

Program Operator: Smart EPD®

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SmartEPD-2026-133-0866-01.1

## Won-Door FireGuard™ Moveable FireWall

Date of Issue

May 18, 2026

Expiration date

May 18, 2031

Last updated

Jun 01, 2026



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## General Information

### Won-Door

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🌐 [wondoor.com](https://wondoor.com)



|                             |                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Product Name:               | Won-Door FireGuard™ Moveable FireWall                                                  |
| Declared Unit:              | 1 commercial steel door, nominal dimensions of 3-feet x 7-feet considered in isolation |
| Declaration Number:         | SmartEPD-2026-133-0866-01.1                                                            |
| Date of Issue:              | May 18, 2026                                                                           |
| Expiration:                 | May 18, 2031                                                                           |
| Last updated:               | June 01, 2026                                                                          |
| EPD Scope:                  | Cradle to gate with other options<br>A1 - A3, A4, A5, C2 - C4                          |
| Market(s) of Applicability: | North America                                                                          |

## General Organization Information

Won-Door Corporation, founded in 1962 and headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah, is the global industry leader in the design and manufacture of accordion-style fire, security, and sound-rated door systems. Now a brand under the Horton Pedestrian Access Solutions division of Overhead Door Corporation following its acquisition in 2021, the company is best known for pioneering the Won-Door FireGuard, the world's first accordion-type horizontal sliding fire door to achieve a three-hour UL rating. These specialized systems are highly valued by architects for providing immense design flexibility; they remain retracted in wall pockets until activated by a fire or security alarm, allowing for wide-open floor plans and curved configurations that still meet strict International Building Code (IBC) and NFPA safety requirements while ensuring accessibility for individuals with disabilities.

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

## Limitations, Liability and Ownership

Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance of products using EPD information shall be based on the product's use and impacts at the building level, and therefore EPDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considering the whole building life cycle. EPD comparability is only possible when all stages of a life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible. Example of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared. The EPD owner has sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

## Reference Standards

|              |                                                              |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Standard(s): | ISO 14025                                                    |
| Core PCR:    | UL Part A PCR for Building-Related Products and Services v.4 |
|              | Date of issue: March 01, 2022                                |

Sub-category PCR:

UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames v.3

Date of issue: March 06, 2026

Valid until: March 06, 2031

Sub-category PCR review panel:

 Contact Smart EPD for more information.

General Program Instructions:

 Smart EPD General Program Instructions v.2.0, March 2025

## Verification Information

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Verification:

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External

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

 Amy Landis |  Michigan Technological University |  landis@mtu.edu

External

## Product Information

Declared Unit:

1 commercial steel door, nominal dimensions of 3-feet x 7-feet considered in isolation

Mass:

50.2 kg

Reference Service Life:

30 Years

Product Specificity:

 Product Average

 Product Specific

## Product Description

The Won-Door Moveable FireWall™ (MFW) is a fire-rated accordion folding wall system designed to act as a movable extension of a fire barrier, providing secure and compliant solutions for large openings. Available in 1-hour (MFW I) and 2-hour (MFW II) fire ratings, it meets UL 263/ASTM E119 standards and UL Design #U520 requirements for fire-resistance. The system is header-hung with no floor track, supports heights up to 15' and lengths up to 40' for straight applications, and offers curved configurations. It is ADA-compliant for egress with approval from the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) and includes optional features like key switches, backlit exit hardware, infrared detectors, and LCD displays for enhanced functionality and safety.

Further information can be found at: <https://wondoor.com/movable-fire-wall/>

Product Specifications

Product SKU(s):Fireguard Moveable Wall

Product Classification Codes:Masterformat - 08 31 14

Options:✓ Fire Door

Table 1. Material Composition

| Material/Component Category | Origin                                                     | % Mass |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Drive and electrical        | Las Vegas, NV, Salt Lake City, UT                          | 2.40   |
| Fasteners                   | Salt Lake City, UT                                         | 1.36   |
| Hardware and movement       | Spanish Fork, UT, Rancho Dominguez, CA, Salt Lake City, UT | 7.20   |
| Sealing and insulation      | Dayton, OH, Chino, CA, La Habra, CA, Salt Lake City, UT    | 57.8   |
| Structure and frame         | Spanish Fork, UT, Salt Lake City, UT                       | 31.2   |

