

DAYBAR

Delta Series
Embossed Series
Maxdoor Series
LS series

For over half a century, Daybar has been innovating to create a higher standard for hollow metal doors people use every day, delivering maximum value and quality. Made of rust-inhibiting galvaneal steel, Daybar offers doors for all applications; from decorative, to commercial, to high strength. Independently tested to meet the highest standards in performance for fire, severe weather and endurance testing, all backed by an unmatched factory warranty. Compatible with all leading providers of security and access control systems, for both electrified and mechanical hardware.



Performance dashboard

Features & functionality

Delta Series: Commercial steel doors offered with a variety of options and cores, insulated and non-insulated, to suit all needs. Constructed from premium materials, Delta Series doors can provide high strength and superior fire protection.

Embossed Series: Embossed doors provide all the benefits of a steel door with a decorative display. Single panel, multiple panel, and custom embossed faces. Constructed from rust-inhibiting steel and premium insulated core, Embossed doors are ideal for interior and exterior applications.

MaxDoor: Heavy-duty, steel stiffened doors provide maximum strength and durability. Engineered for the most rigorous conditions, Max Series doors are a great solution for applications such as high security and high hurricane ratings. Full size closer reinforcing and interior steel ribs, with no weld marks on the face of the door. Offered with core options such as sound deadening or insulated cores.

LS20: Commercial steel doors are an alternative to heavier gauge doors. Constructed with rust-inhibited galvaneal steel and equipped with a full size closer reinforcing, LS20 series doors are suitable for many interior and exterior applications.

Visit Daybar for more product information
[Delta Series](#)
[Embossed Series](#)
[Maxdoor Series](#)
[LS series](#)

MasterFormat® 08 11 13
Product guides:
[Delta Series](#)
[Embossed Series](#)
[Maxdoor Series](#)
[LS series](#)

For spec help, [contact us](#) or call 905 625 8000

Environment & materials

Improved by:

Recycled content: DAYBAR Steel Doors are manufactured using steel produced from both electric arc furnace and blast furnace methods

Raw materials used in steel are sourced locally – reducing transportation emissions and contributing to local economy

Low VOC materials used in the assembly of steel doors, water-based primer finishes offered

Upon end of life, products are highly recyclable

Certification & rating systems:

National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers member

Hollow Metal Manufacturers Association member

Canadian Steel Door Manufacturers Association member

Door Security + Safety Institute partner

Warnock Hersey certified

Miami-Dade County Approved

Complies with ANSI 250.8

See LCA, interpretation & rating systems



SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

VERIFICATION

LCA

3rd-party reviewed



Transparency Report (EPD)

3rd-party verified



Validity: 07/14/2026 – 07/14/2031
SM-DAY – 20260714 – 001

MATERIAL HEALTH

Material
evaluation

Self-declared



This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames; and ISO 14025:2006.

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and reviewed by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR.

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SUMMARY

Reference PCR
UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames

Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle-to-gate with options

Declared unit
One 3-feet x 7-feet commercial steel door

LCIA methodology
IPCC & TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI databases
SimaPro 10.2; ecoinvent v3.12

Public LCA
LCA of Daybar Commercial Steel Doors and Frames

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Contact us

LCA results & interpretation

Doors

- Delta
- Embossed
- MaxDoor
- LS20
- EPD additional content

Scope and summary

☐ Cradle to gate

☒ Cradle to gate with options

☐ Cradle to grave

Application

The Delta series of doors are commercial hollow-metal steel doors engineered for interior and exterior commercial applications, offering fire-rated performance, compatibility with security and access-control hardware, and construction intended to withstand heavy daily use in facilities such as hotels, hospitals, schools, offices, and mixed-use buildings. Options are available for specific needs such as thermal insulation, heavy-duty service, or enhanced fire protection while maintaining the same commercial-grade steel door platform.

Declared unit

One 3-foot x 7-foot commercial steel door considered in isolation, without an external frame, weighing 37.3 kg (density of 766 kg/m³). The 0.025 m thick door covers a surface area of 1.95 m² and includes the steel surface, Hexcor, bracketry, and paint. A scaling factor of 0.04762 can be used to scale to results per 1 ft² of door.

Installation activities

The finished doors are assumed to be transported by truck to the installation site, an average of 341 km from Brampton and 445 km from Phoenix. They are then secured using 2.74 kg of screws and bolts. Packaging waste is then disposed.

End of life activities

At the end of the door's useful life, it is assumed to be transported 100 km by truck to final disposal, where 74% of the steel is recycled and the other portion of the product is landfilled.

Manufacturing data

Reporting period: January 2025 – December 2025

Locations: Brampton, ON, CAN and Phoenix, AZ, USA

What's causing the greatest impacts

All life cycle stages

The production stage dominates the results, with contributions stemming primarily from steel production during raw material extraction and processing. Installation is the next most significant contributor, especially for eutrophication, respiratory effects, and human health categories, while the end-of-life stage contributes relatively little.

Production

Steel-based parts account for over 85% of the total mass of the product and contribute the most to impacts in the raw material extraction phase (A1). While the steel panels and bracketry have 30% and 70% recycled content, respectively, they made up the majority of impacts in the raw material extraction stage (A1), which accounts for ~80% of total global warming potential impacts. The Phoenix-manufactured doors had higher transportation and manufacturing (A3) impacts than the Brampton doors, since Brampton benefits from negative global warming potential contributions due to biogenic carbon uptake from packaging materials. Phoenix had slightly higher transportation (A2) impacts due to higher distances from raw material suppliers.

Construction

The installation (A5) of the door is the second largest impactful contributor to most impact categories. At the installation site, doors are secured using screws and bolts, and packaging waste is disposed, accounting for a relatively high contribution to impact categories such as global warming potential, eutrophication, and human health categories. Distribution (A4) of doors to the installation site accounts for relatively lower impacts.

End of life

The disposal of waste (C4) accounts for most impacts in the end-of-life stage. The recycling or landfilling of doors at the end of their useful life accounts for less than 2% of total results for all impact categories. The potential impacts associated with transportation (C2) of the door to its final disposal pathway is low compared to those generated during disposal.

Embodied carbon

Embodied carbon can be defined as the cradle-to-gate (A1-A3) global warming potential impacts. The total embodied carbon (IPCC_{Total}, 2013) per declared unit of the Delta series is 1.70E+02 kg CO₂-eq for the Brampton location and 1.81E+02 kg CO₂-eq for the Phoenix location.

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analyses were performed to check the robustness of the results where the highest potential environmental impacts are occurring. As the bulk of impacts are attributed to raw materials acquisition, and steel-based parts are the major contributors to those impacts, they were selected for sensitivity analysis. The Delta series produced in Brampton was chosen to represent the sensitivity of all door product results.

Global warming potential was evaluated for sensitivity since Daybar is interested in the potential CO₂-equivalent emissions of its products. While the steel panels have 30% recycled content, increasing the recycled content to 50% could result in a potential decrease of total GWP impacts by about 3.5%.

How we're making it greener

- Minimizing waste
- Recycling materials
- Water-based paints

Material composition by wt%

MATERIAL	%WT.
Steel surface	75-85%
Steel bracketry	10-20%
Honeycomb (polymeric insulation)	2-5%
Adhesives and sealants	1-2%
Primer	<1%

- Use of recycled materials
- Air filtration – ensuring good air quality

See how we make it greener

Total impacts by life cycle stage [mPts/decl unit]



LCA results

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	END OF LIFE
Information modules: Included (X) Excluded (MND)* *Stages B and D are excluded from this system boundary (MND).	(X) A1 Raw material supply	(X) A4 Distribution	(X) C1 Deconstruction
	(X) A2 Upstream transportation	(X) A5 Installation	(X) C2 Waste Transportation
	(X) A3 Manufacturing		(X) C3 Waste processing
			(X) C4 Disposal

SM Single Score [Learn about SM Single Score results](#)

Impacts per declared unit	8.25E+02 mPts	1.94E+01 mPts	1.26E+00 mPts
Materials or processes contributing >20% to total impacts in each life cycle stage	Energy and materials consumed during steel-based part manufacturing.	Installation using screws and bolts.	Landfilling and recycling of doors at the end of life.

