



IFS Coatings

Gainesville, Texas
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Facilities represented

This declaration represents the production of IFS Standard Polyester Coatings at the following locations:

- **Gainesville, Texas**
3601 N Interstate 35, Gainesville, TX 76240
- **Ardmore, Oklahoma**
3430 Cypert Way, Ardmore, OK 73401

EPD Number and Period of Validity

Beginning Date: November 21, 2016 – End Date: November 20, 2021
SCS-EPD-04249

Product Category Rule

Architectural Coatings: NAICS 325510

Functional Unit

The functional unit is 1 m² (square meter) of coating to cover and protect a substrate for a period of 60 years.

Program Operator

SCS Global Services
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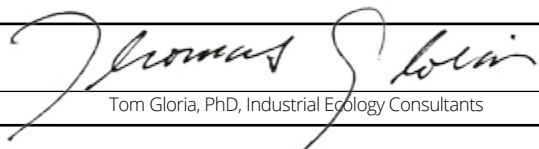
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<p>Disclaimers: This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) conforms to ISO 21930, 14025, 14040, and 14044.</p> <p>Scope of Results Reported: The PCR requirements limit the scope of the LCA metrics such that the results exclude environmental and social performance benchmarks and thresholds, and exclude impacts from the depletion of natural resources, land use ecological impacts, ocean impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions, risks from hazardous wastes and impacts linked to hazardous chemical emissions.</p> <p>Accuracy of Results: Due to PCR constraints, this EPD provides estimations of potential impacts that are inherently limited in terms of accuracy.</p> <p>Comparability: EPDs based on different PCRs, or different calculation models, may not be comparable. When attempting to compare EPDs or life cycle impacts of products from different companies, the user should be aware of the uncertainty in the final results, due to and not limited to, the practitioner's assumptions, the source of the data used in the study, and the specifics of the product modeled.</p>	
Product Category Rule (PCR) for preparing an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)	PCR for Architectural Coatings: NAICS 325510.
PCR review, was conducted by	Tom Gloria, PhD, Industrial Ecology Consultants (Review Chair) Email: t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com
Approved: November 21, 2016 Valid until: November 20, 2021	
Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006 and ISO 21930:2007.	<input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External
Third party verifier	 Tom Gloria, PhD, Industrial Ecology Consultants

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Standard Polyesters manufactured by IFS Coatings in Gainesville, TX and Ardmore, OK are an interior and exterior architectural coating product. Standard Polyesters are designed to decorate and protect the end product and can be formulated over a broad range of color, gloss and special effects. Standard Polyesters are used on a vast range of applications, including architectural profiles, retail interior, furniture, fixtures and fittings, fencing and decorative pieces.

The product lifespan scenarios in this EPD are derived from market-based and design lifetimes by coating type that are provided in the PCR. The lifespan scenarios and the criteria for choosing the lifespan are provided in Table 1. For the purposes of the EPD, there are no test results that can be statistically correlated to the corresponding framework used by ASTM and therefore Standard Polyester is classified with a “low” quality design life. This does not mean that the powder coatings in this category are low quality, in fact, they meet and exceed the performance requirements they are designed for - this is a comparative designation within the PCR.

Table 1. Product lifespan scenarios for Standard Polyester (IFS 300SP) in this EPD.

IFS Powder Coating Product	Market-Based Product Lifespan (years)	Market-Based Lifetime Criteria	Design Life Product Lifespan (years)	Design Life Criteria
Standard Polyester	5	Interior coating	3	Interior coating, “low” quality
	10	Exterior coating	5	Exterior coating, “low” quality, no warranty

Standard Polyester is manufactured to meet and exceed the American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA) 2603 specifications. The AAMA specifications are voluntary specification and performance requirements with test procedures for superior performing organic coatings on aluminum extrusion and panel.

The AAMA 2603 tests that help assist the architect, owner, or contractor to specify and obtain factory-applied organic coatings that provide and maintain a good level of weatherability and general appearance are provided in Table 2. These are considered the most important general performance tests for powder coating products.

Table 2. AAMA 2603 performance requirements for weatherability and general appearance for IFS Standard Polyester (IFS 300SP).