| Packaging Material | Origin | kg Mass |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| Cardboard          |        | 2.29    |
| Plastic Idpe       |        | 0.030   |

| Biogenic Carbon Content                           | kg C per commercial steel door, nominal dimensions of 3-feet x 7-feet considered in isolation |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Biogenic carbon content in product                | 0None                                                                                         |
| Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging | 1.06                                                                                          |

| Hazardous Materials |
|---------------------|
| Lead acid battery   |

EPD Data Specificity

Primary Data Year:Jan 1, 2024 - Dec 31, 2024

Manufacturing Specificity:✗ Industry Average

✗ Manufacturer Average

✓ Facility Specific

Averaging:  
Averaging was not conducted for this EPD

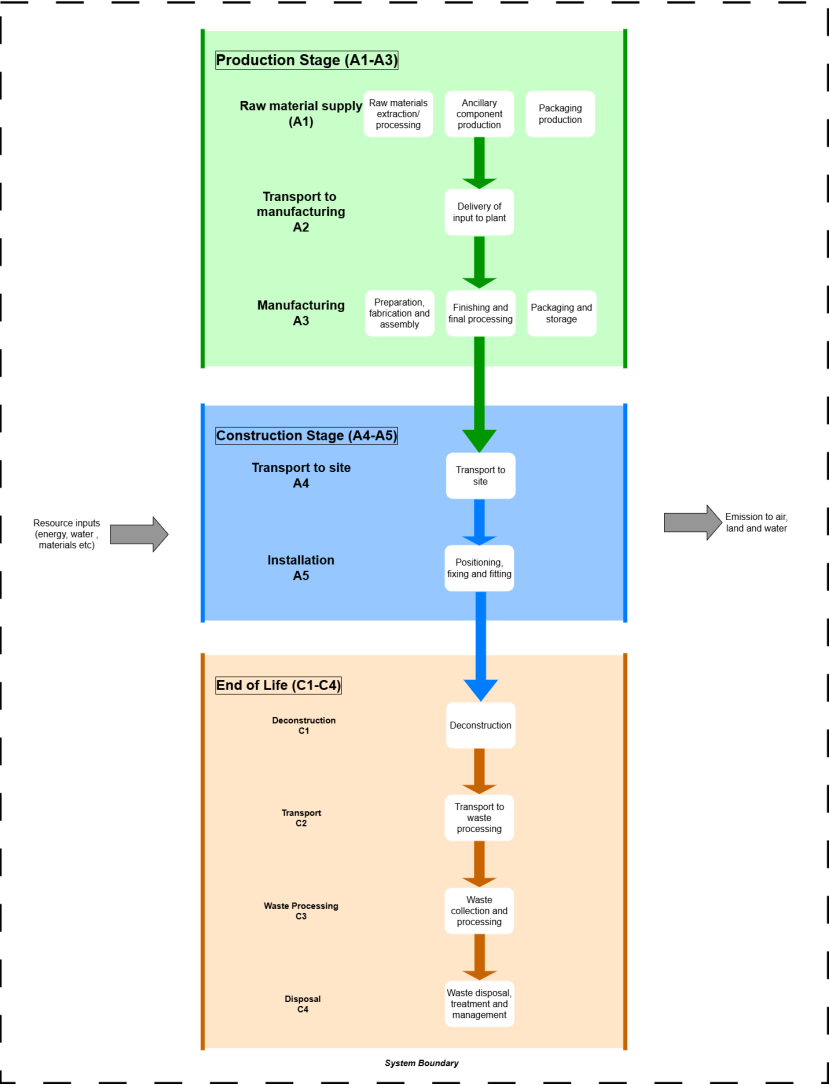
Table 2. System Boundary

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

Note:  
ND = Module not declared

Plants

Product Flow Diagram



Software And Database

- LCA Software:
  - SimaPro v. 10.2
- LCI Foreground Database(s):
  - Ecoinvent v. 3.11
  - Cut-off by Classification
- LCI Background Database(s):
  - Ecoinvent v. 3.11
  - Cut-off by Classification

A foreground LCI database is the database used to model the primary, site-specific data collected for this EPD. A background LCI database is the database used to model generic or non-specific data.