Life cycle impact assessment results per declared unit (Brampton, ON, CAN)

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	END OF LIFE
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Ecological damage

Impact category	Unit			
Global warming	kg CO ₂ eq	1.70E+02	2.94E+01	4.17E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	2.16E-06	2.50E-07	3.79E-09
Acidification	kg SO ₂ eq	2.71E+00	1.01E-01	1.04E-03
Eutrophication	kg N eq	1.34E+00	1.88E-02	1.68E-02

Human health damage

Impact category	Unit			
Smog	kg O ₃ eq	1.09E+01	1.48E+00	2.72E-02
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq	3.10E-01	5.44E-02	1.08E-04

Additional environmental information

Impact category	Unit				
Carcinogenics	CTU _h		98.1%	1.92%	0.004%
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h		98.0%	1.63%	0.333%
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e		99.2%	0.449%	0.363%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus		1.57E+02	2.38E+01	4.73E-01

Life cycle impact assessment results per declared unit (Phoenix, AZ, USA)

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	END OF LIFE
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Ecological damage

Impact category	Unit				
Global warming	kg CO ₂ eq		1.81E+02	2.86E+01	4.17E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq		2.33E-06	2.38E-07	3.79E-09
Acidification	kg SO ₂ eq		2.74E+00	9.78E-02	1.04E-03
Eutrophication	kg N eq		1.35E+00	1.80E-02	1.68E-02

Human health damage

Impact category	Unit				
Smog	kg O ₃ eq		1.14E+01	1.40E+00	2.72E-02
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq		3.12E-01	5.41E-02	1.08E-04

Additional environmental information

Impact category	Unit				
Carcinogenics	CTU _h		98.1%	1.92%	0.004%
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h		98.0%	1.60%	0.333%
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e		99.2%	0.437%	0.363%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus		1.73E+02	2.22E+01	4.73E-01

References

LCA Background Report

LCA of Daybar Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames (public version), Daybar, 2026. Developed using the [TRACI v2.1](#), [IPCC 2013 AR5](#), [CML](#), and [Cumulative Energy Demand \(LHV\)](#) impact assessment methodologies, [SimaPro 10.2.0.2 software](#), and [ecoinvent v3.12](#) and US-EI 2.2 databases.

ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures.

ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services - serves as the core PCR.

UL Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements v4.0

March 2022. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Hugues Imbeault-Tétreault (Group AGECO); and Jack Geibig (Ecoform).

UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames EPD Requirements v3.0

March 2026. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Tim Weller (Allegion), Tim.weller@allegion.com; and Dan Glover (ASSA ABLOY Door Group), dan.glover@assaabloy.com.

UL Solutions General Program Instructions, latest version available (available upon request)

Download PDF SM Transparency Report [EPD][™]

SM Transparency Reports (TR) are ISO 14025:2006 Type III environmental declarations (EPD) that enable purchasers and users to compare the potential environmental performance of products on a life cycle basis. They are designed to present information transparently to make the limitations of comparability more understandable. Environmental declarations of products that conform to the same PCR and include the same life cycle stages, but are made by different manufacturers, may not sufficiently align to support direct comparisons. They therefore cannot be used as comparative assertions unless the conditions as defined in ISO 14025 Section 6.7.2. ‘Requirements for Comparability’ are satisfied. 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. Any EPD comparison must be carried out at the building level per ISO 21930 guidelines, use the same sub-category PCR where applicable, include all relevant information modules, be limited to EPDs applying a functional unit, and be based on equivalent scenarios with respect to the context of construction works. Some LCA impact categories and inventory items are still under development

Rating systems

The intent is to reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers who have verified life-cycle environmental performance.

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v.5 - LEED v5
MR Credit 4: Building Materials Resources Credit (BPSP)

Product-specific Type III EPD	Multi-attribute score: 1
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LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1
Building product disclosure and optimization
Environmental product declarations

Industry-wide (generic) EPD	1 product
Product-specific Type III EPD	1.5 products

Green Globes for New Construction and Sustainable Interiors
Materials and resources

NC 3.5.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Building Core and Shell
NC 3.5.2.2 and SI 4.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Interior Fit-outs

BREEAM New Construction 2018
Mat 02 - Environmental impacts from construction products
Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)

Industry-average EPD	.5 points
Multi-product specific EPD	.75 points
Product-specific EPD	1 point

Impact category	Unit				
Carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	98.1%	1.92%	0.004%
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	98.0%	1.60%	0.333%
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e	?	99.2%	0.437%	0.363%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	?	1.73E+02	2.22E+01	4.73E-01

References

LCA Background Report

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ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures.

ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services - serves as the core PCR.

UL Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements v4.0

March 2022. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Hugues Imbeault-Tétreault (Group AGECO); and Jack Geibig (Ecoform).

UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames EPD Requirements v3.0

March 2026. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Tim Weller (Allegion), Tim.weller@allegion.com; and Dan Glover (ASSA ABLOY Door Group), dan.glover@assaabloy.com.

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Rating systems

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LEED BD+C: New Construction | v.5 - LEED v5
MR Credit 4: Building Materials Resources Credit (BPSP)

✔ Product-specific Type III EPD	Multi-attribute score: 1
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LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1

Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

○ Industry-wide (generic) EPD	1 product
✔ Product-specific Type III EPD	1.5 products

Green Globes for New Construction and Sustainable Interiors
Materials and resources

- ✔

 NC 3.5.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Building Core and Shell
- ✔

 NC 3.5.2.2 and SI 4.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Interior Fit-outs

BREEAM New Construction 2018

Mat 02 - Environmental impacts from construction products

Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)

○ Industry-average EPD	.5 points
○ Multi-product specific EPD	.75 points
✔ Product-specific EPD	1 point



SM Transparency Report (EPD)[™]

VERIFICATION

LCA

3rd-party reviewed	✔
Transparency Report (EPD)	
3rd-party verified	✔

Validity: 07/14/2026 – 07/14/2031
SM-DAY – 20260714 – 001

MATERIAL HEALTH

Material
evaluation

Self-declared	✔
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This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames; and ISO 14025:2006.

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and reviewed by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR.

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SUMMARY

Reference PCR

UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames

Regions; system boundaries

North America; Cradle-to-gate with options

Declared unit

One 3-feet x 7-feet commercial steel door

LCIA methodology

IPCC & TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI databases

SimaPro 10.2; ecoinvent v3.12

Public LCA

LCA of Daybar Commercial Steel Doors and Frames

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Contact us

LCA results & interpretation

Doors

Delta

Embossed

MaxDoor

LS20

EPD additional content

Scope and summary



Cradle to gate



Cradle to gate with options



Cradle to grave

Application

The Embossed series consists of commercial hollow-metal steel doors that combine the architectural appearance of paneled wood doors with the strength, durability, and security of commercial steel construction. Designed for both interior and exterior residential and commercial applications, the series offers fire-rated performance, thermal insulation, and compatibility with security and access-control hardware, while providing a range of standard and custom embossed panel designs for projects where aesthetics are as important as performance.

Declared unit

One 3-foot x 7-foot commercial steel door considered in isolation, without an external frame, weighing 36.9 kg (density of 756 kg/m³). The 0.025 m thick door covers a surface area of 1.95 m² and includes the steel surface, polystyrene insulation, bracketry, and paint. A scaling factor of 0.04762 can be used to scale to results per 1 ft² of door.

Installation activities

The finished doors are assumed to be transported by truck to the installation site, an average of 341 km from Brampton. They are then secured using 2.74 kg of screws and bolts. Packaging waste is then disposed.

End of life activities

At the end of the door's useful life, it is assumed to be transported 100 km by truck to final disposal, where 74% of the steel is recycled and the other portion of the product is landfilled.

Manufacturing data

Reporting period: January 2025 – December 2025

Locations: Brampton, ON, CAN

What's causing the greatest impacts

All life cycle stages

The production stage dominates the results, with contributions stemming primarily from steel production during raw material extraction and processing. Installation is the next most significant contributor, especially for eutrophication, respiratory effects, and human health categories, while the end-of-life stage contributes relatively little.

