

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISO 14025 AND ISO 21930:2017

SmartEPD-2024-016-0094-01

Carboseal 985



Date of Issue:
Mar 27, 2024

Expiration:
Mar 27, 2029

Last updated:
Sep 16, 2024

General Information	3
Reference Standards	3
Verification Information	4
Limitations, Liability, and Ownership	4
Organization Information	4
Product Information	4
Plants	5
Product Specifications	5
Material Composition	5
Software and LCI Data Sources	6
EPD Data Specificity	6
Renewable Electricity	6
System Boundary	7
Product Flow Diagram	8
Life Cycle Module Descriptions	8
LCA Discussion	8
Results	10
Environmental Impact Assessment	10
Resource Use Indicators	11
Waste and output Flow Indicators	12
Carbon Emissions and Removals	12
Scenarios	13
Transport to the building/construction site (A4)	13
Installation in to the building/construction site (A5)	13
Reference Service Life (B1)	13
Maintenance (B2)	13

Replacement (B4)	14
End of Life (C1 - C4)	14
Interpretation	14
Additional Environmental Information	15
References	16

General Information

Carboline

2150 Schuetz Rd, St. Louis, MO 63146 USA

314-644-1000

sgelhot@carboline.com [carboline.com](https://www.carboline.com)



Product Name:	Carboseal 985
Functional Unit:	1 m2 of covered and protected flooring surface for a period of 60 years
Declaration Number:	SmartEPD-2024-016-0094-01
Date of Issue:	March 27, 2024
Expiration:	March 27, 2029
Last updated:	September 16, 2024
EPD Scope:	Cradle to grave A1 - A3, A4, A5, B1 - B7, C1 - C4
Market(s) of Applicability:	North America

Reference Standards

Standard(s):	ISO 14025 and ISO 21930:2017
Core PCR:	undefined Date of issue: Valid until:
Sub-category PCR review panel:	 Contact Smart EPD for more information.
General Program Instructions:	 Smart EPD General Program Instructions v.1.0, November 2022

Verification Information

LCA Author/Creator:

 Amy Torri |  Parq |  amy@parqhq.com

EPD Program Operator:

 Smart EPD |  info@smartepd.com |  www.smartepd.com

 585 Grove St., Ste. 145 PMB 966, Herndon, VA 20170, USA

Verification:

Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071 :

External

 Anna Lasso |  Smart EPD |  anna.lasso@smartepd.com

Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR(s) :

External

 Anna Lasso |  Smart EPD |  anna.lasso@smartepd.com

Limitations, Liability, and Ownership

In order to support comparative assertions, this EPD meets all comparability requirements stated in ISO 14025:2006. However, differences in certain assumptions, data quality, and variability between LCA data sets may still exist. As such, caution should be exercised when evaluating EPDs from different manufacturers or programs, as the EPD results may not be entirely comparable. Any EPD comparison must be carried out at the construction works level per ISO 21930:2017 guidelines. The results of this EPD reflect an average performance by the product and its actual impacts may vary on a case-to-case basis.

The EPD owner shall have sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

Organization Information

For over seven decades, Carboline has been at the forefront of delivering cutting-edge product development alongside a wealth of technical expertise and experience, offering unparalleled protective coating solutions on a global scale. As a notable manufacturer of paint and coating products, Carboline is dedicated to showcasing its sustainability leadership while recognizing the business value in transparently reporting the comprehensive environmental impacts of its products, spanning from cradle to grave. For further details on Carboline's product range, visit their website at <https://www.carboline.com>.

Further information can be found at: <https://www.carboline.com>

Product Description

Carboseal 985 is a high-solids polyaspartic developed for floor coating applications. It is designed to optimize leveling and wetting properties. Its characteristics include excellent chemical resistance, adhesion, and resistance to UV degradation. Carboseal 985 will provide a smooth glossy finish when fully cured. It is low VOC product and is virtually odor free.

Further information can be found at: <https://www.carboline.com/products/product-details/Carboseal-985>

Product Information

Functional Unit:

1 m2 of covered and protected flooring surface for a period of 60 years

Mass:

2.439 kg

Reference Service Life:

60 Years

Product Specificity:

✗

Product Average

✓

Product Specific

Averaging:

Averaging was not conducted for this EPD.

