

SPECIFICATION SOLUTIONS

SUBLICOAT™

Environmental Product Declaration

DGL
INTERNATIONAL

**POWDER
COATINGS**

Programme	The International EPD® System www.environdec.com
Programme operator	EPD International AB
Fully aligned regional programme operator	EPD Australasia www.epd-australasia.com
EPD owner	DGL International Powder Coatings
EPD registration number	EPD-IES-0024182:002
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  	In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804+A2:2019/AC:2021 An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com EPD of multiple products, based on the average results of the product group. The products covered are the Sublicoat powder coat range in black and white, light and dark colours, manufactured and powder coated in China, for projects in Australia. Products are listed on page 21.

About DGL International Powder Coatings

DGL International Powder Coatings manufactures premium quality powder coatings for protecting and enhancing aluminium and steel assets. We provide both warranty and non-warranty grade products, providing superior colour and durability solutions for architectural and industrial applications.

Photography (front cover): Murray McKean



DGL International part of DuluxGroup (Australia)

DGL International, a part of DuluxGroup (Australia), operates in regions where DuluxGroup does not own the Dulux trademark. We manufacture DGL branded powder coatings in China through approved local manufacturers who adhere to our strict formulation standards and produce Dulux branded powder coatings at our facilities in Australia and New Zealand. With manufacturing, specification and sales capabilities across China, Southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand, we provide coordinated support for projects sourced throughout the Asia Pacific region.

Committed to a Sustainable Future

As part of our commitment to sustainability we aim to minimise our environmental footprint in everything we do. Our manufacturing plants in Australia and New Zealand are powered by renewable energy sources with solar panels installed at our Melbourne factory and hydroelectricity supplying energy to our Auckland factory. DGL Powder Coatings cartons are made from approximately 58% recycled content in Australia, and 37% recycled content in New Zealand, and can be recycled after use.

We are committed to reducing waste to landfill by working with our customers to collect and reuse over-sprayed powder coatings during the application process and have partnered with a third-party manufacturer to recycle and repurpose powder waste from our Melbourne factory.

DGL Powder Coatings are not formulated with VOC's or solvents, and no VOC's or solvents are added. Our comprehensive product stewardship programme ensures all of our products are formulated and monitored for chemicals of concern in line with leading international directives. This includes compliance to RoHS 3 (EU Directive 2015/863).

By protecting metal assets for longer and extending their life span over years and decades, powder coatings implicitly help conserve energy and resources required for the built environment. At the end of service life, powder coated aluminium and steel can both be recycled after the powder coating is chemically removed or incinerated, supporting a more circular economy for building and construction. DGL is committed to continuous improvement and extending the life span of our powder coatings through ongoing product innovation and testing to maximise warranty periods wherever possible.

Warranted Performance

Our warranty grade products are designed to meet test procedures and performance requirements for both global AAMA and Australian AS 3715 standards for architectural aluminium finishes. Only DGL Accredited Powder Coaters are able to issue our DGL Alumi Shield™ warranties after demonstrating their capability to meet stringent quality conditions and international standards. Our warranty periods are product specific, providing durability for aluminium for 10 to 35 years.

Name and location of production site(s)	Aleco Foshan, Guangdong, China Lidea Foshan, Guangdong, China Mei Fei Foshan, Guangdong, China Xin Can Jiaying, Shanghai, China
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Product information

