

GREEN Contribution and LEED Points

- Plank is normally produced within a 500-mile radius of the jobsite.
- Sand and aggregate materials are extracted from the ground within 5 miles of our plant.
- Steel (mesh, strand, rebar) consumed in the precast comes from recycled resources. Strand used in hollow core plank production accounts for about 2% of the product by weight.
- Steel casting beds are used over and over again, can be resurfaced, and are 100% recyclable if they ever need replacing.
- Because hollow core plank is produced in the controlled environment of a manufacturing facility (not on the jobsite), waste is minimal, collectable and recyclable. In-plant production reduces jobsite disposal problems, dust, forming materials (wood, nails and fasteners, form oil) and excess concrete, etc. to be buried or carted away.

- Hollow core plank functions as a thermal mass by absorbing energy, storing it, and then radiating it back out at a later time. This in turn can help shift energy usage to off peak hours.
- Hollow core plank creates long, clear spans that require fewer support beams/walls. Overall height of the structure can also be reduced several inches per floor. The building ends up with the same amount of floor space but fewer cubic feet to heat and/or cool. A net savings in other construction products, HVAC sizing, and in reduced energy costs are a direct result of using plank floors and roof.
- The LEED value can also be increased by using the hollow cores as duct work for Electrical, HVAC, fire detection, etc.

- Hollow core plank is a sustainable product. It has low life-cycle costs, low maintenance requirements, low sound transmission characteristics, high durability, it is non-combustible and fire rated, and the long, clear spans allow for easier reconfiguration or remodeling of interior space as tenant needs change.
- Hollow core plank is inorganic/non-polluting; when structures using plank are modified or demolished the plank can be reused or recycled.