Test	Performance Requirements
Florida Exposure	1 year
Color Retention	Slight change
Gloss Retention	Slight fade
Erosion Resistance	No loss due to erosion

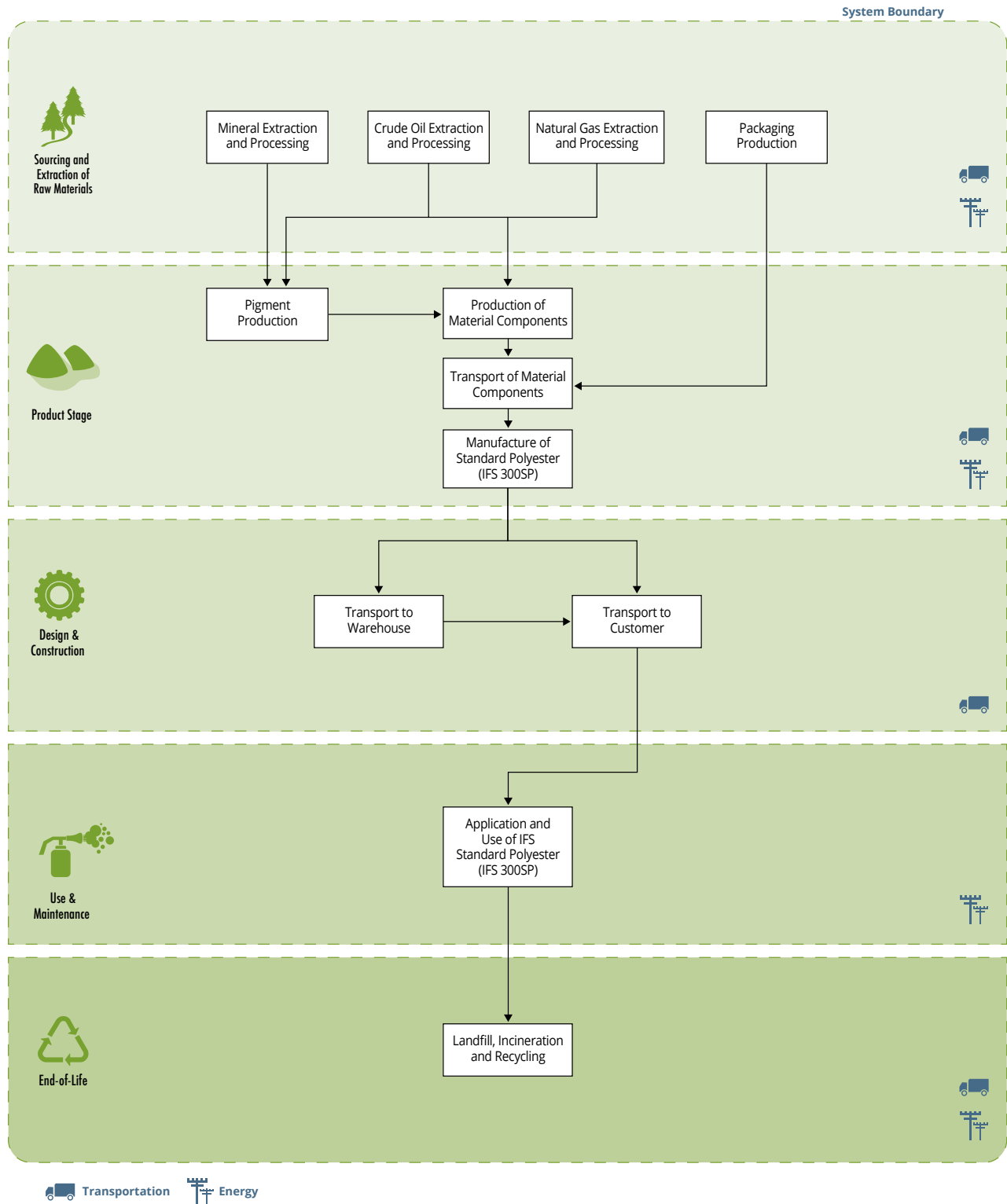
The application or transfer efficiency of powder coating to substrate is highly dependent on the size of the job, and the type and age of the system used. For this EPD, it is assumed that for architectural applications, the majority of jobs are large and automated (i.e., not sprayed by hand), and average an approximately 90% transfer efficiency. The coating exhibits 97% opacity after drying. The method to measure opacity was determined using ASTM D6441-05(2016). The amount of colorant is under the immediate control of IFS and is based on primary data.