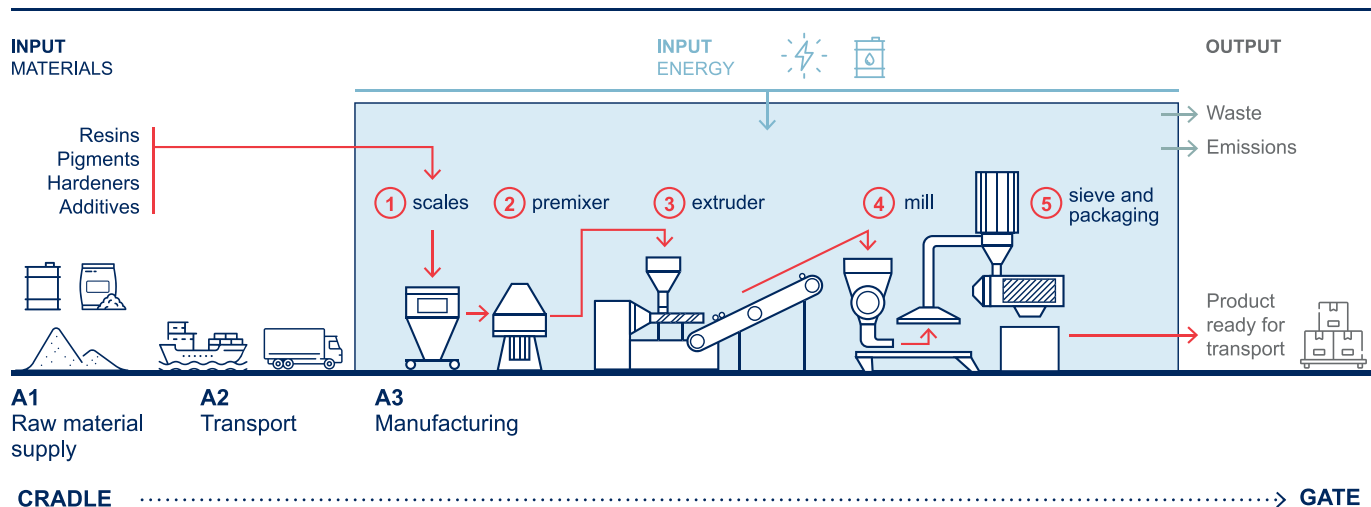


Product name	Sublicoat powder coat range
Product range	Sublicoat sublimation basecoat range
	See page 21 for a list of all products and colours covered in this EPD
Finish	Flat
Look	Sublimation
Coating type	Super Durable Polyester
AAMA Standards	Meets 2604
Product description	The Sublicoat sublimation basecoat range is a collection of textured base coats that allow for the application of films over the top that help camouflage the substrate to mimic wood and other materials. Delivered with warranty grade advanced super durable polyester thermosetting powder.
Declared unit	m² 0.11 kg of DGL Powder Coating applied to 1 square metre of aluminium surface
UN CPC code	UN CPC Ver 2 35110: Paint and varnished and related products
Other classification codes	ANZSIC 2006 2293: Metal Coating and Finishing

Manufacturing process

Figure 1: A1-A3 Manufacturing process

A1 - A3 Manufacturing process



The raw materials are weighed and mixed to obtain a homogenous mixture (1 and 2 in Figure 1). This mixture is then fed into an extruder which melts & disperses all the ingredients together to obtain a homogenous mixture which is cooled & granulated into small chips (3 in Figure 1). The chips are micronized or ground into a fine powder with a distinct particle size distribution, for optimum application, and sieved and packed into a box and sent to the warehouse for distribution to the applicator (4 and 5 in Figure 1).

Explanation of average products and variation

To simplify the communication of environmental profiles to DGL customers, it is necessary to group products. Products were grouped based on their GWP-GHG results, to comply with the PCR 2019:14 v1.3.4 requirements (EPD International, 2024).

The modelling for this EPD was based on a weighted average of Sublicoat products sold in Australia, with sales of 0% 'black and dark colours' not containing titanium dioxide and 100% 'light colours'. Light colours include white or any other colour containing titanium dioxide in the formulation, whereas black and dark colours do not. With this conservative approach, the EPD will represent all colours available within the respective product range.

The GWP-GHG impacts for all products in this group is within 9.2% of the weighted average.

System boundaries

As shown in the table below, this EPD is of the type cradle to gate with options, modules C1-C4, module D and with optional modules (A1-A3 + C + D and additional modules, A4-A5). Other life cycle stages (Modules B1-B7) are dependent on particular scenarios and best modelled at the building level.

Modules declared, geographical scope, share of specific data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results):

	Product stage			Construction stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Resource recovery stage
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse – Recovery – Recycling – potential
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Modules declared	X	X	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	GLO	GLO	CN	GLO	CN,AU	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	AU	AU	AU	AU	AU
Specific data used	17.0%			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Variation – products	9.2%			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Variation – sites	9.2%			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

X = included in the EPD; ND = Module not declared (such a declaration shall not be regarded as an indicator result of zero)

Specific data includes impacts related to the manufacturing processes (primarily electricity and natural gas) and raw materials transport. There is no specific data for the manufacturing of raw materials, which have the highest contribution to A1-A3 GWP-GHG.

The processes below are included in the product system to be studied. For modules beyond A3, the scenarios included are currently in use and are representative of one of the most probable alternatives.

System boundaries continued

Product stage (Modules A1-A3)

The production stage includes the environmental impacts associated with raw materials extraction and processing of inputs, transport to, between and within the manufacturing site, and manufacturing of average product at the exit gate of the manufacturing site. The impacts include the production and use of fuels and electricity, production of auxiliary materials and packaging materials, and waste treatment of production wastes.

Module A1 (raw materials supply) includes the extraction and processing of minerals, pigments, fillers, binders and extenders. These raw materials are then transported (Module A2) from extraction sites across Asia and Europe, to the DGL manufacturing facilities in China. Module A3 includes the processing of the raw materials into the finalised powder coating formulations, as well as the production of cardboard and LDPE packaging. Module A3 also includes the generation and transmission of electricity in China, and generation of thermal energy from natural gas.

Since Module C is included in the EPD, the use of Module A1-A3 (A1-A5 for services) results without considering the results of Module C is discouraged.