Plants



Carboline - Green Bay, WI
2122 Angie Ave, Green Bay, WI 54302, USA

Product Specifications

Product SKU(s): F141WITE97SD, F1410910A05D, F141WITEBSDD

Product Classification Codes: Masterformat - 09 67 00
EC3 - Finishes -> Flooring -> OtherFlooring

Material Composition

Material/Component Category	Origin	% Mass
Hardener	US	25-50
Additive	US	30-50
Fillers	US	5-10
Solvent	US	10-20

Packaging Material	Origin	kg Mass
Steel Pail	US	2.05E-1

Hazardous Materials
ETHYL BENZENE (CAS 100-41-4)
Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)
HOMOPOLYMER OF HDI (CAS 28182-81-2)
ALIPHATIC CARBOXYLIC ESTER (CAS 623-91-6)
ASPARTIC ESTER (CAS PROPRIETARY)
CARBON BLACK (CAS 1333-86-4)
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (CAS 13463-67-7)

EPD Data Specificity

Primary Data Year:	2022-2023
Manufacturing Specificity:	✗ Industry Average ✗ Manufacturer Average ✓ Facility Specific

Software and LCI Data Sources

LCA Software:	 SimaPro v. 9.5
LCI Foreground Database(s):	 Ecoinvent v. 3.9.1  North America  cut-off
LCI Background Database(s):	 Ecoinvent v. 3.9.1  North America  cut-off