Units and Quantities

In accordance with the PCR, the international systems of units (SI units) are used and all quantities are represented with three digits expressed in scientific notation. This excludes quantities expressed as percentages.

PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE FLOW DIAGRAM

The diagram below is a representation of the most significant contributions to the life cycle of IFS Standard Polyester (IFS 300SP).



PRODUCT COMPOSITION

Table 3. Material composition summary of Standard Polyester (IFS 300SP), including packaging, as a percentage of total weight.

Material	Percent by Weight of Packaged Final Product (%)
Neopentyl glycol/Terephthalic acid Polyester	64.1%
Barium sulfate	25.1%
Acrylic polymer	1.06%
Carbon black	1.06%
Benzoin	0.289%
Cardboard Box (Packaging)	3.24%
Polyethylene Bag (Packaging)	0.409%
Other (Confidential)	-
Total	100%



LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY RESULTS

Tables 4 through 6 present the life cycle inventory parameters for IFS Standard Polyester. Note the following:

- The waste allocated to the building product for the operations under direct control of the product manufacturer is 99.3% non-hazardous and 0.76% hazardous waste.
- The LCA study does not include measurable amounts of secondary fuel.
- There are no solvents in powder coat, and therefore no or extremely low VOCs in IFS Standard Polyester.

Table 4. Key life cycle inventory parameters for Standard Polyester (IFS 300SP). Results are shown for 1 m² of covered and protected substrate for a period of 60 years exhibiting 97% opacity after drying. Based on a 5 year market-based lifetime as interior coating and a 5 year design life as exterior coating.

Parameter	Unit	Total	Product Stage	Design & Construction Stage	Use & Maintenance Stage	End-of-Life Stage
Depletion of Non-renewable Energy Resources	MJ	3.58x10 ²	5.29x10 ¹	7.53x10 ⁰	2.97x10 ²	5.26x10 ⁻¹
Depletion of Non-renewable Material Resources	kg	1.09x10 ¹	1.47x10 ⁰	1.80x10 ⁻¹	9.27x10 ⁰	1.26x10 ⁻²
Use of Renewable Primary Energy	MJ	1.03x10 ¹	1.69x10 ⁰	9.06x10 ⁻²	8.55x10 ⁰	9.01x10 ⁻³
Use of Renewable Material Resources	kg	1.33x10 ⁻¹	2.84x10 ⁻²	1.92x10 ⁻³	1.02x10 ⁻¹	2.32x10 ⁻⁴
Consumption of Freshwater	m ³	2.82x10 ⁻²	2.82x10 ⁻²	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	7.28x10 ⁻⁶
Hydro/Wind Power	MJ	1.21x10 ⁻³	2.19x10 ⁻⁴	5.32x10 ⁻⁵	9.37x10 ⁻⁴	3.60x10 ⁻⁶
Fossil Energy	MJ	2.75x10 ⁰	1.26x10 ⁻¹	3.33x10 ⁻¹	1.25x10 ⁰	1.04x10 ⁰
Nuclear Energy	MJ	7.44x10 ⁰	9.81x10 ⁻¹	4.81x10 ⁻²	6.40x10 ⁰	3.98x10 ⁻³
Bio-Energy	MJ	3.58x10 ²	5.29x10 ¹	7.53x10 ⁰	2.97x10 ²	5.26x10 ⁻¹
Other Energy	MJ	3.62x10 ¹	3.90x10 ⁰	1.18x10 ⁻¹	3.22x10 ¹	1.09x10 ⁻²
Recycled Materials	kg	2.90x10 ⁰	7.03x10 ⁻¹	4.23x10 ⁻²	2.14x10 ⁰	5.02x10 ⁻³
Secondary Raw Materials	kg	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰

Table 5. Key life cycle inventory parameters for Standard Polyester (IFS 300SP). Results are shown for 1 m² of covered and protected substrate for a period of 60 years exhibiting 97% opacity after drying. Based on a 10 year market-based lifetime as exterior coating.