Transport (Module A2)

Specific transport data were collected from DGL for all input materials to manufacturing sites, including the transport modes and distances.

DGL's raw materials come from Asia and Europe via sea freight and then truck or train to their manufacturing facilities in South and East China. Raw materials are transported between 2 974 – 8 608 km via ship, 83 – 156 km via truck, and 0 – 0.4 km via train to China.

Distribution and Application (Module A4, A5)

A travel distance of 50 km by truck from DGL manufacturing facilities to application sites in China is assumed. A utilisation rate of 0.61 is applied to transport via truck.

The powder coated material is transported from China to customers in Australia an average distance of 7 500 km from Guangdong and 8 000 km from Shanghai via ship. Impacts declared relate to the transportation of the powder coating only.

Transport to building site

Scenario information	Unit (expressed per functional unit or per declared unit)
Fuel type and consumption of vehicle or vehicle type used for transport e.g. long distance truck, boat etc.	Litre of fuel type per distance or vehicle type, Commission Directive 2007/37/EC (European Emission Standard)
Distance	Guangdong: 7 500 km, 1 178 km and 10 km (ship, truck and ferry resp.) Shanghai: 8 000 km, 1 178 km and 10 km (ship, truck and ferry resp.)
Capacity utilisation (including empty returns)	61%
Bulk density of transported products	kg/m ³
Volume capacity utilisation factor (factor: =1 or < 1 or ≥ 1 for compressed or nested packaged products)	Not applicable

System boundaries continued

Module A5 involves the application of powder coating onto a metal surface, including preparation of the surface, application via electrostatic spraying, and curing with natural gas. The manufacture and consumption of powder coating equipment are outside the scope of this EPD.

Each product is modelled with two different loss rates occurring during Module A5 application, 10% and 30%. 10% loss rate is common for continuous powder coating in a factory, enabling overspray to be collected and recycled, whereas 30% loss rate occurs when there is no recovery of powder and any overspray goes to landfill. Impacts for 10% loss rate are provided with other modules in the Results section and impacts for 30% loss rate are provided on their own in Additional environmental information.

Installation of the product in the building

Scenario information	Unit (expressed per functional unit or per declared unit)
Ancillary materials for installation (specified by material):	0 kg or other units as appropriate
Water use	0 m ³
Other resource use	0 kg
Quantitative description of energy type and consumption during the installation process	42 MJ
Waste materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (specified by type)	0 kg
Output materials (specified by type) as a result of waste processing at the building site e.g. of collection for recycling, for energy recovery, disposal (specified by route)	0 kg
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water	0 kg

System boundaries continued

End-of-Life (Modules C1-C4)

When a building reaches its end-of-life, it will be demolished (C1) and the demolition waste is transported to a processing facility (C2). The waste processing (C3) includes the separation of steel and aluminium waste from other building materials and shredding activities. Material that cannot be recycled will be disposed (C4).

End of life scenarios for products

Process	Unit (expressed per declared unit of components products or materials and by type of material)
Collection process specified by type	0.90 kg powder in Australia collected separately (together with aluminium or steel) (Pickin, Randell, Trinh, & Grant, 2018).
	0.10 kg powder in Australia collected with mixed construction waste (Pickin, Randell, Trinh, & Grant, 2018).
Recovery system specified by type	0 kg for re-use
	0.90 kg powder in Australia for aluminium and steel recycling facility (Pickin, Randell, Trinh, & Grant, 2018).
	0 kg for energy recovery
Disposal specified by type	0.10 kg powder in Australia for final deposition (Pickin, Randell, Trinh, & Grant, 2018).
Assumptions for scenario development	Diesel consumption for dismantling metal surface after use with an excavator (100 kW): 0.172 g per kg of powder coating on metal surface. All waste is transported from construction site to end-of-life treatment facility via truck. Transport distance is assumed to be 50 km with a capacity utilisation of 50%.

Primary data was used for all manufacturing operations up to the factory gate. Data for the manufacturing of the powder coatings was provided by DGL, covering operations from January 2024 – December 2024. Estimates were made for data pertaining to transport using information of routes provided by DGL.

Recovery and Recycling potential (Module D)

Module D starts at the “end of waste” when the product or packaging are no longer in their first life cycle and start to be a potential input for their second life cycle. All powder is either sent to landfill or combusted together with steel where no energy is recovered. The impacts associated with the incineration and landfill are declared in Module C4.

Cardboard waste from packaging is either recycled or landfilled. All landfill gas that is combusted for energy recovery is assumed to be used to generate electricity via an alternator (Module A5) and the resulting electricity receives a credit for offsetting average electricity from the Australian grid (Module D).

Life cycle inventory (LCI) data and assumptions

Upstream data

Specific data for powder coating formulation were provided by DGL. Data for energy were collected for DGL's manufacturing sites in Guangdong, South China and Shanghai, East China.