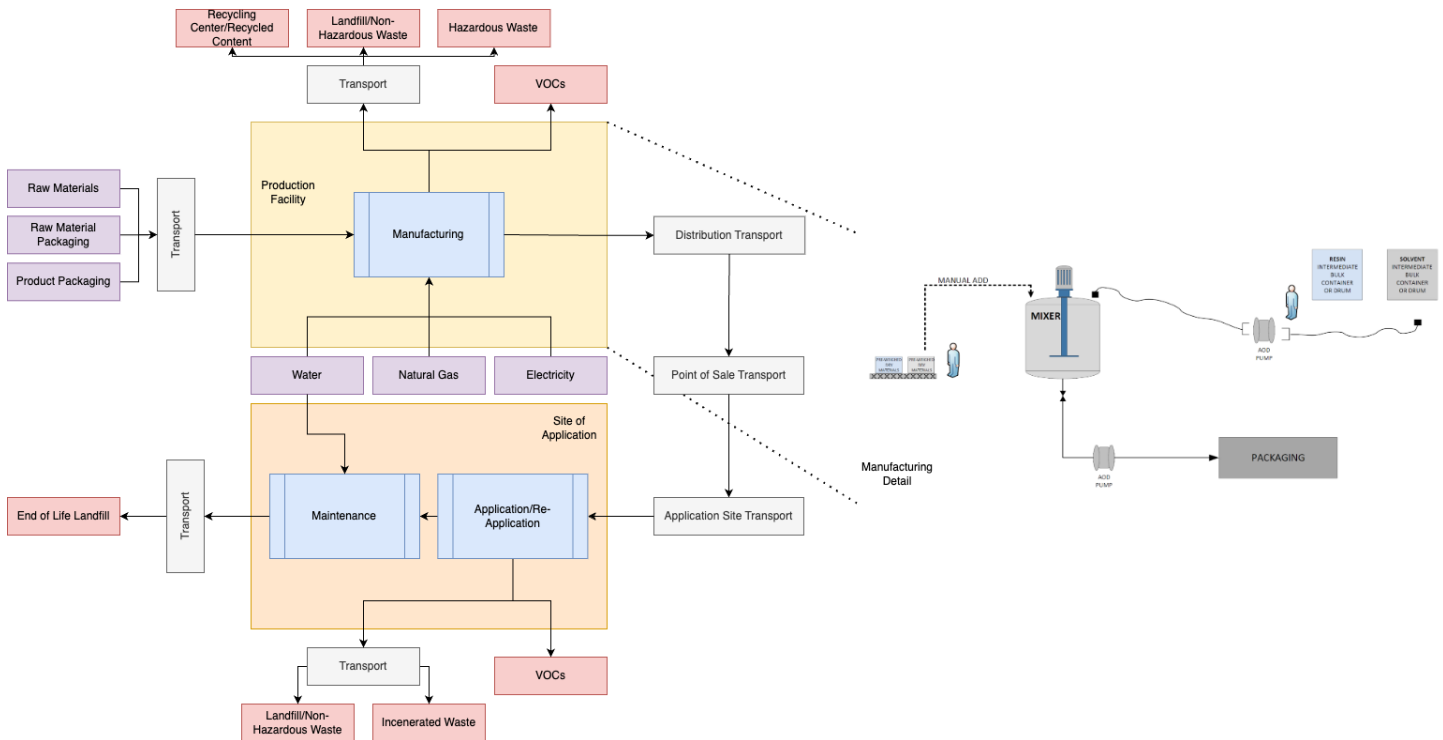
Renewable Electricity

Renewable electricity is used:	No
--------------------------------	----

System Boundary

Production	A1	Raw material supply	✓
	A2	Transport	✓
	A3	Manufacturing	✓
Construction	A4	Transport to site	✓
	A5	Assembly / Install	✓
Use	B1	Use	✓
	B2	Maintenance	✓
	B3	Repair	✓
	B4	Replacement	✓
	B5	Refurbishment	✓
	B6	Operational Energy Use	✓
	B7	Operational Water Use	✓
End of Life	C1	Deconstruction	✓
	C2	Transport	✓
	C3	Waste Processing	✓
	C4	Disposal	✓
Benefits & Loads Beyond System Boundary	D	Recycling, Reuse Recovery Potential	ND

Product Flow Diagram



Life Cycle Module Descriptions

The manufacturing of this product involves the direct procurement of raw materials from suppliers in module A1. These materials are then transported in module A2 to Carbolines manufacturing facility in Green Bay, Wisconsin, where they are stored and mixed to produce the coatings in module A3. Packaging waste associated the raw materials is recycled and/or sent to landfill in Module A3. The coating is distributed and sold across North America in module A4. The product is applied to substrates to create a protective flooring surface in module A5. Use of the product consists of daily maintenance cleaning with a mop and a cleaning solution such as Hillyard SM-1® Industrial Cleaner Degreaser in module B2. Necessary recoats (re-applications) of the product to achieve service life are modeled in module B4 per the PCR. The plastic or steel can packaging is discarded to landfill and a 2% coating loss rate during application is assumed per the PCR (for both initial application and any recoats). End of life impacts include transport to disposal and final waste processing in modules C2 and C3, respectively, and landfilling of the substrate with applied coating in module C4, per the PCR.

LCA Discussion

Allocation Procedure

Product packaging was allocated by mass. Manufacturing inputs requiring allocation were electricity and natural gas as the production of multiple products is measured using a single meter for each. The allocation of each was based on the percentage of production for the product in question divided by the total site production output.

Cut-off Procedure

The model includes over 95% of the total material mass, energy and environmental relevance throughout the product lifetime. Cut-off rules do not apply for hazardous or toxic materials, and the materials were included in the study.

Data Quality Discussion

The quality of inventory data is evaluated based on several criteria, including precision, completeness, consistency, and representativeness.

Precision and Completeness

- Precision: The inventory data used in this study were either directly measured, calculated, or estimated based on primary data sources, ensuring high precision. Background data from ecoinvent v3.9.1 database also has documented precision to the extent available.
- Completeness: Each product system's mass balance and inventory completeness were thoroughly checked. Similar exclusions were made in line with the PCR requirements, as stated in the original Dudick LCA. However, no data was intentionally omitted.

Consistency and Reproducibility

- Consistency: Primary data were collected with a similar level of detail, while background data came from the ecoinvent v3.9.1 database. The modeling approach and other methodological choices were applied consistently throughout the model. Default values from the PCR were considered where there was unavailability of primary data. For example, the default waste transport distance was used for product disposal assessment.
- Reproducibility: This study ensures reproducibility by providing comprehensive disclosure of input-output data, dataset choices, and modeling approaches. A knowledgeable third party should be able to approximate the results using the same data and modeling methods.

Representativeness

- Temporal: Primary data were collected for the one-year period of October 2022 to September 2023 to ensure the representativeness of post-consumer content. Secondary data from the ecoinvent v3.9.1 database is typically representative of recent years.
- Geographical: Primary data represents Carboline's production facility in Green Bay, WI and Dudick's production facility in Streetsboro, Ohio. Where applicable, differences in electric grid mix were considered using appropriate secondary data. The use of country-specific data ensures high geographical representativeness, and proxy data were only used when country-specific data were unavailable.

Results

Environmental Impact Assessment Results

TRACI 2.1, IPCC AR5 GWP 100

per 1 m2 of covered and protected flooring surface for a period of 60 years.

LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

Impact Category	Method	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1A2A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
ODP	TRACI 2.1	kg CFC 11 eq	2.4e-7	6.37e-9	2.23e-9	2.49e-7	3.68e-9	1.76e-11	ND	1.09e-8	ND	0.00000126	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.45e-10	1.21e-9	9.92e-10
AP	TRACI 2.1	kg SO2 eq	0.00984	0.00264	0.000327	0.0128	0.00119	0.000007	ND	0.000716	ND	0.07	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0000796	0.000116	0.000411
EP	TRACI 2.1	kg N eq	0.00416	0.000192	0.0000905	0.00444	0.0001	0.0000467	ND	0.000255	ND	0.0229	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0000067	0.0000109	0.00327
POCP	TRACI 2.1	kg O3 eq	0.128	0.0684	0.00487	0.201	0.0334	0.000124	ND	0.00766	ND	1.17	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00223	0.00152	0.00647
GWP-fossil	IPCC AR5 GWP 100	kg CO2 eq	2.08	0.387	0.1	2.57	0.223	0.00209	ND	0.131	ND	14	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0149	0.177	0.131
GWP-total	IPCC AR5 GWP 100	kg CO2 eq	2.14	0.389	0.117	2.65	0.224	0.0283	ND	0.145	ND	14.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0149	0.177	1.97

Abbreviations:

GWP = Global Warming Potential, 100 years (may also be denoted as GWP-total, GWP-fossil (fossil fuels), GWP-biogenic (biogenic sources), GWP-luluc (land use and land use change)), ODP = Ozone Depletion Potential, AP = Acidification Potential, EP = Eutrophication Potential, SFP = Smog Formation Potential, POCP = Photochemical oxidant creation potential, ADP-Fossil = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP-Minerals&Metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources, WDP = Water deprivation potential, PM = Particular Matter Emissions, IRP = Ionizing radiation, human health, ETP-fw = Eco-toxicity (freshwater), HTP-c = Human toxicity (cancer), HTP-nc = Human toxicity (non-cancer), SQP = Soil quality index.

Comparisons cannot be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the design stage of a project, before a building has been specified. Comparisons may be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the time of product purchase when product performance and specifications have been established and serve as a functional unit for comparison. Environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted. Any comparison of EPDs shall be subject to the requirements of ISO 21930 or EN 15804. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. Such comparison can be inaccurate, and could lead to erroneous selection of materials or products which are higher-impact, at least in some impact categories.

Resource Use Indicators

per 1 m2 of covered and protected flooring surface for a period of 60 years.

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1A2A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
PERE	MJ, net calorific value	1.1	0.0504	0.08	1.23	0.0287	0.000485	ND	0.081	ND	6.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00191	0.00371	0.032
PERM	MJ, net calorific value	0.508	0.0204	0.0182	0.547	0.0112	0.000106	ND	0.671	ND	2.79	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.000746	0.000944	0.00666
PERT	MJ, net calorific value	1.61	0.0707	0.0982	1.78	0.0399	0.00059	ND	0.752	ND	9.09	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00266	0.00465	0.0387
PENRE	MJ, net calorific value	36.9	5.39	1.15	43.4	3.15	0.0147	ND	2.02	ND	233	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.21	0.792	0.821
PENRM	MJ, net calorific value	0.00207	0.0000822	0.0000592	0.00221	0.0000459	9.68e-7	ND	0.000283	ND	0.0113	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00000302	0.00000308	0.0000648
PENRT	MJ, net calorific value	36.9	5.39	1.15	43.4	3.15	0.0147	ND	2.02	ND	233	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.21	0.792	0.821
ADPF	MJ, net calorific value	4.13	0.755	0.089	4.97	0.441	0.0018	ND	0.216	ND	27.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0295	0.118	0.0965
SM	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
RSF	MJ, net calorific value	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
NRSF	MJ, net calorific value	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
RE	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
FW	m3	0.0251	0.000606	0.000449	0.0262	0.000355	0.0000107	ND	0.00421	ND	0.133	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0000237	0.0000783	0.000728

Abbreviations:

RPRE or PERE = Renewable primary resources used as energy carrier (fuel), RPRM or PERM = Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, RPRT or PERT = Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content, NRPRE or PENRE = Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPRM or PENRM = Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPRT or PENRT = Total non-renewable primary resources with energy content, SM: Secondary materials, RSF = Renewable secondary fuels, NRSF = Non-renewable secondary fuels, RE = Recovered energy, ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential, FW = Use of net freshwater resources, VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds.

