon the use of an LCA tool that incorporates data methods compliant with ISO 14044 or other recognized standards that compare the environmental impact of products or assemblies</p>	2 to 3 for each product LCA, 3 to 10 for each assembly LCA	15 for whole-building LCA and product and product or assembly LCA (15 for whole-building or 10 for product or assembly)

Table 1. 2020 National Green Building Standard ICC 700-2020 (Continued)

Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria		Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	613.2 Resilient Construction – Minimum structural requirements (base design): The building is designed and constructed in compliance with structural requirements in the IBC or IRC as applicable		2	Declaration from the engineer of record
✓	613.3 Resilient Construction – Enhanced resilience (10% above base design): Design and construction practices are implemented to enhance the resilience and durability of the structure by designing and building to forces generated by flooding, snow, wind, or seismic (as applicable) that are 10% higher than the base design		3	
✓	613.4 Resilient Construction – Enhanced resilience (20% above base design): Design and construction practices are implemented to enhance the resilience and durability of the structure by designing and building to forces generated by flooding, snow, wind, or seismic (as applicable) that are 20% higher than the base design		5	
✓	613.5 Resilient Construction – Enhanced resilience (30% above base design): Design and construction practices are implemented to enhance the resilience and durability of the structure by designing and building to forces generated by flooding, snow, wind, or seismic (as applicable) that are 30% higher than the base design		10	
✓	613.6 Resilient Construction – Enhanced resilience (40% above base design): Design and construction practices are implemented to enhance the resilience and durability of the structure by designing and building to forces generated by flooding, snow, wind, or seismic (as applicable) that are 40% higher than the base design		12	
✓	613.7 Resilient Construction – Enhanced resilience (50% above base design): Design and construction practices are implemented to enhance the resilience and durability of the structure by designing and building to forces generated by flooding, snow, wind, or seismic (as applicable) that are 50% higher than the base design		15	

Table 2. 2015 National Green Building Standard ICC 700-2015

Points that have been verified as eligible by APA

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	608.1 Resource-efficient materials: Products containing fewer materials are used to achieve the same end-use requirements as conventional products	3 for each material	9
✓	901.4(5) Wood materials: A minimum of 85% of material within a product group is manufactured from composite wood products that contain no added urea-formaldehyde or are in accordance with the CARB	4 for each product group	10

Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	601.2 Material usage: Structural systems are designed or construction techniques are implemented that reduce and optimize material usage. (1) Minimum structural member or element sizes in accordance with advanced framing techniques or structural design standards are selected, (2) Higher-grade or higher-strength of the same materials than commonly specified for structural elements and components in the building are used and sizes are reduced accordingly, (3) Performance-based structural design is used to optimize lateral force-resisting systems	3 for each system or framing technique	9
✓	606.1(1) Biobased products: Two types of biobased materials are used, each for more than 0.5% of the project's projected building material cost	3	8
✓	606.1(2) Biobased products: Two types of biobased materials are used, each for more than 1% of the project's projected building material cost	6	
✓	606.1(3) Biobased products: For each additional biobased material used for more than 0.5% of the project's projected building material cost	1 each with 2 max	
✓	609.1 Regional materials: Regional materials are used for major and/or minor components of the building with a minimum of 75% of all products in that component category being sourced regionally	2 for each major component and 1 for each minor component	10

Table 2. 2015 National Green Building Standard ICC 700-2015 (continued)

Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	<p>610.1 Life cycle assessment: A life cycle analysis (LCA) tool is used to select environmentally preferable products or assemblies, or LCA is conducted on the entire building</p> <p>610.1.1 Whole-building life cycle assessment: A whole-building LCA is performed in conformance with ASTM E2921 using ISO 14044 compliant life cycle assessment</p> <p>610.1.2 Life cycle assessment for a product or assembly: An environmentally preferable product or assembly is selected for an application based upon the use of an LCA tool that incorporates data methods compliant with ISO 14044 or other recognized standards that compare the environmental impact of products or assemblies</p>	2 to 3 for each product LCA, 3 to 10 for each assembly LCA	15 for whole-building LCA and product or assembly LCA (15 for whole-building or 10 for product or assembly)

Table 3. National Green Building Standard ICC 700-2012

Points that have been verified as eligible by APA

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	608.1 Resource-efficient materials: Products containing fewer materials are used to achieve the same end-use requirements as conventional products	3 for each material	9
✓	901.4(5) Wood materials: A minimum of 85% of material within a product group is manufactured from composite wood products that contain no added urea-formaldehyde or are in accordance with the CARB	4 for each product group	10

Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	601.2 Material usage: Structural systems are designed or construction techniques are implemented that reduce and optimize material usage. (1) Minimum structural member or element sizes in accordance with advanced framing techniques or structural design standards are selected, (2) Higher-grade or higher-strength of the same materials than commonly specified for structural elements and components in the building are used and sizes are reduced accordingly, (3) Performance-based structural design is used to optimize lateral force-resisting systems	3 for each system or framing technique	9
✓	606.1(1) Biobased products: Two types of biobased materials are used, each for more than 0.5% of the project's projected building material cost	3	8
✓	606.1(2) Biobased products: Two types of biobased materials are used, each for more than 1% of the project's projected building material cost	6	
✓	606.1(3) Biobased products: For each additional biobased material used for more than 0.5% of the project's projected building material cost	1 each with 2 max	
✓	609.1 Regional materials: Regional materials are used for major elements or components of the building	2 for each material	10

Table 3. National Green Building Standard ICC 700-2012 (continued)

Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	<p>610.1 Life cycle analysis: A life cycle analysis (LCA) tool is used to select environmentally preferable products or assemblies, or LCA is conducted on the entire building</p> <p>610.1.1 Whole-building life cycle analysis: A whole-building LCA is performed using a life cycle assessment and data compliant with ISO 14044 or other recognized standards</p> <p>610.1.2 Life cycle analysis for a product or assembly: An environmentally preferable product or assembly is selected for an application based upon the use of an LCA tool that incorporates data methods compliant with ISO 14044 or other recognized standards that compare the environmental impact of products or assemblies</p>	<p>2 to 3 for each material, 3 to 10 for each assembly, or 15 for whole-building LCA</p>	<p>10 for each product or assembly, or 15 for whole-building</p>

Table 4. LEED v4.1 Building Design and Construction
Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	<p>EQ Credit: Low Emitting Materials</p> <p><i>Formaldehyde emissions evaluation:</i> Product meets one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certified as ultra-low-emitting formaldehyde (ULEF) product under EPA Toxic Substances Control Act, Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products (TSCA, Title VI) (EPA TSCA Title VI) or California Air Resources Board (CARB) Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) ▪ Certified as no added formaldehyde resins (NAF) product under EPA TSCA Title VI or CARB ATCM ▪ Wood structural panel manufactured according to PS 1-09 or PS 2-10 (or one of the standards considered by CARB to be equivalent to PS 1 or PS 2) and labeled bond classification Exposure 1 or Exterior ▪ Structural wood product^(a) manufactured according to ANSI A190.1 (for structural glued laminated timber), ANSI/APA PRG 320 (for cross-laminated timber), ASTM D5055 (for I-joists), ASTM D5456 (for structural composite lumber), or PS 20-15 (for finger-jointed lumber). 	1-3	3

^(a) The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard v1.1 states that structural wood products are not required to be evaluated for general VOC emissions.

Table 4. LEED v4.1 Building Design and Construction (continued)

Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	<p>MR Credit: Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction</p> <p>Option 2. Whole-Building Life-Cycle Assessment For new construction (buildings or portions of buildings), conduct a cradle-to grave life-cycle assessment of the project's structure and enclosure and select one or more of the following paths below to earn up to 4 points:</p> <p>Path 1: Conduct a life cycle assessment of the project's structure and enclosure (1 point).</p> <p>Path 2: Conduct a life-cycle assessment of the project's structure and enclosure that demonstrates a minimum of 5% reduction, compared with a baseline building in at least three of the six impact categories listed below, one of which must be global warming potential (2 points).</p> <p>Path 3: Conduct a life cycle assessment of the project's structure and enclosure that demonstrates a minimum of 10% reduction, compared with a baseline building, in at least three of the six impact categories listed below, one of which must be global warming potential (3 points).</p> <p>Path 4: Meet requirements of Path 3 and incorporate reuse and/or salvage materials into the project's structure and enclosure for the proposed design. Demonstrate reductions compared with a baseline building of at least 20% reduction for global warming potential and demonstrate at least 10% reduction in two additional impact categories listed below (4 points).</p> <p>Select at least three of the following impact categories for reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ global warming potential (greenhouse gases), in CO₂e; ▪ depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, in kg CFC-11e; ▪ acidification of land and water sources, in moles H⁺ or kg SO₂e; ▪ eutrophication, in kg nitrogen eq or kg phosphate eq; ▪ formation of tropospheric ozone, in kg NO_x, kg O₃ eq, or kg ethene; and • depletion of nonrenewable energy resources, in MJ using CML / depletion of fossil fuels in TRACI. 	1-4	4

Table 4. LEED v4.1 Building Design and Construction (continued)

Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	<p>MR Credit: Environmental Product Declarations Option 1. Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) Use at least 20 different permanently installed products sourced from at least five different manufacturers that meet one of the disclosure criteria below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life-cycle assessment and environmental product declarations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Products with a publicly available, critically reviewed life-cycle assessment conforming to ISO 14044 that have at least a cradle to gate scope are valued as one whole product for the purposes of credit achievement calculation. ▪ Product-specific Type III EPD – Internally Reviewed. Products with an internally critically reviewed LCA in accordance with ISO 14071. Products with product-specific internal EPDs which conform to ISO 14025 and EN 15804 or ISO 21930 and have at least a cradle to gate scope are valued as one whole product for the purposes of credit achievement calculation. ▪ Industry-wide Type III EPD --. Products with third-party certification (Type III), including external verification, in which the manufacturer is explicitly recognized as a participant by the program operator. Products with industry-wide EPDs, which conform to ISO 14025, and EN 15804 or ISO 21930 and have at least a cradle to gate scope are valued as one whole product for the purposes of credit achievement calculation. ▪ Environmental Product Declarations which conform to ISO 14025 and EN 15804 or ISO 21930 and have at least a cradle to gate scope. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Product-specific Type III EPD – Products with third-party certification (Type III), including external verification and external critical review are valued as 1.5 products for the purposes of credit achievement calculation. <p>For credit achievement calculation, products sourced (extracted, manufactured, purchased) within 100 miles (160 km) of the project site are valued at twice their base contributing number of products, up to a maximum of 2 products.</p>	1	1

Table 5. LEED v4 for New Construction and Major Renovations
Points Verified as eligible by APA

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	<p>Low Emitting Materials</p> <p>Composite wood evaluation Structural wood I-joists are considered compliant if they are made with moisture resistant adhesives meeting ASTM D2559, have no surface treatments with added urea-formaldehyde resins or coatings, and if they are certified according to Standard Specification for Establishing and Monitoring Structural Capacities of Prefabricated Wood I-Joists (ASTM D5055-13), referenced in ID# LI 10466 LEM Composite Wood (www.usgbc.org/leedaddenda/10466). No further VOC emissions testing is required to meet the Low Emitting Materials credit criteria.</p>	See LEED v4 for calculation methods	3

Table 5. LEED v4 for New Construction and Major Renovations (continued)

Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	<p>Building life-cycle impact reduction</p> <p>Option 4: Whole-building lifecycle assessment For new construction (buildings or portions of buildings), conduct a lifecycle assessment of the project's structure and enclosure that demonstrates a minimum of 10% reduction, compared with a baseline building, in at least three of the six impact categories listed below, one of which must be global warming potential. No impact category assessed as part of the lifecycle assessment may increase by more than 5% compared with the baseline building.</p> <p>The baseline and proposed buildings must be of comparable size, function, orientation, and operating energy performance as defined in EA Prerequisite Minimum Energy Performance. The service life of the baseline and proposed buildings must be the same and at least 60 years to fully account for maintenance and replacement. Use the same lifecycle assessment software tools and data sets to evaluate both the baseline building and the proposed building, and report all listed impact categories. Data sets must be compliant with ISO 14044.</p> <p>Select at least three of the following impact categories for reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • global warming potential (greenhouse gases), in CO₂e; • depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, in kg CFC11; • acidification of land and water sources, in moles H⁺ or kg SO₂; • eutrophication, in kg nitrogen or kg phosphate; • formation of tropospheric ozone, in kg NO_x, kg O₃ eq, or kg ethene; and • depletion of nonrenewable energy resources, in MJ 	3	3

Table 5. LEED v4 for New Construction and Major Renovations (continued)

Eligible points that are conditional on construction application

	Section/Criteria	Eligible Points	Possible Maximum Points
✓	<p>Building product disclosure and optimization – environmental product declarations</p> <p>Option 1: Environmental Product Declaration Use at least 20 different permanently installed products sourced from at least five different manufacturers that meet one of the disclosure criteria below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product-specific declaration: Products with a publicly available, critically reviewed life-cycle assessment conforming to ISO 14044 that have at least a cradle to gate scope are valued as one quarter (1/4) of a product for the purposes of credit achievement calculation • Environmental Product Declarations which conform to ISO 14025, 14040, 14044, and EN 15804 or ISO 21930 and have at least a cradle to gate scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Industry-wide (generic) EPD -- Products with third-party certification (Type III), including external verification, in which the manufacturer is explicitly recognized as a participant by the program operator are valued as one half (1/2) of a product for purposes of credit achievement calculation. ▪ Product-specific Type III EPD -- Products with third-party certification (Type III), including external verification in which the manufacturer is explicitly recognized as the participant by the program operator are valued as one whole product for purposes of credit achievement calculation. • USGBC approved program – Products that comply with other USGBC approved environmental product declaration frameworks. <p>For credit achievement calculation, products sourced (extracted, manufactured, purchased) within 100 miles (160 km) of the project site are valued at 200% of their base contributing cost. Structure and enclosure materials may not constitute more than 30% of the value of compliant building products.</p>	1/4 - 1	1

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