For PTFE wax, we used Sphera's Polytetrafluoroethylene granulate (PTFE) European technology mix dataset from Germany (Sphera, 2023).

For Polyisocyanate, we used Sphera's Aliphatic Polyisocyanate dataset from Europe (Sphera, 2023).

Transportation was modelled using global transportation datasets. Fuels were modelled using the geographically appropriate datasets.

LCA software and database

Sphera Solutions' LCA for Experts (LCA FE) software version 10.7 was used together with Sphera Managed LCA Content (MLC) database version 2023.2 (Sphera, 2023) for all data in the background system. Most datasets have a reference year between 2018 and 2022 and all fall within the 10-year limit allowable for generic data under EN 15804.

Electricity

In China, all electricity is collected into the grid and then distributed to the user, and there is no trade of electricity, therefore residual supply mix is not applicable in China as it is identical to the consumption mix.

The composition of the location-based electricity grid mix in Guangdong, South China is modelled in LCA FE. The South China electricity mix is made up of hard coal (41.1%), hydro (35.2%), solar (7.1%), wind (7.0%), nuclear (5.1%), natural gas (2.0%), coal gases (1.3%) and biomass (1.1%) (figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

The emission factor for the Guangdong, South China location mix for the GWP-GHG indicator is 0.519 kg CO₂e/kWh (based on EF3.1).

The composition of the location-based electricity grid mix in Shanghai, East China is modelled in LCA FE. The East China electricity mix is made up of hard coal (61.1%), solar (11.9%), hydro (7.9%), wind (6.6%), nuclear (5.7%), natural gas (3.0%), coal gases (1.9%) and biomass (1.7%) (figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding).

The emission factor for the Shanghai, East China location mix for the GWP-GHG indicator is 0.797 kg CO₂e/kWh (based on EF3.1).

Life cycle inventory (LCI) data and assumptions continued

Cut off criteria

Personnel-related processes are excluded as per section 4.3.2 in the PCR (EPD International, 2024).

thinkstep-anz consistently excludes environmental impacts from infrastructure, construction, production equipment, and tools that are not directly consumed in the foreground production process, ('capital goods') regardless of potential significance. High-quality infrastructure-related data isn't always available and there is no clear cut-off for what to include. For this reason, capital goods data are applied to LCA studies inconsistently. This is expected to lead to reduced consistency and comparability of EPDs. Capital goods were previously excluded from EPDs, thus including capital goods in current EPDs would further reduce their comparability.

Infrastructure used in electricity generation is included as standard in the MLC datasets, as this is important for renewable generation.

Allocation

Where subdivision of processes was not possible, allocation rules listed in PCR chapter 6.7 have been applied. Multi-output allocation generally follows the requirements of ISO 14044, section 4.3.4.2. Site level data for electricity, diesel for mobile plant (e.g. loaders), water, and lubricant usage are allocated by mass, based on the annual production. Allocation of background data (energy and materials) is according to MLC database; documentation is available at www.sphera.com/product-sustainability-gabi-data-search

Assumptions

The EPD declares the impacts of 1 m² of powder coated surface, or 0.11 kg, assuming a single coat at an average film thickness of 80 microns.

Content information

Content declaration (average) of product

Product components	Weight, kg	Post-consumer recycled material, weight-%	Biogenic material, weight-% and kg C/m ²
Binder	7.24E-02	0	0 resp. 0
Pigment	4.18E-03	0	0 resp. 0
Extenders	3.30E-02	0	0 resp. 0
Additive	4.40E-04	0	0 resp. 0
TOTAL	0.110	0	0 resp. 0

Content declaration (range) of other products covered in the EPD

Product components	Weight, kg	Post-consumer recycled material, weight-%	Biogenic material, weight-% and kg C/m ²
Binder	7.24E-02	0	0 resp. 0
Pigment	0.00242 – 0.00418	0	0 resp. 0
Extenders	3.30E-02	0	0 resp. 0
Additive	4.40E-04	0	0 resp. 0
TOTAL	0.110	0	0 resp. 0

Content declaration of packaging for products covered in the EPD

Packaging materials	Weight, kg/m ²	Weight-% (versus the product)	Weight biogenic carbon, kg C/kg
LDPE	6.11E-04	0.60%	0.00E+00
Cardboard	6.60E-03	6.00%	4.26E-03
LDPE film	2.75E-05	0.025%	0.00E+00
Wood pallet	2.75E-03	2.50%	2.36E-04
TOTAL	9.99E-03	9.13E-02	4.50E-03

None of the materials in this EPD, to the best of our knowledge, are on the Candidate List of substances of very high concern (SVHC), by the European REACH Regulation at a concentration greater than 0.1% by mass.