## Data Quality

### Precision & Completeness

- **Precision:** Inventory data were directly measured, calculated, or conservatively estimated from primary sources using consistent units and QA checks. Background processes from ecoinvent v3 were adopted with their documented uncertainty/precision metadata where available, preserving a transparent record of data quality.
- **Completeness:** The product system's mass balance and inventory completeness were thoroughly checked. Some exclusions were made in line with the PCR requirements, such as personnel impacts, R&D activities, business travel, and point-of-sale infrastructure. However, no data were intentionally omitted.

### Consistency and Reproducibility

- **Consistency:** Primary data for all modules were consistently gathered aiming at the highest level of detail possible. Background processes were modeled mainly with the ecoinvent database. The same allocation rules, cut-off criteria, and impact assessment methods were applied throughout, ensuring methodological coherence and consistent data quality across the entire LCA model.
- **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 a 12-month period representing the 2024 calendar year to ensure the representativeness of post-consumer content. Secondary data from the ecoinvent v3 database are typically representative of recent years.
- **Geographical:** Primary data represent Won-Door's production facility. 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.
- **Technological:** Both primary and secondary data were tailored to the specific technologies studied, ensuring high technological representativeness.

## Life Cycle Module Description

**Modules A1–A3:** The LCA model covers the production of raw materials and components for commercial steel doors and steel frames (A1), which are then transported to the manufacturing facility by truck or other relevant modes of transport (A2). The manufacturing stage (A3) begins with receipt of these materials, which are cut, formed, welded, finished, and assembled into finished steel doors and frames. When applicable, additional components such as insulation cores, glazing kits, louvers, vision panels, reinforcements, and hardware preparations are incorporated during fabrication and assembly.

**Modules A4–A5:** Once manufacturing is completed, the finished steel doors and steel frames are transported to the construction site or distribution point and then to the end user (A4). For installation (A5), material losses associated with installation may be considered where relevant. This module includes treatment of installation waste and disposal of packaging materials generated during delivery and installation.

**Modules C1–C4 and D:** At end of life (C1–C4), the steel doors and steel frames are assumed to be removed from the building, collected, and sent to appropriate waste management processes. Individual material streams, including steel and other ancillary materials, are handled separately for recycling, energy recovery, or disposal as applicable. Loads and benefits beyond the system boundary are considered in Module D, including the potential benefits associated with recovery and recycling of steel and the displacement of primary materials.

## LCA Discussion

### Allocation Procedure

Allocation of co-products was avoided, to the extent possible, based on the guidance given in ISO 14044:2006, 4.3. Energy use at the facility level was allocated by the amount of product produced. The manufacturing process does not consume water or generate wastewater or air emissions, other than those from fuel combustion. Solid waste was estimated using packaging masses and material losses and allocated following the polluter pays principle.

## Cut-off Procedure

The system boundary was defined based on relevance to the goal of the study. For the raw material (A1) and process related inputs (A3), all available energy and material flow data have been included in the model.

## Renewable Electricity

Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) such as Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are included in the baseline reported results: ✗ No

## Scenarios

### Transport to the building/construction site (A4)

A4 Module

|                                       |                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fuel Type:                            | Diesel                                                                                                        |
| Vehicle Type:                         | Truck and Trailer                                                                                             |
| Transport Distance:                   | 1540 km                                                                                                       |
| Capacity Utilization:                 | 33.0 %                                                                                                        |
| Packaging Mass:                       | 2.32 kg                                                                                                       |
| Weight of products transported:       | 52.6 kg                                                                                                       |
| Capacity utilization volume factor:   | =1                                                                                                            |
| Assumptions for scenario development: | Transport distance includes finished product to distribution center and distribution center to point of sale. |