Waste and Output Flow Indicators

per 1 m2 of covered and protected flooring surface for a period of 60 years.

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1A2A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
HWD	kg	0.000765	0.000128	0.00204	0.00293	0.0000784	0.0000261	ND	0.000108	ND	0.0152	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00000524	0.0000176	0.00182
NHWD	kg	0.323	0.236	0.0516	0.611	0.151	0.0344	ND	0.0164	ND	3.98	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0101	0.00429	2.4
RWD	kg	0.0000235	0.00000111	9.13e-7	0.0000255	6.36e-7	1.11e-8	ND	0.00000216	ND	0.000131	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.23e-8	7.75e-8	7.38e-7
CRU	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MFR	kg	ND	ND	0.00585	0.00585	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0292	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MER	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEE	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EET	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Abbreviations:

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed, NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed, RWD = Radioactive waste disposed, HLRW = High-level radioactive waste, ILLRW = Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, CRU = Components for re-use, MFR or MR = Materials for recycling, MER = Materials for energy recovery, MNER = Materials for incineration, no energy recovery, EE or EEE = Recovered energy exported from the product system, EET = Exported thermal energy.

Significant data limitations currently exist within the LCI data used to generate waste metrics for Life Cycle Assessments and Environmental Product Declarations. The waste metrics were calculated in a way conformant with the requirements of ISO 21930:2017, but these values represent rough estimates and are for informational purposes only. As such, no decisions regarding actual cradle-grave waste performance between products should be derived from these reported values.

Carbon Emissions and Removals

per 1 m2 of covered and protected flooring surface for a period of 60 years.

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1A2A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
BCRP	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
BCEP	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
BCRK	kg CO2	-0.000516	ND	ND	-0.000516	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-0.00258	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
BCEK	kg CO2	ND	ND	0.000516	0.000516	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00258	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
BCEW	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
CCE	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
CCR	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
CWNR	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Abbreviations:

BCRP = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Product, BCEP = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Product, BCRK = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Packaging, BCEK = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Packaging, BCEW = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Combustion of Waste from Renewable Sources Used in Production Processes, CCE = Calcination Carbon Emissions, CCR = Carbonation Carbon Removals, CWNR = Carbon Emissions from Combustion of Waste from Non-Renewable Sources used in Production Processes, GWP-luc = Carbon Emissions from Land-use Change.

Scenarios

Transport to the building/construction site (A4)

A4 Module

Fuel Type:	Diesel
Vehicle Type:	Truck and Trailer
Transport Distance:	2026 km
Capacity Utilization:	33 %
Packaging Mass:	0.205 kg
Gross density of products transported:	1216 kg/m3
Weight of products transported:	2.439 kg
Volume of products transported:	0.002 m3
Capacity utilization volume factor:	1
Assumptions for scenario development:	Transport distance includes finished product to distribution center and distribution center to point of sale.- Passenger van assumed for point of sale to application site, with a distance of 8km using same packaging and capacity assumptions.

Installation in to the building/construction site (A5)

A5 Module

Product Lost per Functional Unit:	0.049 kg
Mass of Packaging Waste Specified by Type:	0.205 kg
VOC Emissions:	15000000000 ug/m3
Assumptions for scenario development:	The VOC content reported in this EPD is an estimated value and may not accurately represent the actual VOC emissions during the coating's curing process after installation. It is provided for informational purposes only and should not be used as a direct indicator of emissions under actual use conditions.
VOC Test Method:	ASTM D-2369

Reference Service Life

B1 Module

RSL: 60 Years

Declared Product Properties:

Designed to optimize leveling and wetting properties. It provides excellent chemical resistance, adhesion, and resistance to UV degradation. It is flexible with high impact resistance and provides excellent UV protection. This product is available as a two kit system.

Design Application Parameters:

Spraying or brush-rolling as the preferred method of application. Substrate temperature for metal must be between 35°F and 100°F. Relative humidity must not exceed 85%. This product requires separate onsite power mixing of two kits and then their combination. Cure cycle is temperature-dependent. Consult product technical data sheet for detailed application parameters. Consult a Carboline representative.

An Assumed Quality of Work, When Installed in Accordance with The Manufacturer's Instructions:

Long term protection is achieved when installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Theoretical coverage is 1524 ft2/gal at 10-15 mils.