Production

Steel-based parts account for over 85% of the total mass of the product and contribute the most to impacts in the raw material extraction phase (A1). While the steel panels and bracketry have 30% and 70% recycled content, respectively, they made up the majority of impacts in the raw material extraction stage (A1), which accounts for ~85% of total global warming potential impacts. This stage benefits from negative global warming potential contributions due to biogenic carbon uptake from packaging materials.

Construction

The installation (A5) of the door is the second largest impactful contributor to most impact categories. At the installation site, doors are secured using screws and bolts, and packaging waste is disposed, accounting for a relatively high contribution to impact categories such as global warming potential, eutrophication, and human health categories. Distribution (A4) of doors to the installation site accounts for relatively lower impacts.

End of life

The disposal of waste (C4) accounts for most impacts in the end-of-life stage. The recycling or landfilling of doors at the end of their useful life accounts for less than 2% of total results for all impact categories. The potential impacts associated with transportation (C2) of the door to its final disposal pathway is low compared to those generated during disposal.

Embodied carbon

Embodied carbon can be defined as the cradle-to-gate (A1-A3) global warming potential impacts. The total embodied carbon (IPCC_{Total}, 2013) per declared unit of the Embossed series is 1.75E+02 kg CO₂-eq.

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analyses were performed to check the robustness of the results where the highest potential environmental impacts are occurring. As the bulk of impacts are attributed to raw materials acquisition, and steel-based parts are the major contributors to those impacts, they were selected for sensitivity analysis. The Delta series produced in Brampton was chosen to represent the sensitivity of all door product results.

Global warming potential was evaluated for sensitivity since Daybar is interested in the potential CO₂-equivalent emissions of its products. While the steel panels have 30% recycled content, increasing the recycled content to 50% could result in a potential decrease of total GWP impacts by about 3.5%.

How we're making it greener

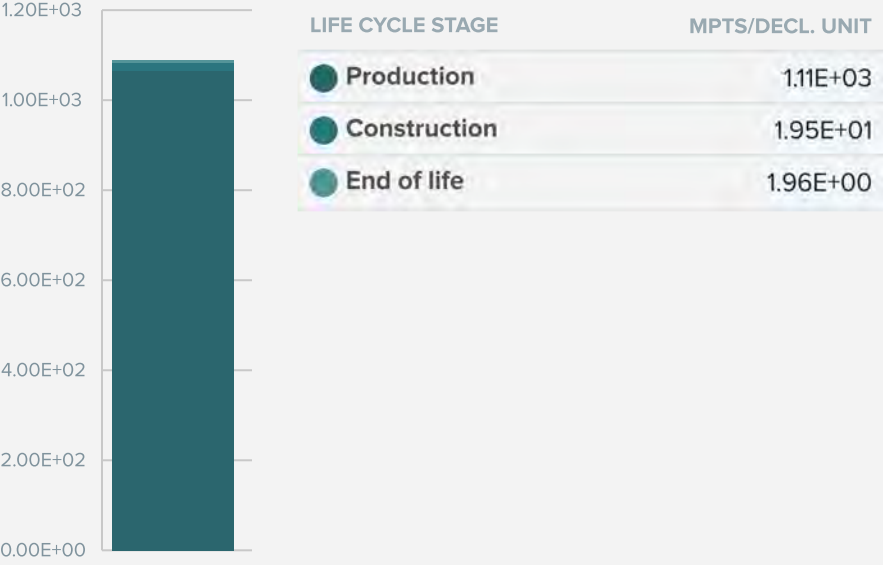
- Minimizing waste
- Recycling materials
- Water-based paints
- Use of recycled materials
- Air filtration – ensuring good air quality

[See how we make it greener](#)

Material composition by wt%

MATERIAL	%WT.
Steel surface	75-85%
Steel bracketry	10-20%
Polystyrene insulation	1-2%
Adhesives and sealants	1-2%
Primer	<1%

Total impacts by life cycle stage [mPts/decl unit]



LCA results

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	END OF LIFE
Information modules: Included (X) Excluded (MND)* *Stages B and D are excluded from this system boundary (MND).	(X) A1 Raw material supply	(X) A4 Distribution	(X) C1 Deconstruction
	(X) A2 Upstream transportation	(X) A5 Installation	(X) C2 Waste Transportation
	(X) A3 Manufacturing		(X) C3 Waste processing
			(X) C4 Disposal
			

SM Single Score [Learn about SM Single Score results](#)

Impacts per declared unit	1.11E+03 mPts	1.95E+01 mPts	1.96E+00 mPts
Materials or processes contributing >20% to total impacts in each life cycle stage	Energy and materials consumed during steel-based part manufacturing.	Installation using screws and bolts.	Landfilling and recycling of doors at the end of life.

Life cycle impact assessment results per declared unit

LIFE CYCLE STAGE			PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	END OF LIFE
Ecological damage					
Impact category	Unit				
Global warming	kg CO ₂ eq		1.75E+02	2.94E+01	1.54E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq		2.13E-06	2.49E-07	3.70E-09
Acidification	kg SO ₂ eq		2.71E+00	1.01E-01	1.01E-03
Eutrophication	kg N eq		1.33E+00	1.87E-02	1.38E-02
Human health damage					
Impact category	Unit				
Smog	kg O ₃ eq		1.09E+01	1.47E+00	2.67E-02
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq		3.09E-01	5.44E-02	1.04E-04
Additional environmental information					

Impact category	Unit				
Carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	98.0%	1.92%	0.004%
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	98.1%	1.63%	0.274%
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e	?	99.2%	0.448%	0.297%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	?	1.68E+02	2.37E+01	4.63E-01

References

LCA Background Report

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ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures.

ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services - serves as the core PCR.

UL Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements v4.0

March 2022. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Hugues Imbeault-Tétreault (Group AGECO); and Jack Geibig (Ecoform).

UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames EPD Requirements v3.0

March 2026. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Tim Weller (Allegion), Tim.weller@allegion.com; and Dan Glover (ASSA ABLOY Door Group), dan.glover@assaabloy.com.

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Rating systems

The intent is to reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers who have verified life-cycle environmental performance.

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v.5 - LEED v5
MR Credit 4: Building Materials Resources Credit (BPSP)

☒ Product-specific Type III EPD	Multi-attribute score: 1
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LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1
Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

☐ Industry-wide (generic) EPD	1 product
☒ Product-specific Type III EPD	1.5 products

Green Globes for New Construction and Sustainable Interiors
Materials and resources

- ☒ NC 3.5.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Building Core and Shell
- ☒ NC 3.5.2.2 and SI 4.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Interior Fit-outs

BREEAM New Construction 2018
Mat 02 - Environmental impacts from construction products
Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)

☐ Industry-average EPD	.5 points
☐ Multi-product specific EPD	.75 points
☒ Product-specific EPD	1 point



SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

VERIFICATION	LCA
3rd-party reviewed	☒
Transparency Report (EPD)	
3rd-party verified	☒
Validity: 07/14/2026 – 07/14/2031 SM-DAY – 20260714 – 001	
MATERIAL HEALTH	Material evaluation
Self-declared	☒

This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames; and ISO 14025:2006.

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and reviewed by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR.

Horizon LCA Services
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SUMMARY

Reference PCR
UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames

Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle-to-gate with options

Declared unit
One 3-feet x 7-feet commercial steel door

LCIA methodology
IPCC & TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI databases
SimaPro 10.2; ecoinvent v3.12

Public LCA
LCA of Daybar Commercial Steel Doors and Frames

Daybar Industries
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905 625 8000
daybar.com

Contact us

LCA results & interpretation

Doors

Delta

Embossed

MaxDoor

LS20

EPD additional content

Scope and summary

☐ Cradle to gate ☒ Cradle to gate with options ☐ Cradle to grave

Application

The MaxDoor series consists of heavy-duty commercial hollow-metal steel doors engineered for applications requiring maximum strength, durability, and long-term performance in high-traffic or demanding environments. Featuring steel-stiffened construction with reinforced internal components, the series offers fire-rated performance, compatibility with security and access-control hardware, and options for sound attenuation or thermal insulation, making it well suited for facilities such as hospitals, schools, hotels, offices, and other commercial or institutional buildings.

Declared unit

One 3-foot x 7-foot commercial steel door considered in isolation, without an external frame, weighing 57.4 kg (density of 1,177 kg/m³). The 0.025 m thick door covers a surface area of 1.95 m² and includes the steel surface, fiberglass insulation, bracketry, and paint. A scaling factor of 0.04762 can be used to scale to results per 1 ft² of door.