### Installation in to the building/construction site (A5)

A5 Module

|                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mass of Packaging Waste Specified by Type:     | 2.32 kg                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Biogenic Carbon Contained in Packaging (kg C): | 1.06 kg                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Assumptions for scenario development:          | Installation is performed by trained technicians according to manufacturer and national standards. Because units are custom-sized and pre-assembled, zero material loss is assumed. The only A5 input is the disposal of product packaging. |

### End of Life (C1 - C4)

C1 - C4 Modules

#### Collection Process

|                                          |         |
|------------------------------------------|---------|
| Collected with Mixed Construction Waste: | 50.2 kg |
|------------------------------------------|---------|

#### Recovery

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| Recycling: | 13.0 kg |
| Landfill:  | 12.4 kg |

Incineration: 24.9 kg

Assumptions for scenario development:

There are no harmful substances or emissions that are required to be reported per the PCR.

## Results

**Table 3. Environmental Impact Assessment Results**

IPCC AR5 GWP 100, TRACI 2.2, CML 2016 v4.8

per 1 commercial steel door, nominal dimensions of 3-feet x 7-feet considered in isolation of product.

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

| Impact Category | Unit         | Method           | A1 - A3 | A4      | A5       | C2      | C3      | C4       |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| GWP-total       | kg CO2 eq    | IPCC AR5 GWP 100 | 3.81e+2 | 7.17e+0 | 7.09e-2  | 1.08e-1 | 5.92e+1 | 8.22e-2  |
| GWP-fossil      | kg CO2 eq    | IPCC AR5 GWP 100 | 3.80e+2 | 7.16e+0 | 7.09e-2  | 1.08e-1 | 5.92e+1 | 8.18e-2  |
| GWP-biogenic    | kg CO2 eq    | IPCC AR5 GWP 100 | 7.75e-1 | 1.47e-3 | 1.87e-5  | 2.22e-5 | 3.53e-3 | 2.52e-5  |
| GWP-luluc       | kg CO2 eq    | IPCC AR5 GWP 100 | 2.92e-1 | 2.46e-3 | 2.59e-6  | 3.72e-5 | 4.60e-4 | 3.68e-4  |
| ODP             | kg CFC-11 eq | TRACI 2.2        | 2.21e-6 | 1.14e-7 | 1.19e-10 | 1.73e-9 | 1.95e-8 | 8.23e-10 |
| AP              | kg SO2 eq    | TRACI 2.2        | 1.54e+0 | 1.48e-2 | 6.62e-5  | 2.23e-4 | 1.26e-2 | 4.39e-4  |
| SFP             | kg O3 eq     | TRACI 2.2        | 1.82e+1 | 2.85e-1 | 1.88e-3  | 4.30e-3 | 3.76e-1 | 1.13e-2  |
| EP-freshwater   | kg P eq      | TRACI 2.2        | 7.33e-2 | 2.67e-4 | 3.53e-6  | 4.03e-6 | 5.43e-4 | 1.00e-5  |
| EP-marine       | kg N eq      | TRACI 2.2        | 1.89e-1 | 2.46e-3 | 1.74e-5  | 3.71e-5 | 3.49e-3 | 9.65e-5  |
| ADP-fossil      | MJ           | CML 2016 v4.8    | 4.71e+3 | 1.09e+2 | 6.05e-2  | 1.64e+0 | 1.08e+1 | 9.54e-1  |

**Note:**

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

**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.

These six impact categories are globally deemed mature enough to be included in Type III environmental declarations. Other categories are being developed and defined and LCA should continue making advances in their development. However, the EPD users shall not use additional measures for comparative purposes.

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, 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.