Environmental performance indicators

The results tables describe the different environmental indicators for each product per declared unit, for each declared module. The EN 15804 reference package based on EF 3.1 is used.

Indicator	Abbreviation	Description
 Climate change (global warming potential)	GWP-total GWP-fossil GWP-biogenic GWP-luluc	A measure of greenhouse gas emissions, such as CO ₂ and methane. These emissions are causing an increase in the absorption of radiation emitted by the earth, increasing the natural greenhouse effect. This may in turn have adverse impacts on ecosystem health, human health and material welfare. The global warming potential total (GWP-t), is split into three sub indicators: fossil (GWP-f), biogenic (GWP-b) and land-use and land-use change (GWP-luluc).
 Ozone depletion potential	ODP	Depletion of the ozone leads to higher levels of UVB ultraviolet rays reaching the earth's surface with detrimental effects on humans and plants. Ozone depletion potential is a measure of air emissions that contribute to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer.
 Acidification potential	AP	Acidification potential is a measure of emissions that cause acidifying effects to the environment. A molecule's acidification potential indicates its capacity to increase the hydrogen ion (H ⁺) concentration in the presence of water, thus decreasing the pH value. Potential effects include fish mortality, forest decline, and the deterioration of building materials.
 Eutrophication potential	EP-freshwater EP-marine EP-terrestrial	Eutrophication covers all potential impacts of excessively high levels of macronutrients, the most important of which are nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P). In aquatic ecosystems where this term is mostly applied, this typically describes a degradation in water quality. Eutrophication can result in an undesirable change in the type of species that flourish and an increase in the production of biomass. As the decomposition of biomass consumes oxygen, eutrophication may decrease the available oxygen level in the water column and threaten fish in their ability to respire.
 Photochemical ozone formation potential	POCP	Photochemical Ozone Formation Potential gives an indication of the emissions from precursors that contribute to ground level smog formation, mainly ozone (O ₃). Ground level ozone may be harmful to human health and ecosystems and may also damage crops. These emissions are produced by the reaction of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and carbon monoxide in the presence of nitrogen oxides and UV light.
 Abiotic resource depletion	ADP-m&m ADP-fossil	The consumption of non-renewable resources decreases the availability of these resources and their associated functions in the future. Depletion of mineral resources and non-renewable energy resources are reported separately. Depletion of mineral resources is assessed based on total reserves.
 Water use	WDP	Water scarcity is a measure of the stress on a region due to water consumption.

Environmental performance indicators continued

Notes on other indicators

The estimated impact results are only relative statements, which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins and/or risks.

The use of primary energy is separated into energy used as raw material and energy used as energy carrier as per option C in Annex 3 in the PCR (EPD International, 2024)

Energy indicators (MJ) are always given as net calorific value.

For powder coating, the following indicators are not relevant, hence result in zero values:

- Components for re-use (CRU) is zero since there are none produced.
- Exported electrical energy (EEE) is zero since there is none produced.
- Exported thermal energy (EET) is zero since there is none produced.

Disclaimers

The following apply to the indicators, as identified, in the result tables.

- * The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.
- 1. This indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero. It has been included in the EPD following the PCR.
- 2. GWP-GHG (IPCC AR5) is an additional GWP100 indicator that is aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2013 Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (IPCC 2013), national greenhouse gas reporting frameworks in Australia and New Zealand and previous versions of the Construction Products PCR (PCR2019:14v1.11). It excludes biogenic carbon and indirect radiative forcing.
- 3. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and some construction materials, is also not measured by this indicator.
- 4. The results of the impact categories abiotic depletion of minerals and metals, land use, human toxicity (cancer), human toxicity, noncancer and ecotoxicity (freshwater) may be highly uncertain in LCAs that include capital goods/infrastructure in generic datasets, in case infrastructure/capital goods contribute greatly to the total results. This is because the LCI data of infrastructure/capital goods used to quantify these indicators in currently available generic datasets sometimes lack temporal, technological and geographical representativeness. Caution should be exercised when using the results of these indicators for decision-making purposes.