Installation activities

The finished doors are assumed to be transported by truck to the installation site, an average of 341 km from Brampton and 445 km from Phoenix. They are then secured using 2.74 kg of screws and bolts. Packaging waste is then disposed.

End of life activities

At the end of the door's useful life, it is assumed to be transported 100 km by truck to final disposal, where 74% of the steel is recycled and the other portion of the product is landfilled.

Manufacturing data

Reporting period: January 2025 – December 2025

Locations: Brampton, ON, CAN and Phoenix, AZ, USA

What's causing the greatest impacts

All life cycle stages

The production stage dominates the results, with contributions stemming primarily from steel production during raw material extraction and processing. Installation is the next most significant contributor, especially for eutrophication, respiratory effects, and human health categories, while the end-of-life stage contributes relatively little.

Production

Steel-based parts account for over 60% of the total mass of the product and contribute the most to impacts in the raw material extraction phase (A1). While the steel panels and bracketry have 30% and 70% recycled content, respectively, they made up the majority of impacts in the raw material extraction stage (A1), which accounts for 85-90% of total global warming potential impacts. The Phoenix-manufactured doors had higher transportation and manufacturing (A3) impacts than the Brampton doors, since Brampton benefits from negative global warming potential contributions due to biogenic carbon uptake from packaging materials. Phoenix had slightly higher transportation (A2) impacts due to higher distances from raw material suppliers.

Construction

The installation (A5) of the door is the second largest impactful contributor to most impact categories. At the installation site, doors are secured using screws and bolts, and packaging waste is disposed, accounting for a relatively high contribution to impact categories such as global warming potential, eutrophication, and human health categories. Distribution (A4) of doors to the installation site accounts for relatively lower impacts.

End of life

The disposal of waste (C4) accounts for most impacts in the end-of-life stage. The recycling or landfilling of doors at the end of their useful life accounts for less than 2% of total results for all impact categories. The potential impacts associated with transportation (C2) of the door to its final disposal pathway is low compared to those generated during disposal.

Embodied carbon

Embodied carbon can be defined as the cradle-to-gate (A1-A3) global warming potential impacts. The total embodied carbon (IPCC_{Total}, 2013) per declared unit of the MaxDoor series is 2.80E+02 kg CO₂-eq for the Brampton location and 2.55E+02 kg CO₂-eq for the Phoenix location.

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analyses were performed to check the robustness of the results where the highest potential environmental impacts are occurring. As the bulk of impacts are attributed to raw materials acquisition, and steel-based parts are the major contributors to those impacts, they were selected for sensitivity analysis. The Delta series produced in Brampton was chosen to represent the sensitivity of all door product results.

Global warming potential was evaluated for sensitivity since Daybar is interested in the potential CO₂-equivalent emissions of its products. While the steel panels have 30% recycled content, increasing the recycled content to 50% could result in a potential decrease of total GWP impacts by about 3.5%.

How we're making it greener

- Minimizing waste
- Recycling materials
- Water-based paints

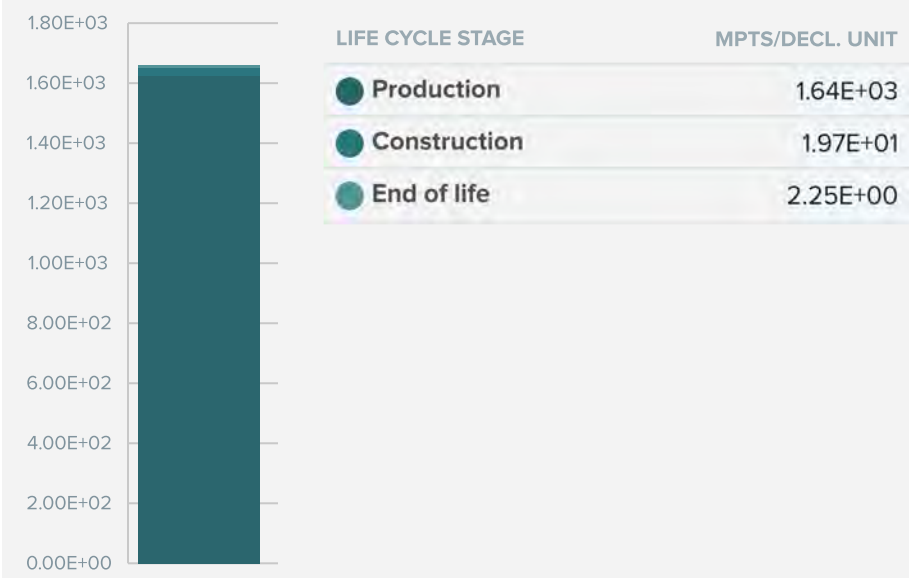
Material composition by wt%

MATERIAL	%WT.
Steel surface	50-85%
Steel bracketry	10-50%
Fiberglass insulation	1-2%
Adhesives and sealants	1-2%
Primer	<1%

- Use of recycled materials
- Air filtration – ensuring good air quality

See how we make it greener

Total impacts by life cycle stage [mPts/decl unit]



LCA results

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	END OF LIFE
Information modules: Included (X) Excluded (MND)* *Stages B and D are excluded from this system boundary (MND).	(X) A1 Raw material supply	(X) A4 Distribution	(X) C1 Deconstruction
	(X) A2 Upstream transportation	(X) A5 Installation	(X) C2 Waste Transportation
	(X) A3 Manufacturing		(X) C3 Waste processing
			(X) C4 Disposal
			

SM Single Score [Learn about SM Single Score results](#)

Impacts per declared unit	1.64E+03 mPts	1.97E+01 mPts	2.25E+00 mPts
Materials or processes contributing >20% to total impacts in each life cycle stage	Energy and materials consumed during steel-based part manufacturing.	Installation using screws and bolts.	Landfilling and recycling of doors at the end of life.

Life cycle impact assessment results per declared unit (Brampton, ON, CAN)

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	END OF LIFE
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Ecological damage

Impact category	Unit				
Global warming	kg CO ₂ eq		2.80E+02	3.13E+01	2.02E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq		3.83E-06	2.76E-07	5.69E-09
Acidification	kg SO ₂ eq		4.37E+00	1.07E-01	1.53E-03
Eutrophication	kg N eq		2.12E+00	2.05E-02	1.58E-02

Human health damage

Impact category	Unit				
Smog	kg O ₃ eq		1.73E+01	1.66E+00	4.10E-02
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq		4.97E-01	5.50E-02	1.58E-04

Additional environmental information

Impact category	Unit				
Carcinogenics	CTU _h		98.8%	1.22%	0.003%
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h		98.7%	1.12%	0.199%
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e		99.5%	0.346%	0.214%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus		2.51E+02	2.71E+01	7.12E-01

Life cycle impact assessment results per declared unit (Phoenix, AZ, USA)

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	END OF LIFE
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Ecological damage

Impact category	Unit				
Global warming	kg CO ₂ eq		2.55E+02	3.00E+01	1.70E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq		3.65E-06	2.58E-07	3.86E-09
Acidification	kg SO ₂ eq		3.58E+00	1.03E-01	1.08E-03
Eutrophication	kg N eq		1.88E+00	1.93E-02	1.57E-02

Human health damage

Impact category	Unit				
Smog	kg O ₃ eq		1.57E+01	1.53E+00	2.86E-02
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq		4.26E-01	5.46E-02	1.13E-04

Additional environmental information

Impact category	Unit				
Carcinogenics	CTU _h		98.6%	1.52%	0.003%
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h		98.6%	1.21%	0.230%
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e		99.5%	0.340%	0.241%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus		2.40E+02	2.48E+01	4.81E-01

References

LCA Background Report

LCA of Daybar Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames (public version), Daybar, 2026. Developed using the [TRACI v2.1](#), [IPCC 2013 AR5](#), [CML](#), and [Cumulative Energy Demand \(LHV\)](#) impact assessment methodologies, [SimaPro 10.2.0.2 software](#), and [ecoinvent v3.12](#) and US-EI 2.2 databases.

ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures.

ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services - serves as the core PCR.