**Table 4. Resource Use Indicator**

per 1 commercial steel door, nominal dimensions of 3-feet x 7-feet considered in isolation of product.

| Indicator | Unit | A1 - A3 | A4      | A5      | C2      | C3      | C4      |
|-----------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| RPRE      | MJ   | 4.38e+2 | 1.24e+0 | 2.41e-3 | 1.88e-2 | 4.35e-1 | 1.53e-1 |
| RPRM      | MJ   | 4.21e+1 | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| RPRT      | MJ   | 4.80e+2 | 1.24e+0 | 2.41e-3 | 1.88e-2 | 4.35e-1 | 1.53e-1 |
| NRPRE     | MJ   | 4.71e+3 | 1.09e+2 | 6.05e-2 | 1.64e+0 | 1.08e+1 | 9.54e-1 |
| NRPRM     | MJ   | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| NRPRT     | MJ   | 4.71e+3 | 1.09e+2 | 6.05e-2 | 1.64e+0 | 1.08e+1 | 9.54e-1 |
| SM        | kg   | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| RSF       | MJ   | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| NRSF      | MJ   | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| RE        | MJ   | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| FW        | m3   | 2.90e+2 | 4.61e-1 | 8.91e-3 | 6.97e-3 | 1.90e+0 | 1.21e-2 |

**Note:**

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

**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.

**Table 5. Waste and Output Flow Indicators**

per 1 commercial steel door, nominal dimensions of 3-feet x 7-feet considered in isolation of product.

| Indicator | Unit | A1 - A3 | A4 | A5      | C2 | C3      | C4      |
|-----------|------|---------|----|---------|----|---------|---------|
| HWD       | kg   | 0       | 0  | 0       | 0  | 0       | 2.22e-1 |
| NHWD      | kg   | 6.95e-2 | 0  | 6.72e-3 | 0  | 0       | 1.21e+1 |
| HLLRW     | kg   | 0       | 0  | 0       | 0  | 0       | 0       |
| ILLRW     | kg   | 0       | 0  | 0       | 0  | 0       | 0       |
| CRU       | kg   | 0       | 0  | 0       | 0  | 0       | 0       |
| MR        | kg   | 9.00e-1 | 0  | 2.08e+0 | 0  | 1.30e+1 | 0       |
| MER       | kg   | 3.19e-1 | 0  | 2.33e-1 | 0  | 2.49e+1 | 0       |
| EE        | MJ   | 8.26e+0 | 0  | 4.10e+0 | 0  | 7.66e+2 | 0       |

**Note:**

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

**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.

**Table 6. Carbon Emissions and Removals**

per 1 commercial steel door, nominal dimensions of 3-feet x 7-feet considered in isolation of product.

Results use AR5

| Indicator                                                              | Unit   | A1 - A3  | A4 | A5      | C2 | C3 | C4 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|----|---------|----|----|----|
| Bio Carbon Removal from Product                                        | kg CO2 | 0        | 0  | 0       | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Bio Carbon Emission from Product                                       | kg CO2 | 0        | 0  | 0       | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Bio Carbon Removal from Packaging                                      | kg CO2 | -5.57e+0 | 0  | 0       | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Bio Carbon Emission from Packaging                                     | kg CO2 | 1.67e+0  | 0  | 3.89e+0 | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Bio Carbon Emission from Waste during Manufacturing (renewable source) | kg CO2 | 0        | 0  | 0       | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Calcination Carbon Removal                                             | kg CO2 | 0        | 0  | 0       | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Carbonation Carbon Emission                                            | kg CO2 | 0        | 0  | 0       | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Carbon Emission from Waste during Manufacturing (non-renewable source) | kg CO2 | 0        | 0  | 0       | 0  | 0  | 0  |

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

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.

**Table 7. Scaling Factors**

| Product area | Weight |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 m2         | 25.8   |
| 7' x 3' ft   | 50.2   |
| 600ft2       | 1440   |