Maintenance:

Maintenance (B2)

B2 Module

Maintenance Cycle: 60 Cycles/RSL
60 Cycles/ESL

Maintenance Process Information: Daily mopping with a cleaning solution such as Hillyard SM-1® Industrial Cleaner Degreaser, at a ratio of 1/2 cup cleaning solution to 1 gallon of mop water, is included as a required maintenance activity per the PCR.

Replacement (B4)

B4 Module

Reference Service Life: 10 Years

Replacement Cycle: 5 (ESL/RSL)-1

Further assumptions for scenario development: Product is assumed to be applied in an industrial environment. A 10 year market service lifetime and a 15 year technical service lifetime was adopted in the LCA model. For the market service-based lifetime, one initial coating application and 5 recoats are required to maintain the average lifespan of a building, assumed to be 60 years. For the technical service-based lifetime, one initial coating application and 3 recoats are required to maintain the 60 year building lifespan.

End of Life

C1 - C4 Modules

Collection Process

Collected Separately: 0.049 kg
Collected with Mixed Construction Waste: 2.391 kg

Recovery

Landfill:	2.391 kg
Incineration:	0.049 kg

Disposal

Product or Material for Final Disposal:	2.439 kg
---	----------

Assumptions for scenario development:

The US EPA WARM model was used to determine the processes used to dispose of waste materials (coatings at the end of life in demolition waste) and unused product.

Interpretation

Data was collected for 12 month periods spanning calendar years 2022 and 2023 to ensure the representativeness of business activities and post-consumer materials. Manufacturing data represents Dudick's production facility in Streetsboro, Ohio. Secondary data was obtained from ecoinvent v3.9.1, representing the most recent years available. The overall quality of the data used is considered representative of the product systems.

The system boundary is cradle to grave, excluding: construction of major capital equipment; research and development activities; point of sale infrastructure; coating applicator and its maintenance and operation; human labor and employee transport; raw material, forming, and disposal impacts from secondary/tertiary packaging; disposal of packaging materials not associated with final product; impacts associated with tool (mop) required for maintenance cleaning; building operational energy and water use; deconstruction and demolition.

Overall, the replacement module of the use stage (B4), has the highest impact across all impact categories followed by the production stage, specifically module A1. Use stage accounts for approximately 60% to 90% of the total impact in all the impact categories depending on the design life. Note that the B4 module includes the A1-A5 modules for each recoat required for the product's lifetime. The upstream raw material phase (A1) is the primary contributor to all impact categories. This is largely due to the number of different raw material processes required to produce the product. The production stage (A1-A3) contributes to around 10% to 25% of the total emissions in all the impact categories, where the major impact is from raw material extraction and processing of secondary input materials stage (A1).

The construction stage (A4-A5), includes the transportation of the product from manufacturing to the customer. They account for less than 3% of the total emissions in almost all the impact categories. The transportation miles from the point of sale to the application site (A4) account for low impacts across all impact categories. Installation (A5) is the primary driver in this stage for environmental impacts due to disposal of product packaging waste.

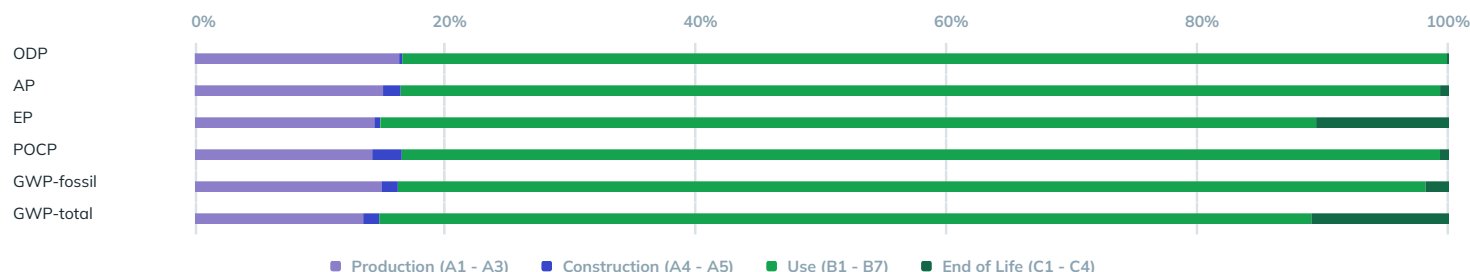
The use phase includes maintenance cleaning and recoats of the product. Product maintenance provides marginal contribution to the overall impact categories. As mentioned above, the replacement module (B4) is the primary impact driver for all the products.