UL Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements v4.0

March 2022. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Hugues Imbeault-Tétreault (Group AGECO); and Jack Geibig (Ecoform).

UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames EPD Requirements v3.0

March 2026. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Tim Weller (Allegion), Tim.weller@allegion.com; and Dan Glover (ASSA ABLOY Door Group), dan.glover@assaabloy.com.

UL Solutions General Program Instructions, latest version available (available upon request)

Download PDF SM Transparency Report [EPD]™

SM Transparency Reports (TR) are ISO 14025:2006 Type III environmental declarations (EPD) that enable purchasers and users to compare the potential environmental performance of products on a life cycle basis. They are designed to present information transparently to make the limitations of comparability more understandable. Environmental declarations of products that conform to the same PCR and include the same life cycle stages, but are made by different manufacturers, may not sufficiently align to support direct comparisons. They therefore cannot be used as comparative assertions unless the conditions as defined in ISO 14025 Section 6.7.2. ‘Requirements for Comparability’ are satisfied. 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. Any EPD comparison must be carried out at the building level per ISO 21930 guidelines, use the same sub-category PCR where applicable, include all relevant information modules, be limited to EPDs applying a functional unit, and be based on equivalent scenarios with respect to the context of construction works. Some LCA impact categories and inventory items are still under development

Rating systems

The intent is to reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers who have verified life-cycle environmental performance.

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v.5 - LEED v5
MR Credit 4: Building Materials Resources Credit (BPSP)

Product-specific Type III EPD Multi-attribute score: 1

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1
Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

Industry-wide (generic) EPD 1 product

Product-specific Type III EPD 1.5 products

Green Globes for New Construction and Sustainable Interiors
Materials and resources

NC 3.5.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Building Core and Shell

NC 3.5.2.2 and SI 4.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Interior Fit-outs

BREEAM New Construction 2018

Mat 02 - Environmental impacts from construction products
Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)

Industry-average EPD .5 points

Multi-product specific EPD .75 points

Product-specific EPD 1 point

Impact category	Unit				
Carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	98.6%	1.52%	0.003%
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	98.6%	1.21%	0.230%
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e	?	99.5%	0.340%	0.241%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	?	2.40E+02	2.48E+01	4.81E-01

References

LCA Background Report

LCA of Daybar Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames (public version), Daybar, 2026. Developed using the [TRACI v2.1](#), [IPCC 2013 AR5](#), [CML](#), and [Cumulative Energy Demand \(LHV\)](#) impact assessment methodologies, [SimaPro 10.2.0.2 software](#), and [ecoinvent v3.12](#) and US-EI 2.2 databases.

ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures.

ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services - serves as the core PCR.

UL Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements v4.0

March 2022. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Hugues Imbeault-Tétreault (Group AGECO); and Jack Geibig (Ecoform).

UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames EPD Requirements v3.0

March 2026. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Tim Weller (Allegion), Tim.weller@allegion.com; and Dan Glover (ASSA ABLOY Door Group), dan.glover@assaabloy.com.

UL Solutions General Program Instructions, latest version available (available upon request)

Download PDF SM Transparency Report [EPD][™]

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Rating systems

The intent is to reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers who have verified life-cycle environmental performance.

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v.5 - LEED v5
MR Credit 4: Building Materials Resources Credit (BPSP)

✔ Product-specific Type III EPD	Multi-attribute score: 1
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LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1

Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

○ Industry-wide (generic) EPD	1 product
✔ Product-specific Type III EPD	1.5 products

Green Globes for New Construction and Sustainable Interiors
Materials and resources

- ✔

 NC 3.5.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Building Core and Shell
- ✔

 NC 3.5.2.2 and SI 4.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Interior Fit-outs

BREEAM New Construction 2018

Mat 02 - Environmental impacts from construction products

Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)

○ Industry-average EPD	.5 points
○ Multi-product specific EPD	.75 points
✔ Product-specific EPD	1 point



SM Transparency Report (EPD)[™]

VERIFICATION

LCA

3rd-party reviewed	✔
Transparency Report (EPD)	
3rd-party verified	✔

Validity: 07/14/2026 – 07/14/2031
SM-DAY – 20260714 – 001

MATERIAL HEALTH

Material
evaluation

Self-declared	✔
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This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames; and ISO 14025:2006.

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and reviewed by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR.

Horizon LCA Services
910-356-5720
admin@horizonlca.com



SUMMARY

Reference PCR

UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames

Regions; system boundaries

North America; Cradle-to-gate with options

Declared unit

One 3-feet x 7-feet commercial steel door

LCIA methodology

IPCC & TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI databases

SimaPro 10.2; ecoinvent v3.12

Public LCA

LCA of Daybar Commercial Steel Doors and Frames

Daybar Industries
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Brampton, Ontario, L6T 2J4
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Contact us

LCA results & interpretation

Doors

Delta

Embossed

MaxDoor

LS20

EPD additional content

Scope and summary

☐ Cradle to gate ☒ Cradle to gate with options ☐ Cradle to grave

Application

The LS20 series consists of 20-gauge commercial hollow-metal steel doors designed to provide an economical solution without compromising performance or durability. Engineered for a wide range of interior and exterior commercial applications, the series offers fire-rated and severe weather performance, compatibility with security and access-control hardware, and options for insulated cores, making it well suited for offices, schools, healthcare facilities, hospitality, and other commercial buildings where value and code compliance are priorities.

Declared unit

One 3-foot x 7-foot commercial steel door considered in isolation, without an external frame, weighing 34.4 kg (density of 706 kg/m³). The 0.025 m thick door covers a surface area of 1.95 m² and includes the steel surface, Hexcor, bracketry, and paint. A scaling factor of 0.04762 can be used to scale to results per 1 ft² of door.

Installation activities

The finished doors are assumed to be transported by truck to the installation site, an average of 341 km from Brampton. They are then secured using 2.74 kg of screws and bolts. Packaging waste is then disposed.

End of life activities

At the end of the door's useful life, it is assumed to be transported 100 km by truck to final disposal, where 74% of the steel is recycled and the other portion of the product is landfilled.

Manufacturing data

Reporting period: January 2025 – December 2025

Locations: Brampton, ON, CAN

What's causing the greatest impacts

All life cycle stages

The production stage dominates the results, with contributions stemming primarily from steel production during raw material extraction and processing. Installation is the next most significant contributor, especially for eutrophication, respiratory effects, and human health categories, while the end-of-life stage contributes relatively little.

Production

Steel-based parts account for over 85% of the total mass of the product and contribute the most to impacts in the raw material extraction phase (A1). While the steel panels and bracketry have 30% and 70% recycled content, respectively, they made up the majority of impacts in the raw material extraction stage (A1), which accounts for ~84% of total global warming potential impacts. This stage benefits from negative global warming potential contributions due to biogenic carbon uptake from packaging materials.

Construction

The installation (A5) of the door is the second largest impactful contributor to most impact categories. At the installation site, doors are secured using screws and bolts, and packaging waste is disposed, accounting for a relatively high contribution to impact categories such as global warming potential, eutrophication, and human health categories. Distribution (A4) of doors to the installation site accounts for relatively lower impacts.

End of life

The disposal of waste (C4) accounts for most impacts in the end-of-life stage. The recycling or landfilling of doors at the end of their useful life accounts for less than 2% of total results for all impact categories. The potential impacts associated with transportation (C2) of the door to its final disposal pathway is low compared to those generated during disposal.

Embodied carbon

Embodied carbon can be defined as the cradle-to-gate (A1-A3) global warming potential impacts. The total embodied carbon (IPCC_{Total}, 2013) per declared unit of the LS20 series is 1.56E+02 kg CO₂-eq.

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analyses were performed to check the robustness of the results where the highest potential environmental impacts are occurring. As the bulk of impacts are attributed to raw materials acquisition, and steel-based parts are the major contributors to those impacts, they were selected for sensitivity analysis. The Delta series produced in Brampton was chosen to represent the sensitivity of all door product results.