Parameter	Unit	Total	Product Stage	Design & Construction Stage	Use & Maintenance Stage	End-of-Life Stage
Depletion of Non-renewable Energy Resources	MJ	1.79x10 ²	2.65x10 ¹	3.76x10 ⁰	1.48x10 ²	2.63x10 ⁻¹
Depletion of Non-renewable Material Resources	kg	5.47x10 ⁰	7.35x10 ⁻¹	9.01x10 ⁻²	4.63x10 ⁰	6.28x10 ⁻³
Use of Renewable Primary Energy	MJ	5.17x10 ⁰	8.43x10 ⁻¹	4.53x10 ⁻²	4.28x10 ⁰	4.51x10 ⁻³
Use of Renewable Material Resources	kg	6.64x10 ⁻²	1.42x10 ⁻²	9.62x10 ⁻⁴	5.11x10 ⁻²	1.16x10 ⁻⁴
Consumption of Freshwater	m ³	1.41x10 ⁻²	1.41x10 ⁻²	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	3.64x10 ⁻⁶
Hydro/Wind Power	MJ	6.06x10 ⁻⁴	1.09x10 ⁻⁴	2.66x10 ⁻⁵	4.69x10 ⁻⁴	1.80x10 ⁻⁶
Fossil Energy	MJ	1.38x10 ⁰	6.28x10 ⁻²	1.67x10 ⁻¹	6.26x10 ⁻¹	5.20x10 ⁻¹
Nuclear Energy	MJ	3.72x10 ⁰	4.90x10 ⁻¹	2.41x10 ⁻²	3.20x10 ⁰	1.99x10 ⁻³
Bio-Energy	MJ	1.79x10 ²	2.65x10 ¹	3.76x10 ⁰	1.48x10 ²	2.63x10 ⁻¹
Other Energy	MJ	1.81x10 ¹	1.95x10 ⁰	5.92x10 ⁻²	1.61x10 ¹	5.43x10 ⁻³
Recycled Materials	kg	1.45x10 ⁰	3.52x10 ⁻¹	2.11x10 ⁻²	1.07x10 ⁰	2.51x10 ⁻³
Secondary Raw Materials	kg	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰



Table 6. Key life cycle inventory parameters for Standard Polyester (IFS 300SP). Results are shown for 1 m² of covered and protected substrate for a period of 60 years exhibiting 97% opacity after drying. Based on 3 year design life as interior coating.

Parameter	Unit	Total	Product Stage	Design & Construction Stage	Use & Maintenance Stage	End-of-Life Stage
Depletion of Non-renewable Energy Resources	MJ	5.96x10 ²	8.82x10 ¹	1.25x10 ¹	4.94x10 ²	8.77x10 ⁻¹
Depletion of Non-renewable Material Resources	kg	1.82x10 ¹	2.45x10 ⁰	3.00x10 ⁻¹	1.54x10 ¹	2.09x10 ⁻²
Use of Renewable Primary Energy	MJ	1.72x10 ¹	2.81x10 ⁰	1.51x10 ⁻¹	1.43x10 ¹	1.50x10 ⁻²
Use of Renewable Material Resources	kg	2.21x10 ⁻¹	4.74x10 ⁻²	3.21x10 ⁻³	1.70x10 ⁻¹	3.87x10 ⁻⁴
Consumption of Freshwater	m ³	4.71x10 ⁻²	4.71x10 ⁻²	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	1.21x10 ⁻⁵
Hydro/Wind Power	MJ	2.02x10 ⁻³	3.64x10 ⁻⁴	8.87x10 ⁻⁵	1.56x10 ⁻³	6.00x10 ⁻⁶
Fossil Energy	MJ	4.59x10 ⁰	2.09x10 ⁻¹	5.56x10 ⁻¹	2.09x10 ⁰	1.73x10 ⁰
Nuclear Energy	MJ	1.24x10 ¹	1.63x10 ⁰	8.02x10 ⁻²	1.07x10 ¹	6.64x10 ⁻³
Bio-Energy	MJ	5.96x10 ²	8.82x10 ¹	1.25x10 ¹	4.94x10 ²	8.77x10 ⁻¹
Other Energy	MJ	6.04x10 ¹	6.50x10 ⁰	1.97x10 ⁻¹	5.37x10 ¹	1.81x10 ⁻²
Recycled Materials	kg	4.83x10 ⁰	1.17x10 ⁰	7.04x10 ⁻²	3.57x10 ⁰	8.37x10 ⁻³
Secondary Raw Materials	kg	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰	0.00x10 ⁰