In end-of-life phase (C2-C4), disposal contributes the highest to eutrophication and global warming with biogenic carbon. Transportation to the disposal point phase (C2) has a relatively small contribution to all product life cycle impacts.

Limitations are as follows:

- The study is only applicable to the defined scenarios.
- Environmental declarations from different programs may not be comparable (ISO 14025:2006). Even when the same PCR is followed, different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to different results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.
- With the current availability of data, it is nearly impossible to follow the entire supply chain associated with the product in a company-specific way. Many of the processes within the supply chains are modeled using average industry data with varying amounts of specificity (e.g., data on a more-or-less specific technology or region). This makes it difficult to accurately determine how well the unit process data represents the actual factors in the products' life cycle.
- Primary data was modeled based on information provided by Carboline, supplemented by data from technical and safety data sheets. Proxy materials were used when suitable secondary data sets were not available.
- Material input and transportation distances are presented as averages and may not account for variations in material efficiency and supplier locations.
- While generic data sets used for material inputs, transport, and waste processing are of good quality, actual impacts from material suppliers, transport carriers, and local waste processing may differ.
- Datasets used in some instances were older than 10 years, but were judged best representation available.
- The impact assessment methodology categories do not encompass all potential environmental impact categories.
- Characterization factors used within the impact assessment methodology may entail varying levels of uncertainty.
- LCA results are expressed relatively and should not be interpreted as predicting impacts on specific environmental categories, exceeding thresholds, safety margins, or risks.

The overall data quality assessment score is judged to be "good". This judgement includes an assessment of "good" for the modeling of technology (primary drivers of model emissions are modeled using the same or similar but different technology), "fair" for time representation (dominant emissions sources are primarily within 10 years of age), and "good" for geography, completeness, and reliability, which are based on comprehensive primary data collection.



Additional Environmental Information

Before using this product, it is recommended that the operator read and follow all caution statements on the product data sheet and on the SDS for this product, and personal protective equipment must be used as directed.

References

- [1] ISO 14040:2006/Amd 1:2020, "Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework".
- [2] ISO 14044:2006/Amd 1:2017/Amd 2:2020, "Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines".
- [3] ISO 21930:2017, "Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works - Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services".
- [4] NSF International, Product Category Rule for Environmental Product Declarations for Resinous Floor Coatings, December 2018.
- [5] ISO 14025:2006, "Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures".
- [6] Bare, J. 2014. Tool for the Reduction and Assessment of Chemical and Other Environmental Impacts (TRACI) TRACI version 2.1 User's Guide. US EPA Office of Research and Development, Washington, DC, EPA/600/R-12/554, <http://nepis.epa.gov/Adobe/PDF/P100HN53.pdf>
- [7] IPCC, 2013: Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 1535 pp. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>
- [8] ecoinvent v3.9.1, December 2022, <https://ecoinvent.org/the-ecoinvent-database/data-releases/ecoinvent-3-9-1/>
- [9] US Environmental Protection Agency Waste Reduction Model (WARM) v15, September 2022, <https://www.epa.gov/warm/versions-waste-reduction-model-warm#15>
- [10] Ryberg, M., M. Vieira, M. Zgola, et al. Updated US and Canadian Normalization Factors for TRACI 2.1. CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY. Springer, New York, NY, 16(2):329-339 (2014). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10098-013-0629-z>
- [11] Weidema B. P., C. Bauer, R. Hischer, et al. Overview and methodology. Data quality guideline for the ecoinvent database version 3. Ecoinvent Report 1(v3), St. Gallen: The ecoinvent Centre (2013). https://ecoinvent.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/dataqualityguideline_ecoinvent_3_20130506.pdf
- [12] Facts and figures about materials, waste and recycling (2018). <https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling>.
- [13] Dudick, Inc., Internal Report, Life Cycle Assessment of Select Dudick Chemical Resistant Coatings, December 2023
- [14] Dudick, Inc., Internal Report, Amendment to Life Cycle Assessment of Select Dudick Chemical Resistant Coatings for for Steri-Flor UV, Primer 67/Steri-Prime, Sealer 200 WB, and Carboseal 985, March 2024