HPD 2.0 Quick-Start Guide

Get what you need from a Health Product Declaration, **fast.**

**Step 1** Note the expiry date.

First, make sure the HPD is valid. Search for an update if it’s expired.

**Step 2** Check the disclosure threshold.

These appear in descending order of granularity. For example, 100 parts per million (ppm) looks at ingredients that make up at least 0.01% of the material. At each disclosure level below this, you get less data—so you might see fewer hazards listed simply because they weren’t accounted for.

**Step 3** Look for “no.”

This section tells you how thorough the manufacturer was in disclosing ingredients.

1) **Characterized:** Did they list each substance in the product? For LEED v4, this has to say “yes” (they don’t have to be listed by name).

2) **Screened:** Did they list all the hazards associated with the substances? For LEED v4, this has to say “yes” (with exceptions).

3) **Identified:** The HPD lets manufacturers keep some ingredients proprietary. Remember: for LEED, you still have to characterize and screen most substances.

**Step 4** Scan for GreenScreen red flags.

Here’s how to do a quick hazard scan.

1) **Skim the inventory for these three GreenScreen scores:**
   - BM-1: The most hazardous chemicals known to science
   - LT-1: On hazard lists all over the world but haven’t undergone a full GreenScreen assessment
   - LT-P1: Probably hazardous, but there isn’t consensus

2) **Do a reality check.** The presence of a hazard doesn’t mean someone will be exposed to it, let alone get sick. Use HPDs to weigh tradeoffs.

3) **Look out for “false positives.”** Check our free guide to The Five Hazard Warnings You Can Usually Ignore at BuildingGreen.com/5hazards.

**Step 5** Consider accessories.

That carpet might look squeaky-clean, but what about the adhesive? What about the stain-resistance treatments you’re going to need? Check Section 4 to learn which accessories aren’t accounted for in the product HPD.