LIFE CYCLE IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Table 7. LCIA results for Standard Polyester (IFS 300SP). Results are shown for 1 m² of covered and protected substrate for a period of 60 years exhibiting 97% opacity after drying. Based on 5 year market-based lifetime as interior coating and a 5 year design life as exterior coating.

Impact Category	Units	Total	Product Stage	Design & Construction Stage	Use & Maintenance Stage	End-of-Life Stage
Global Warming Potential	kg CO ₂ eq	2.44x10 ¹	2.58x10 ⁰	4.71x10 ⁻¹	2.12x10 ¹	1.34x10 ⁻¹
Acidification Potential	kg SO ₂ eq	8.07x10 ⁻²	1.19x10 ⁻²	2.15x10 ⁻³	6.64x10 ⁻²	1.84x10 ⁻⁴
Eutrophication Potential	kg N eq	6.83x10 ⁻¹	1.06x10 ⁻¹	5.06x10 ⁻²	5.22x10 ⁻¹	4.62x10 ⁻³
Smog Creation Potential	kg O ₃ eq	8.89x10 ⁻²	5.85x10 ⁻³	5.29x10 ⁻⁴	7.08x10 ⁻²	1.16x10 ⁻²
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg CFC-11 eq	2.55x10 ⁻⁶	1.65x10 ⁻⁷	1.15x10 ⁻⁷	2.26x10 ⁻⁶	7.72x10 ⁻⁹

Table 8. LCIA results for Standard Polyester (IFS 300SP). Results are shown for 1 m² of covered and protected substrate for a period of 60 years exhibiting 97% opacity after drying. Based on 10 year market-based lifetime as exterior coating.

Impact Category	Units	Total	Product Stage	Design & Construction Stage	Use & Maintenance Stage	End-of-Life Stage
Global Warming Potential	kg CO ₂ eq	1.22x10 ¹	1.29x10 ⁰	2.36x10 ⁻¹	1.06x10 ¹	6.71x10 ⁻²
Acidification Potential	kg SO ₂ eq	4.03x10 ⁻²	5.97x10 ⁻³	1.08x10 ⁻³	3.32x10 ⁻²	9.18x10 ⁻⁵
Eutrophication Potential	kg N eq	3.42x10 ⁻¹	5.29x10 ⁻²	2.53x10 ⁻²	2.61x10 ⁻¹	2.31x10 ⁻³
Smog Creation Potential	kg O ₃ eq	4.44x10 ⁻²	2.93x10 ⁻³	2.64x10 ⁻⁴	3.54x10 ⁻²	5.82x10 ⁻³
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg CFC-11 eq	1.27x10 ⁻⁶	8.24x10 ⁻⁸	5.73x10 ⁻⁸	1.13x10 ⁻⁶	3.86x10 ⁻⁹

Table 9. LCA results for Standard Polyester. Results are shown for 1 m² of covered and protected substrate for a period of 60 years exhibiting 97% opacity after drying. Based on 3 year design life as interior coating.