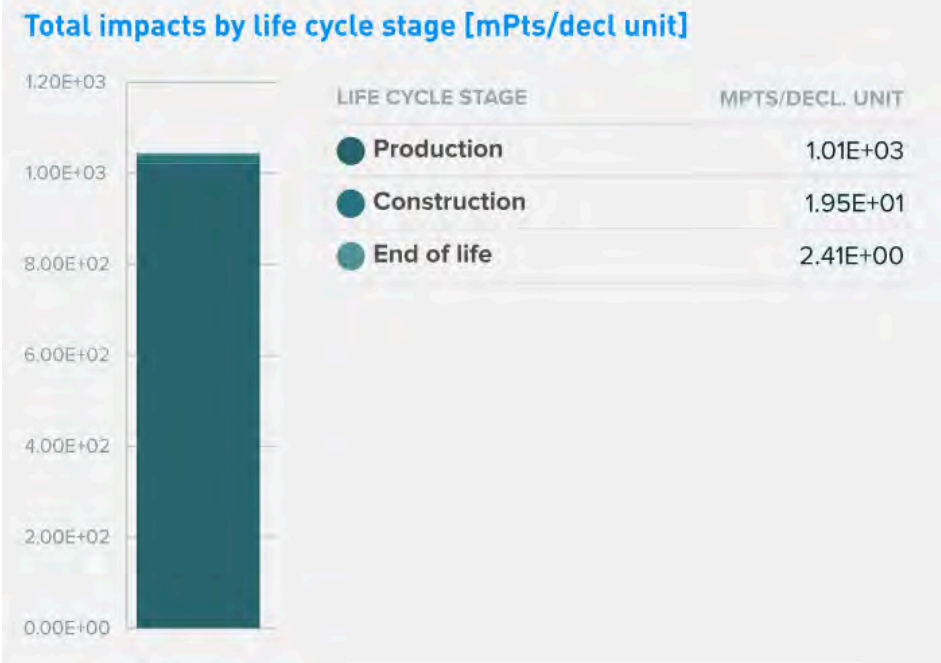
Global warming potential was evaluated for sensitivity since Daybar is interested in the potential CO₂-equivalent emissions of its products. While the steel panels have 30% recycled content, increasing the recycled content to 50% could result in a potential decrease of total GWP impacts by about 3.5%.

How we're making it greener

- Minimizing waste
- Recycling materials
- Water-based paints
- Use of recycled materials
- Air filtration – ensuring good air quality

[See how we make it greener](#)

Material composition by wt%	
MATERIAL	%WT.
Steel surface	75-85%
Steel bracketry	10-20%
Honeycomb (polymeric insulation)	2-5%
Adhesives and sealants	1-2%
Primer	<1%



LCA results

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	END OF LIFE
Information modules: Included (X) Excluded (MND)* *Stages B and D are excluded from this system boundary (MND).	(X) A1 Raw material supply	(X) A4 Distribution	(X) C1 Deconstruction
	(X) A2 Upstream transportation	(X) A5 Installation	(X) C2 Waste Transportation
	(X) A3 Manufacturing		(X) C3 Waste processing
			(X) C4 Disposal
			

SM Single Score [Learn about SM Single Score results](#)

Impacts per declared unit	1.01E+03 mPts	1.95E+01 mPts	2.41E+00 mPts
Materials or processes contributing >20% to total impacts in each life cycle stage	Energy and materials consumed during steel-based part manufacturing.	Installation using screws and bolts.	Landfilling and recycling of doors at the end of life.

Life cycle impact assessment results per declared unit

LIFE CYCLE STAGE			PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	END OF LIFE
Ecological damage					
Impact category		Unit			
Global warming	kg CO ₂ eq		1.56E+02	2.92E+01	2.80E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq		2.00E-06	2.46E-07	3.51E-09
Acidification	kg SO ₂ eq		2.47E+00	9.99E-02	9.66E-04
Eutrophication	kg N eq		1.22E+00	1.85E-02	1.68E-02
Human health damage					
Impact category		Unit			
Smog	kg O ₃ eq		9.89E+00	1.45E+00	2.53E-02
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq		2.83E-01	5.43E-02	1.00E-04
Additional environmental information					

Impact category	Unit				
Carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	97.8%	2.12%	0.005%
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	97.8%	1.83%	0.364%
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e	?	99.1%	0.449%	0.397%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	?	1.44E+02	2.33E+01	4.39E-01

References

LCA Background Report

LCA of Daybar Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames (public version), Daybar, 2026. Developed using the [TRACI v2.1](#), [IPCC 2013 AR5](#), [CML](#), and [Cumulative Energy Demand \(LHV\)](#) impact assessment methodologies, [SimaPro 10.2.0.2 software](#), and [ecoinvent v3.12](#) and US-EI 2.2 databases.

ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures.

ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services - serves as the core PCR.

UL Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements v4.0

March 2022. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Hugues Imbeault-Tétreault (Group AGECO); and Jack Geibig (Ecoform).

UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames EPD Requirements v3.0

March 2026. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Tim Weller (Allegion), Tim.weller@allegion.com; and Dan Glover (ASSA ABLOY Door Group), dan.glover@assaabloy.com.

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Rating systems

The intent is to reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers who have verified life-cycle environmental performance.

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v.5 - LEED v5
MR Credit 4: Building Materials Resources Credit (BPSP)

☒ Product-specific Type III EPD	Multi-attribute score: 1
---	--------------------------

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1
Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

☐ Industry-wide (generic) EPD	1 product
☒ Product-specific Type III EPD	1.5 products

Green Globes for New Construction and Sustainable Interiors
Materials and resources

☒ NC 3.5.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Building Core and Shell
☒ NC 3.5.2.2 and SI 4.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Interior Fit-outs

BREEAM New Construction 2018
Mat 02 - Environmental impacts from construction products
Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)

☐ Industry-average EPD	.5 points
☐ Multi-product specific EPD	.75 points
☒ Product-specific EPD	1 point



SM Transparency Report (EPD)[™]

VERIFICATION

LCA

3rd-party reviewed



Transparency Report (EPD)

3rd-party verified



Validity: 07/14/2026 – 07/14/2031
SM-DAY – 20260714 – 001

MATERIAL HEALTH

Material
evaluation

Self-declared



This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames; and ISO 14025:2006.

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and reviewed by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR.

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SUMMARY

Reference PCR

UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames

Regions; system boundaries

North America; Cradle-to-gate with options

Declared unit

One 3-feet x 7-feet commercial steel door

LCIA methodology

IPCC & TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI databases

SimaPro 10.2; ecoinvent v3.12

Public LCA

LCA of Daybar Commercial Steel Doors and Frames

Daybar Industries
50 West Drive,
Brampton, Ontario, L6T 2J4
905 625 8000
daybar.com

Contact us

EPD additional content

Doors

- Delta
- Embossed
- MaxDoor
- LS20
- EPD additional content

Data

Background This product-specific plant-specific declaration was created by collecting production data from the facilities in Brampton, ON, CAN and Phoenix, AZ, USA. All unit processes were modeled using primary data. Secondary data sources include those available in the ecoinvent v3.12 and US-EI 2.2 databases.

Allocation The Daybar facilities produce various kinds of door and frame products. To accurately allocate energy use and waste flows to the studied production lines, the plant's total annual values were proportionally distributed per production unit. Number of units was used as an allocation parameter. Resources were normalized to each product series based on the total number of doors produced and later scaled down to a 3-feet by 7-feet door.

Per ISO 21930, 2.8.4.1.2, the useable output flows such as steel scrap are not considered to be co-products but are considered recyclable waste, and no allocation to secondary material, secondary fuels, or recovered energy was applied. There were no co-products produced during the manufacturing processes.

Cut-off criteria for the inclusion of mass and energy flows are 1% of renewable primary resource (energy) usage, 1% nonrenewable primary resource (energy) usage, 1% of the total mass input of that unit process, and 1% of environmental impacts. The total of neglected input flows per module does not exceed 5% of energy usage, mass, and environmental impacts.

The only exceptions to these criteria are substances with hazardous and toxic properties, which must be listed even when the given process unit is under the cut-off criterion of 1% of the total mass. No renewable energy was used in production beyond that accounted for in the regional grid data sets, and no energy was recovered. No known flows are deliberately excluded from this declaration, and no substances considered to be hazardous or toxic according to the TRI or local regulations are present in the products. Biogenic carbon is included in reported results. Therefore, these criteria have been met.