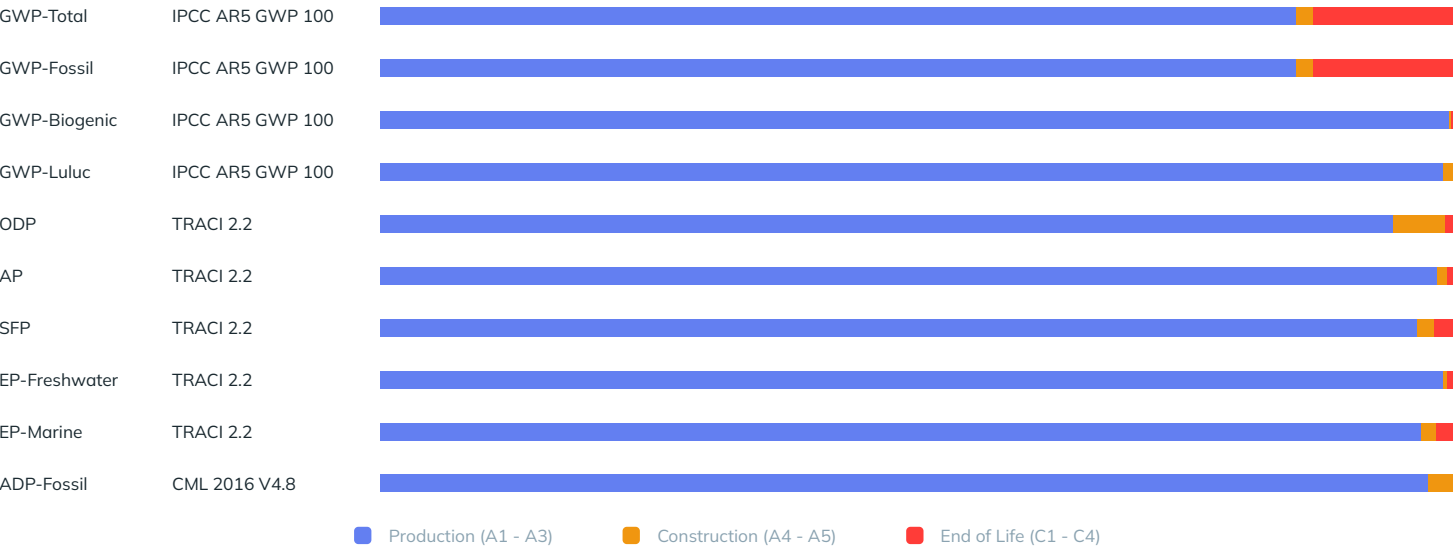
Product weights in the table were derived from door area using a constant mass-per-area assumption based on the reference configuration. This approach is applicable only to geometrically similar door variants with the same material composition, thickness, and manufacturing process.

## Interpretation

The manufacturing of Won-Door products involves the direct procurement of raw materials and their subsequent processing at US-based facilities. The Product Stage (A1–A3) is the primary impact driver due to the energy required for raw material extraction and assembly. A limitation of this study is that upstream impacts are based on industry-average profiles rather than specific supplier data.

The 30-year Reference Service Life is contingent upon standard indoor use and adherence to the manufacturer's maintenance schedule. To modify the current environmental profile, evaluating a transition to renewable energy sources for manufacturing is suggested. Additionally, Won-Door should assess substituting raw material inputs with alternative options and prioritize collecting primary data from suppliers regarding their specific production techniques or energy mixes.

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%



Additional Environmental Information

The Fireguard Movable Wall utilizes lead-acid batteries for emergency backup power. These are classified as hazardous waste due to their lead and sulfuric acid content. This requirement drives the Hazardous Waste Disposed (HWD) flow reported in Module C4, as the batteries must be separated and treated through specialized hazardous waste streams at the end of life.

Further Information

Reference Service Life

| Name                                                         | Value                                                                                                      | Unit                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| RSL                                                          | 30                                                                                                         | Years                  |
| Declared product properties (at the gate) and finishes, etc. | 24-gauge V-grooved steel panels; factory-applied thermal set polyester.                                    | Material Specs / Gauge |
| Design application parameters                                | Compliance with UL 864 and UL 263 and IBC §1010.3.3 for fire-rated openings.                               | Regulatory Standards   |
| An assumed quality of work                                   | Installed in accordance with manufacturer instructions, NFPA72 and NFPA 80 by factory-trained technicians. | Installation Standard  |
| Outdoor environment                                          | Not applicable (Indoor use only).                                                                          | Exposure Type          |
| Indoor environment                                           | Climate-controlled building interior; non-corrosive.                                                       | Environment Class      |
| Use conditions                                               | Emergency standby; annual inspection/operational tests                                                     | Cycles / Frequency     |

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