Results of the environmental performance indicators

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804+A2

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Sublicoat powder coat range with 10% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	Variation (A-C)
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	3.27E-01	2.11E-02	2.52E+00	7.44E-05	1.62E-03	0	2.14E-01	0	9%
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	3.35E-01	2.06E-02	2.50E+00	7.14E-05	1.62E-03	0	2.14E-01	0	9%
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	-8.85E-03	4.57E-04	1.86E-02	2.94E-06	2.19E-07	0	4.64E-07	0	18%
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	1.19E-04	6.19E-07	8.86E-05	1.93E-09	4.29E-08	0	4.67E-06	0	47%
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	2.43E-10	1.88E-15	2.57E-11	7.35E-18	1.64E-16	0	1.29E-14	0	100%
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	1.15E-03	3.45E-04	5.61E-03	3.85E-07	1.23E-05	0	2.45E-05	0	9%
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	1.20E-06	4.33E-09	5.92E-07	1.13E-11	2.51E-10	0	1.23E-07	0	29%
EP-marine	kg N eq.	2.19E-04	8.55E-05	2.84E-03	1.87E-07	6.12E-06	0	5.60E-06	0	10%
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	2.43E-03	9.38E-04	3.11E-02	2.05E-06	6.72E-05	0	1.06E-04	0	10%
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	8.97E-04	2.43E-04	7.59E-03	5.28E-07	1.23E-05	0	1.67E-05	0	9%
ADP-m&m*4	kg Sb eq.	5.62E-07	3.62E-10	1.46E-07	9.67E-13	2.15E-11	0	1.62E-10	0	86%
ADP-fossil*	MJ	7.06E+00	2.65E-01	4.39E+01	9.70E-04	2.16E-02	0	3.43E-02	0	9%
WDP*	m ³	5.34E-02	6.05E-05	8.37E-03	2.76E-07	6.16E-06	0	1.77E-02	0	91%

The use of Module A1-A3 results without considering the results of Modules C1-C4 is discouraged.

Acronyms: GWP-total = Climate change – total; GWP-fossil = Climate change – fossil; GWP-biogenic = Climate change – biogenic; GWP-luluc = Climate change – 5 Eutrophication aquatic freshwater; EP-marine = Eutrophication aquatic marine; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication terrestrial; POCP = Photochemical ozone formation; ADP-m&m = Depletion of abiotic resources – minerals and metals; ADP-fossil = Depletion of abiotic resources – fossil fuels; WDP = Water use.

Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Sublicoat powder coat range with 10% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG ¹	kg CO ₂ eq.	3.50E-01	2.10E-02	2.56E+00	7.28E-05	1.65E-03	0	2.14E-01	0
IPCC AR5 GWP-GHG ²	kg CO ₂ eq.	3.36E-01	2.06E-02	2.51E+00	7.15E-05	1.62E-03	0	2.14E-01	0
PM	Disease incidences	1.32E-08	5.93E-09	2.72E-08	4.87E-12	6.34E-11	0	1.76E-10	0
IRP ³	kBq U235 eq.	7.48E-03	2.12E-05	1.52E-03	2.03E-08	4.52E-07	0	2.29E-04	0
ETP-fw*4	CTUe	4.40E+00	1.51E-01	1.36E+01	4.33E-04	9.65E-03	0	2.16E-02	0
HTP-c*4	CTUh	1.74E-10	2.63E-12	3.80E-10	7.12E-15	1.59E-13	0	1.44E-12	0
HTP-nc*4	CTUh	1.26E-08	7.27E-11	4.04E-09	1.57E-13	3.48E-12	0	1.50E-11	0
SQP*4	Pt	2.17E+00	7.11E-04	3.45E-01	1.98E-06	4.40E-05	0	1.02E-02	0

The use of Module A1-A3 results without considering the results of Modules C1-C4 is discouraged.

Acronyms: GWP-GHG = Climate change; PM = Particulate matter emissions; IRP = Ionising radiation – human health; ETP-fw = Eco-toxicity (freshwater); HTP-c = Human toxicity, cancer; HTP-nc = Human toxicity, non-cancer; SQP = Land use related impacts/soil quality.

Results of the environmental performance indicators continued

Biogenic carbon content indicators

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Sublicoat powder coat range with 10% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
BCC-prod	kg C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BCC-pack	kg C	3.08E-03	0	3.42E-04	0	0	0	0	0

The use of Module A1-A3 results without considering the results of Modules C1-C4 is discouraged.

Acronyms: BCC-prod = Biogenic carbon content – product; BCC-pack = Biogenic carbon content – packaging.

Resource use indicators

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Sublicoat powder coat range with 10% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	8.17E-01	1.22E-03	1.34E-01	4.20E-06	9.35E-05	0	8.57E-03	0
PERM	MJ	1.03E-01	0	-7.33E-02	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	9.21E-01	1.22E-03	1.46E-01	4.20E-06	9.35E-05	0	8.57E-03	0
PENRE	MJ	6.93E+00	2.65E-01	4.39E+01	9.70E-04	2.16E-02	0	3.43E-02	0
PENRM	MJ	1.29E-01	0	1.54E-02	0	0	-1.13E-01	0	0
PENRT	MJ	7.06E+00	2.65E-01	4.39E+01	9.70E-04	2.16E-02	0	3.43E-02	0
SM	Kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	1.56E-08	0	1.65E-09	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	1.55E-07	0	1.64E-08	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m ³	1.90E-03	1.57E-06	3.08E-04	5.62E-09	1.25E-07	0	4.16E-04	0

The use of Module A1-A3 results without considering the results of Modules C1-C4 is discouraged.

Acronyms: PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of nonrenewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water.