Impact Category	Units	Total	Product Stage	Design & Construction Stage	Use & Maintenance Stage	End-of-Life Stage
Global Warming Potential	kg CO ₂ eq	4.07x10 ¹	4.30x10 ⁰	7.85x10 ⁻¹	3.54x10 ¹	2.24x10 ⁻¹
Acidification Potential	kg SO ₂ eq	1.34x10 ⁻¹	1.99x10 ⁻²	3.59x10 ⁻³	1.11x10 ⁻¹	3.06x10 ⁻⁴
Eutrophication Potential	kg N eq	1.14x10 ⁰	1.76x10 ⁻¹	8.43x10 ⁻²	8.71x10 ⁻¹	7.69x10 ⁻³
Smog Creation Potential	kg O ₃ eq	1.48x10 ⁻¹	9.75x10 ⁻³	8.81x10 ⁻⁴	1.18x10 ⁻¹	1.94x10 ⁻²
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg CFC-11 eq	4.24x10 ⁻⁶	2.75x10 ⁻⁷	1.91x10 ⁻⁷	3.76x10 ⁻⁶	1.29x10 ⁻⁸

SUPPORTING TECHNICAL INFORMATION

System Boundaries

The system under study includes the extraction of raw materials and processing, manufacturing, delivery and installation, use, and disposal (end-of-life) of IFS Standard Polyester. The cradle-to-grave system boundary includes all unit processes contributing measurably to the category indicator results. The life cycle stages specified by the PCR are described relative to the LCA study below:

- Product Stage** – This stage begins with extraction and processing of all materials from nature, their delivery to the production site, and all the relevant manufacturing processes and flows, including the impacts from energy use and emissions at the facility, as well as waste and scrap generated. Production of capital goods, infrastructure, manufacturing equipment, and personnel-related activities are not included. This stage also includes the production (including transport) of primary packaging materials.
- Design and Construction Process Stage** – This stage includes delivery of the packaged powder coating product to the point of application (downstream transportation). Point of sale infrastructure is excluded from the study.
- Use and Maintenance Stage** – The use stage includes the application of the powder coating to an aluminum and steel architectural substrate, accounting for the assumed application efficiency, and ends with any leftover coating and discarded packaging entering the end-of-life stage. This includes curing and excludes the coating applicator. The substrate is outside the scope of the LCA.
- End-of-Life Stage** – The end-of-life stage begins when any applied or unused coating or primary packaging is ready for disposal, recycling, reuse, etc. and ends when these materials are landfilled, incinerated, or recycled. This stage includes recycling and disposal of primary packaging.

Cut-off Criteria

No data gaps were allowed which were expected to significantly affect the outcome of the indicator results. No single flow that represented more than 1% of the total mass or energy flows was excluded. Except as noted, all known materials and processes were included in the inventory.

Data sources

Unit processes were developed within SimaPro 8.2, drawing upon data from multiple sources. Where primary upstream data were unavailable, secondary data sources were used. The sources of secondary LCI data are from the Ecoinvent and GaBi databases. Detailed descriptions of unit processes can be found in accompanying documentation. Secondary datasets with the greatest degree of representativeness were chosen. The LCI datasets shown in Table 10 are used in the LCA model to represent unit processes in the cradle-to-grave LCA.

Table 10. Data sources used for the LCA.

Material	Dataset	Data Source(s)	Publication Date
Materials			
Neopentyl glycol/Terephthalic acid polyester	Purified terephthalic acid {RoW} production Alloc Rec, U	Ecoinvent	2015
Acrylic polymer	Butyl acrylate {RoW} production Alloc Rec, U	Ecoinvent	2015
Benzoin	Benzaldehyde {RoW} production Alloc Rec, U	Ecoinvent	2015
Carbon black	Carbon black, at plant/DE S (furnace black; deep black pigment – Revised 11/30/2014)	GaBi	2014
Barium sulfate	Magnesium sulfate {RoW} production Alloc Rec, U	Ecoinvent	2015
Electricity/Heat			
Electricity (IFS facility)	Electricity, medium voltage, at grid/ERCT 2015 U	Ecoinvent	2015
Electricity (powder coating application)	Electricity, medium voltage {US} market group for Alloc Rec, U	Ecoinvent	2015
Packaging			
Plastic bag	Packaging film, low density polyethylene {RoW} production Alloc Rec, U	Ecoinvent	2015
Cardboard box	Corrugated board box {RoW} production Alloc Rec, U	Ecoinvent	2015
Transportation			
Truck	Transport, freight, lorry 16-32 metric ton, EURO4 {GLO} market for Alloc Rec, U	Ecoinvent	2015
Ship	Transport, freight, sea, transoceanic ship {GLO} market for Alloc Rec, U	Ecoinvent	2015
Other			
Powder coating application	Powder coat, aluminium sheet {US} IFS Coating powder coating, aluminum sheet Alloc Rec, U	Ecoinvent/SCS	2015

Data Quality

The overall data quality level, based on data quality rating (DQR) Was Determined to be “good quality”¹.