Quality The precision of the data is considered high. Daybar personnel provided detailed bills of materials and utility information for the manufacturing facilities. The raw material transportation distances were calculated based on the raw material supplier addresses.

The data included is considered complete. The LCA model included all known material and energy flows. As pointed out in that section, no known flows above 1% were excluded and the sum of all excluded flows totals less than 5%, whether evaluated by mass, energy, or potential environmental impact.

The consistency of the model is considered high. The bills of materials provided by Daybar personnel were developed with the help of multiple internal departments and are maintained regularly. Furthermore, the modeling assumptions were consistent throughout the model, with a preference for the ecoinvent v3.12 database.

Uncertainty of background data is addressed in the ecoinvent database documentation. Uncertainty for the primary data stems from annual utility data provided, which is expected to fluctuate due to changes in weather and production efficiency.

LCIA indicators required by the PCR are global warming potential (GWP 100), IPCC 2013, ozone depletion, acidification, eutrophication, smog, and Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential of Non-renewable (fossil) energy resources (ADP_{fossil}). 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.

Scenarios and additional technical information

Manufacturing [A3]

The finished steel doors are stacked on skids, protected with cardboard coverings, and secured with nylon straps.

Distribution [A4]

Name		Value	Unit
Fuel type		Diesel	
Vehicle type		Truck and trailer	
Liters of fuel		23	L/100 km
Average distance from Brampton facility to installation site		578	km
Average distance from Phoenix facility to installation site		445	km
Capacity utilization (by mass, including empty runs)		50	%
Capacity utilization volume factor		1	-
Gross density of products transported (kg/m3)	Delta	766	kg/m ³
	Embossed	756	kg/m ³
	MaxDoor	1,177	kg/m ³
	LS20	706	kg/m ³

Installation [A5]

Name		Amount	Unit
Ancillary material (screw, bolt, hinge, hardware, etc.)		2.74	kg
Mass of packaging waste sent to recycling	Nylon strap	0.00099	kg
	Metal strip	0.015	kg
	Wood pallet and cardboard	1.88	kg
Mass of packaging waste sent to landfill	Nylon strap	0.00814	kg
	Metal strip	0.00918	kg
	Wood pallet and cardboard	0.748	kg
Mass of packaging waste sent to incineration	Nylon strap	0.00187	kg
	Metal strip	0.00243	kg
	Wood pallet and cardboard	0.138	kg
Biogenic carbon contained in packaging		4.66	kg CO2
Product loss per declared unit		0	kg

End of life [C1-C4]

This study assumes a transport distance of 100 km for landfill and recycling. The amount of biogenic carbon emissions from the product in C4 are 2.41E+00 kg CO2 for the Delta series and 1.09+00 kg CO2 for the LS20 series. There are no biogenic carbon removals or emissions associated with the other products at the end of life.

Name	Disposal pathway	Amount	Unit
Steel doors produced at Brampton facility			

Major system boundary exclusions

- Construction of major capital equipment
- Human labor and employee transport
- Energy consumption for installation
- Building operational water use for office work
- Textiles used for product cleaning

Major assumptions and limitations

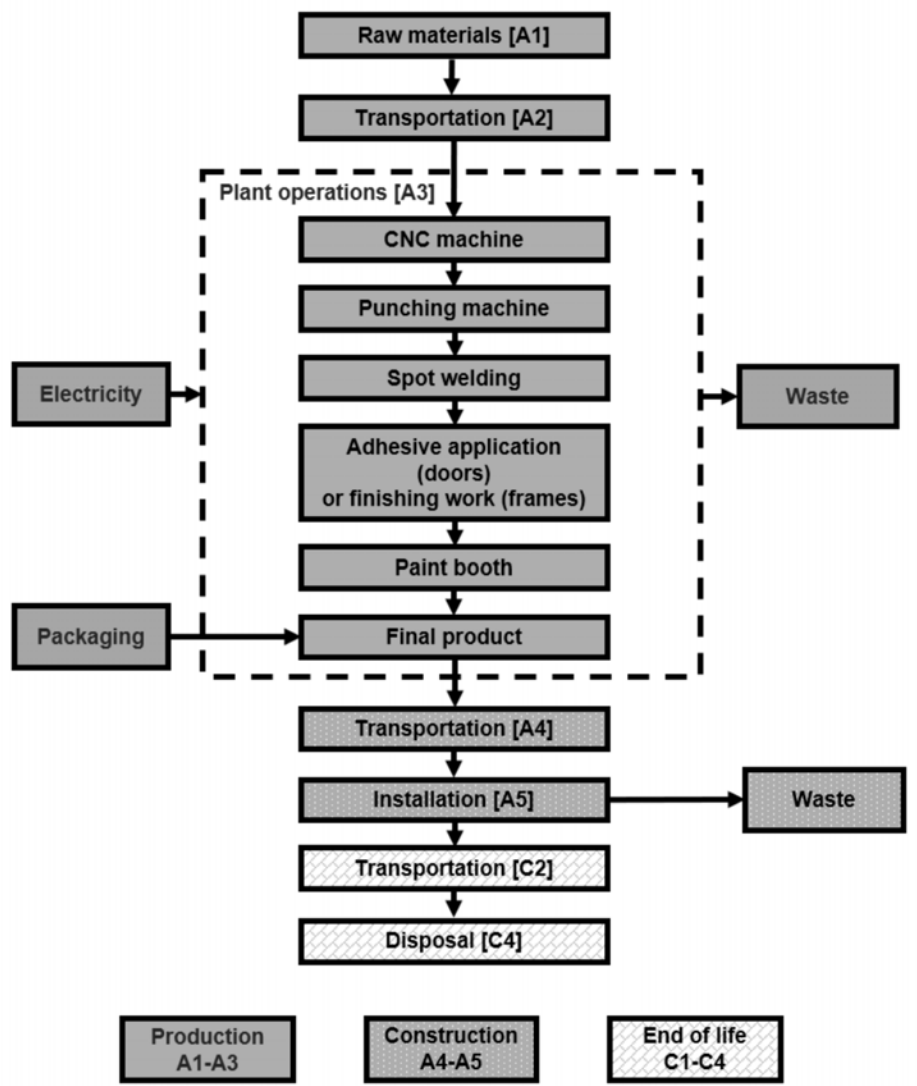
- Variations in color choices are assumed to be negligible
- Generic data sets used for material inputs, transport, and waste processing are considered good quality, but actual impacts from material suppliers, transport carriers, and local waste processing may vary
- Some data sets, such as those for adhesives, air filters, and cut off wheels, were developed using proxy data sets or by combining chemical composition data based on the proportion of raw materials; as a result, actual impacts associated with specific manufacturing processes or suppliers may differ
- The impact assessment methodology categories do not represent all possible environmental impact categories; characterization factors used within the impact assessment methodology may contain varying levels of uncertainty
- Characterization factors used within the impact assessment methodology may contain varying levels of uncertainty
- LCA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins, or risks

Technical data

Name	Test	Product	Value
Sound transmission coefficient	ASTM E90 - Standard Test Method for Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions and Elements	Delta series	STC 34 to 36
		Embossed series	STC 35
		MaxDoor and LS20 series	N/A
U Value	NFRC 102 - Test Procedure for Measuring the Steady-State Thermal Transmittance of Fenestration Systems	Delta series	0.48-0.09 Btu/h·°F·ft²
		Embossed series	0.14-0.09 Btu/h·°F·ft²
		MaxDoor series	1.20-0.32 Btu/h·°F·ft²
		LS20 series	0.48-0.14 Btu/h·°F·ft²

Delta series	Collected separately (100%)	37.34	kg
	Steel to recycling	26.11	kg
	Steel to landfill	9.17	kg
	Other materials to landfill	2.06	kg
Embossed series	Collected separately (100%)	36.87	kg
	Steel to recycling	26.05	kg
	Steel to landfill	9.15	kg
	Other materials to landfill	1.67	kg
MaxDoor series	Collected separately (100%)	57.43	kg
	Steel to recycling	41.09	kg
	Steel to landfill	14.4	kg
	Other materials to landfill	1.9	kg
LS20 series	Collected separately (100%)	34.43	kg
	Steel to recycling	23.97	kg
	Steel to landfill	8.42	kg
	Other materials to landfill	2.04	kg
Steel doors produced at Phoenix facility			
Delta series	Collected separately (100%)	37.34	kg
	Steel to recycling	26.11	kg
	Steel to landfill	9.17	kg
	Other materials to landfill	2.06	kg
MaxDoor series	Collected separately (100%)	57.43	kg
	Steel to recycling	41.09	kg
	Steel to landfill	14.4	kg
	Other materials to landfill	1.9	kg