Results of the environmental performance indicators continued

Waste indicators

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Subicoat powder coat range with 10% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	2.55E-09	5.97E-12	2.23E-09	1.56E-14	3.48E-13	0	1.67E-11	0
NWHD	kg	1.59E-02	1.46E-05	2.57E-02	2.38E-08	5.31E-07	0	4.69E-02	0
RWD	kg	8.45E-05	1.60E-07	1.36E-05	1.89E-10	4.22E-09	0	1.46E-06	0

The use of Module A1-A3 results without considering the results of Modules C1-C4 is discouraged.

Acronyms: HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NWHD = Non-hazardous waste disposed, RWD = radioactive waste disposed.

Output flow indicators

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Subicoat powder coat range with 10% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	3.50E-03	0	3.89E-04	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The use of Module A1-A3 results without considering the results of Modules C1-C4 is discouraged.

Acronyms: CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EET = Exported thermal energy.

Additional environmental information

Results for module A5 with 30% loss rate

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804+A2

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Sublicoat powder coat range with 30% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A5
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	2.62E+00
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	2.59E+00
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	2.13E-02
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	1.30E-04
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	1.09E-10
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	6.02E-03
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	1.92E-06
EP-marine	kg N eq.	2.91E-03
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	3.18E-02
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	7.87E-03
ADP-m&m* ⁴	kg Sb eq.	3.39E-07
ADP-fossil*	MJ	4.59E+01
WDP*	m ³	2.54E-02

Acronyms: GWP-total = Climate change – total; GWPfossil = Climate change – fossil; GWP-biogenic = Climate change – biogenic, GWP-luluc = Climate change – land use and land use change; ODP = Ozone depletion; AP = Acidification; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication aquatic freshwater; EP-marine = Eutrophication aquatic marine; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication terrestrial; POCP = Photochemical ozone formation; ADP-m&m = Depletion of abiotic resources – minerals and metals; ADP-fossil = Depletion of abiotic resources – fossil fuels; WDP = Water use.

Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Sublicoat powder coat range with 30% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A5
GWP-GHG ¹	kg CO ₂ eq.	2.65E+00
IPCC AR5 GWP-GHG ²	kg CO ₂ eq.	2.60E+00
PM	Disease incidences	3.28E-08
IRP ³	kBq U235 eq.	3.96E-03
ETP-fw* ⁴	CTUe	1.49E+01
HTP-c* ⁴	CTUh	4.35E-10
HTP-nc* ⁴	CTUh	8.28E-09
SQP* ⁴	Pt	1.05E+00

Acronyms: GWP-GHG = Climate change; PM = Particulate matter emissions; IRP = Ionising radiation – human health; ETP-fw = Eco-toxicity (freshwater); HTP-c = Human toxicity, cancer; HTP-nc = Human toxicity, non-cancer; SQP = Land use related impacts/soil quality.

Additional environmental information continued

Biogenic carbon content indicators

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Sublicoat powder coat range with 30% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A5
BCC-prod	kg C	0
BCC-pack	kg C	1.32E-03

Acronyms: BCC-prod = Biogenic carbon content – product; BCC-pack = Biogenic carbon content – packaging.

Resource use indicators

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Sublicoat powder coat range with 30% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A5
PERE	MJ	3.99E-01
PERM	MJ	-4.05E-02
PERT	MJ	4.44E-01
PENRE	MJ	4.58E+01
PENRM	MJ	5.10E-02
PENRT	MJ	4.59E+01
SM	Kg	0
RSF	MJ	7.04E-09
NRSF	MJ	6.99E-08
FW	m ³	9.22E-04

Acronyms: PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of nonrenewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water.

Additional environmental information continued

Waste indicators

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Sublicoat powder coat range with 30% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A5
HWD	kg	3.28E-09
NWHD	kg	6.60E-02
RWD	kg	4.09E-05

Acronyms: HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed, RWD = radioactive waste disposed.

Output flow indicators

Results for 1 m² (0.11 kg) of Sublicoat powder coat range with 30% loss rate in module A5

Indicator	Unit	A5
CRU	kg	0
MFR	kg	1.50E-03
MER	kg	0
EEE	MJ	0
EET	MJ	0

Acronyms: CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EET = Exported thermal energy.

Additional environmental information continued

Conversion factors

The declared unit is 0.11 kg of DGL Powder Coating applied to 1 m² of the aluminium surface. This is approximately equal to 1 kg of powder coating applied to 9 m² of the aluminium surface, assuming most of overspray powder is recovered & added back to the feed hopper. If no overspray powder is recovered and added back to the feed hopper 1 kg of powder may only be applied to 6 m² of the aluminium surface. If 100% overspray powder is recovered and added back to the feed hopper 1 kg of powder may be applied to 11 m² of the aluminium surface.