Table 11. Data Quality of Life Cycle Inventory.

Data Quality Parameter	Data Quality Discussion
<p>Time-Related Coverage: Age of data and the minimum length of time over which data is collected</p>	<p>The most recent available data are used, based on other considerations such as data quality and similarity to the actual operations. Typically, these data are less than 10 years old. All of the primary data used represented an average of one year's worth of data collection. Manufacturer-supplied data are based on calendar year 2015.</p>
<p>Geographical Coverage: Geographical area from which data for unit processes is collected to satisfy the goal of the study</p>	<p>The data used in the analysis provide the best possible representation available with current data. Actual processes for upstream operations are primarily North American. Surrogate data used in the assessment are representative of US, European, Global, or “Rest-of-World” (average for all countries in the world with uncertainty adjusted). Datasets chosen are considered sufficiently similar to actual processes.</p>
<p>Technology Coverage: Specific technology or technology mix</p>	<p>For the most part, data are representative of the actual technologies used for processing, transportation, and manufacturing operations. Representative datasets, specific to the type of material, are used to represent the actual processes where primary data were not available. Where datasets specific to a material component were unavailable, a proxy dataset was used.</p>
<p>Precision: Measure of the variability of the data values for each data expressed</p>	<p>Precision of results are not quantified due to a lack of data. Manufacturer data, and representative data used for upstream processes were typically averaged for one or more years and over multiple operations, which is expected to reduce the variability of results.</p>
<p>Completeness: Percentage of flow that is measured or estimated</p>	<p>The LCA model included all known mass and energy flows. In some instances, surrogate datasets used to represent upstream processes may be missing some data which is propagated in the model. No known processes or activities contributing to more than 1% of the total environmental impact for each indicator are excluded. In total, these missing data represent less than 5% of the mass or energy flows.</p>
<p>Representativeness: Qualitative assessment of the degree to which the data set reflects the true population of interest</p>	<p>Data used in the assessment represent typical, average, or similar processes and are therefore generally representative of the range of actual processes and technologies for production of these materials. Considerable deviation may exist among actual processes on a site-specific basis; however, such a determination would require detailed data collection throughout the supply chain back to resource extraction.</p>
<p>Consistency: Qualitative assessment of whether the study methodology is applied uniformly to the various components of the analysis</p>	<p>The consistency of the assessment is considered to be high. Secondary data sources of similar quality and age are used; with a bias towards Ecoinvent for secondary data. Different portions of the cradle-to-grave product life cycle are equally considered.</p>
<p>Reproducibility: Qualitative assessment of the extent to which information about the methodology and data values would allow an independent practitioner to reproduce the results reported in the study</p>	<p>Based on the description of data and assumptions used, this assessment would be reproducible by other practitioners. All assumptions, models, and data sources are documented.</p>
<p>Sources of the Data: Description of all primary and secondary data sources</p>	<p>Data representing energy use for manufacturing represent an annual weighted average and are considered of high quality due to the length of time over which these data are collected, as compared to a snapshot that may not accurately reflect fluctuations in production. A mass and energy balance check was completed during the data collection period. For secondary LCI datasets, Ecoinvent is used.</p>
<p>Uncertainty of the Information: Uncertainty related to data, models, and assumptions</p>	<p>Uncertainty related to materials in the powder coating products and packaging is low. Primary data for upstream processes were not available; as such, the study relied upon use of existing representative datasets for these cases. These representative datasets contained relatively recent data (~10 years, or more recent), but in some instances lacked site specific representativeness. Uncertainty related to the impact assessment methods used in the study are relatively high as it includes impact potentials that lack characterization of providing and receiving environments, tipping points, or thresholds.</p>

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