It is important to consider that EPDs within the same product category but registered under different EPD programmes or utilizing different Product Category Rules (PCRs) may not be comparable. Differences in declared or functional units, methods of data collection and geographical scope can all influence the validity of EPD comparisons. Please contact DGL International Powder Coatings for assistance in interpreting the data in this EPD.

Emissions Certification

Our product ranges meet the Green Building Council of Australia and New Zealand Green Building Council requirements for VOC and formaldehyde emissions for Green Star Design & As Built – Green Star Interiors. Test certificates are available on request.

Restricted Substances Statement

Our DGL Powder Coatings RoHS 3 declaration is available at dglpowders.com/spec-solutions

Recycling/reclaiming Powder Coat Overspray

Powder coat applicators can minimise waste to landfill by recycling powder coat overspray. Under optimised controlled conditions, over 95% of overspray can be recovered and reused. Visit dglpowders.com/tech-advice for more information.

Care and Maintenance

To maximise the service life of powder coated assets and to comply with DGL warranty requirements, a simple and regular maintenance program must be implemented in line with the DGL Care and Maintenance of Powder Coated Surfaces brochure. Visit dglpowders.com/tech-advice

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

DGL Powder Coatings product health and safety information is contained in Safety Data Sheets available by visiting dglpowders.com/datasheets-safety-data-sheets

DuluxGroup Sustainability

DGL International Powder Coatings is part of the DuluxGroup business, home to some of Australia and New Zealand's most recognised and trusted brands, including DGL, Selleys, Yates, B&D, and Cabot's. For more information on sustainability across the DuluxGroup business visit duluxgroup.com.au/sustainability

Products covered in this EPD

For more information and to order samples visit [**dglpowders.com/products/sublcoat**](https://dglpowders.com/products/sublcoat)

Sublcoat

American Oak Base

Charcoal Base

Chocolate Base

Grey Base

Jarraah Base

New Dark Beige Base

Orange Base

Silky Oak Base

Snow Gum Base

Wenge Base

White Base

List of Acronyms

ADPE	Abiotic Depletion Potential – Elements
ADPF	Abiotic Depletion Potential – Fossil Fuels
AP	Acidification Potential
EP	Eutrophication Potential
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
GaBi	Ganzheitliche Bilanzierung (German for holistic balancing)
GWP	Global Warming Potential
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LCI	Life Cycle Inventory
ODP	Stratospheric Ozone Depletion Potential
PCR	Product Category Rules
POFP	Photochemical Ozone Formation Potential
SVHC	Substance of Very High Concern

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General information

Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification

Declaration owner	DGL International Powder Coatings www.dglpowders.com powders.advice@dglpowders.com 1-15 Pound Road West, Dandenong South VIC 3175, Australia	
Geographical scope	Australia	
Reference year for data	2024-01-01 to 2024-12-31	
Version history	V1.0 Original version V2.0 Minor corrections to text in V1.0	
EPD programme	The International EPD® System www.environdec.com info@environdec.com EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden	
EPD regional programme operator	EPD Australasia Limited www.epd-australasia.com info@epd-australasia.com EPD Australasia Limited, 315a Hardy Street, Nelson 7010, New Zealand	
Product Category Rules (PCR)	CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR) PCR 2019.14 Construction Products, version 1.3.4	
PCR review was conducted by	The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. See www.environdec.com for a list of members.	
Most recent Review Chair	Claudia A. Peña, PINDA LCT SpA, Chile. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat www.environdec.com/support	
Life cycle assessment (LCA)		
LCA accountability	thinkstep Pty Ltd Barbara Nebel, Noa Meron, Martina Steiner www.thinkstep-anz.com anz@thinkstep-anz.com 25 Jubilee Street, Perth, Western Australia 6151, Australia	
Third-party verification		
Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via: EPD verification by individual verifier		
Third-party verifier	Claudia Peña (Director of PINDA LCT SpA) email: pinda.lct@gmail.com	
Verifier approved by	EPD Australasia	
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: ☐ Yes ☒ No		

An Environmental Product Declaration, or EPD, is a standardised and verified way of quantifying the environmental impacts of a product based on a consistent set of rules known as a PCR (Product Category Rules).

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programmes, or not compliant with EN 15804, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they must be based on the same PCR (including the same version number) or be based on fully-aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have equivalent system boundaries and descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and allocation methods; apply identical cut-off rules and impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); have equivalent content declarations; and be valid at the time of comparison. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

The results for EN15804+A1 compliant EPDs are not comparable with EN15804+A2 compliant studies as the methodologies are different.

Advice line

Our dedicated consultants can help simplify the specification process, saving you time and money by providing the right coating advice for your project. They can provide:

- Documented project specific specifications
- Written confirmation of your project's eligibility for an Alumi Shield™ warranty
- Design, coating system and colour advice

Visit dglpowders.com

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