Flow diagram



LCIA results, resource use, output & waste flows, and carbon emissions & removals per declared unit (Delta series, Brampton)

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
LCIA results										
GWPTotal (IPCC 2013)	kg CO2 eq	1.72E+02	4.08E-01	-2.05E+00	3.72E+00	2.57E+01	0	5.99E-01	0	3.57E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	1.90E-06	5.77E-09	2.50E-07	5.27E-08	1.97E-07	0	3.39E-09	0	3.96E-10
Acidification	kg SO2 eq	2.70E+00	1.44E-03	1.13E-02	1.32E-02	8.77E-02	0	8.47E-04	0	1.92E-04
Eutrophication	kg N eq	1.31E+00	3.68E-04	2.93E-02	3.37E-03	1.54E-02	0	2.17E-04	0	1.66E-02
Smog	kg O3 eq	1.06E+01	3.92E-02	2.13E-01	3.58E-01	1.12E+00	0	2.30E-02	0	4.23E-03
Respiratory effects	kg PM2.5 eq	3.08E-01	1.40E-04	2.15E-03	1.28E-03	5.31E-02	0	8.23E-05	0	2.52E-05

Additional environmental information										
Carcinogenics	CTUh	97.8%	0.0023%	0.307%	0.0207%	1.90%	0	0.00133%	0	0.00294%
Non carcinogenics	CTUh	97.6%	0.0141%	0.341%	0.128%	1.50%	0	0.00827%	0	0.325%
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	98.9%	0.0053%	0.308%	0.0486%	0.400%	0	0.00313%	0	0.360%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	1.53E+02	7.28E-01	3.28E+00	6.66E+00	1.71E+01	0	4.28E-01	0	4.50E-02
Resource use indicators										
Renewable primary energy used as energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, NCV	1.95E+02	1.08E-02	5.46E+01	9.86E-02	5.22E+01	0	1.59E-02	0	1.02E-02
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, NCV	2.28E+01	0.00E+00	4.07E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content	MJ, NCV	2.18E+02	1.08E-02	9.53E+01	9.86E-02	5.22E+01	0	1.59E-02	0	1.02E-02
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, NCV	2.15E+03	5.70E+00	7.95E+01	5.21E+01	2.48E+02	0	8.38E+00	0	8.92E-01
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, NCV	1.16E+01	0.00E+00	2.75E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Total use of non-renewable primary resources with energy content	MJ, NCV	2.16E+03	5.70E+00	7.98E+01	5.21E+01	2.48E+02	0	8.38E+00	0	8.92E-01
Secondary materials	kg	1.23E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Recovered energy	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Use of net fresh water resources	m3	3.32E+01	4.91E-03	6.33E-01	4.49E-02	4.59E+00	0	2.89E-03	0	1.19E-03
Abiotic depletion potential, fossil	MJ, NCV	1.87E+03	5.34E+00	3.00E+01	4.88E+01	2.12E+02	0	7.86E+00	0	8.27E-01
Output flows and waste category indicators										
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.94E-01	0.00E+00	2.79E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	1.12E+01
High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	8.83E-04	7.35E-08	1.41E-04	6.72E-07	1.14E-04	0	1.08E-07	0	5.08E-08
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	1.65E-03	1.55E-07	3.14E-04	1.41E-06	2.07E-04	0	2.27E-07	0	1.19E-07
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.43E-01	0.00E+00	2.01E-02	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Exported energy	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbon emissions and removals										
Biogenic carbon removal from product	kg CO2	-2.41E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from product	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	2.41E+00
Biogenic carbon removal from packaging	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-4.66E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from packaging	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.66E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from combustion of waste from renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Calcination carbon emissions	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbonation carbon removals	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbon emissions from combustion of waste from renewable and non-renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00

LCIA results, resource use, output & waste flows, and carbon emissions & removals per declared unit (Delta series, Phoenix)

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
LCIA results										
GWPTotal (IPCC 2013)	kg CO2 eq	1.72E+02	3.80E+00	5.46E+00	2.87E+00	2.57E+01	0	5.99E-01	0	3.57E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	1.90E-06	5.37E-08	3.75E-07	4.06E-08	1.97E-07	0	3.39E-09	0	3.97E-10
Acidification	kg SO2 eq	2.70E+00	1.34E-02	3.08E-02	1.01E-02	8.77E-02	0	8.47E-04	0	1.92E-04
Eutrophication	kg N eq	1.31E+00	3.43E-03	3.95E-02	2.59E-03	1.54E-02	0	2.17E-04	0	1.66E-02
Smog	kg O3 eq	1.06E+01	3.65E-01	3.92E-01	2.76E-01	1.12E+00	0	2.30E-02	0	4.24E-03
Respiratory effects	kg PM2.5 eq	3.08E-01	1.30E-03	2.88E-03	9.84E-04	5.31E-02	0	8.23E-05	0	2.52E-05
Additional environmental information										
Carcinogenics	CTUh	97.9%	0.0211%	0.175%	0.0160%	1.90%	0	0.00134%	0	0.00295%
Non carcinogenics	CTUh	97.5%	0.1307%	0.419%	0.099%	1.50%	0	0.00825%	0	0.325%

Ecotoxicity	CTUe	98.9%	0.0496%	0.290%	0.0374%	0.400%	0	0.00313%	0	0.360%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	1.53E+02	6.78E+00	1.35E+01	5.12E+00	1.71E+01	0	4.28E-01	0	4.51E-02
Resource use indicators										
Renewable primary energy used as energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, NCV	1.95E+02	1.01E-01	4.42E+01	7.59E-02	5.22E+01	0	1.59E-02	0	1.02E-02
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, NCV	2.28E+01	0.00E+00	4.07E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content	MJ, NCV	2.18E+02	1.01E-01	8.49E+01	7.59E-02	5.22E+01	0	1.59E-02	0	1.02E-02
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, NCV	2.15E+03	5.31E+01	1.92E+02	4.01E+01	2.48E+02	0	8.38E+00	0	8.93E-01
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, NCV	1.16E+01	0.00E+00	2.75E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Total use of non-renewable primary resources with energy content	MJ, NCV	2.16E+03	5.31E+01	1.92E+02	4.01E+01	2.48E+02	0	8.38E+00	0	8.93E-01
Secondary materials	kg	1.23E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Recovered energy	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Use of net fresh water resources	m3	3.32E+01	4.58E-02	7.01E-01	3.46E-02	4.59E+00	0	2.89E-03	0	1.19E-03
Abiotic depletion potential, fossil	MJ, NCV	1.87E+03	4.98E+01	1.21E+02	3.76E+01	2.12E+02	0	7.86E+00	0	8.28E-01
Output flows and waste category indicators										
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.73E-01	0.00E+00	2.79E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	1.12E+01
High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	8.83E-04	6.85E-07	1.80E-04	5.17E-07	1.14E-04	0	1.08E-07	0	5.08E-08
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	1.65E-03	1.44E-06	4.00E-04	1.09E-06	2.07E-04	0	2.27E-07	0	1.19E-07
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.81E-01	0.00E+00	2.01E-02	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Exported energy	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbon emissions and removals										
Biogenic carbon removal from product	kg CO2	-2.41E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from product	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	2.41E+00
Biogenic carbon removal from packaging	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-4.66E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from packaging	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.66E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from combustion of waste from renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Calcination carbon emissions	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbonation carbon removals	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbon emissions from combustion of waste from renewable and non-renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00

LCIA results, resource use, output & waste flows, and carbon emissions & removals per declared unit (Embossed series, Brampton)

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
LCIA results										
GWPTotal (IPCC 2013)	kg CO2 eq	1.77E+02	4.02E-01	-2.05E+00	3.68E+00	2.57E+01	0	5.92E-01	0	9.49E-01
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	1.87E-06	5.70E-09	2.50E-07	5.21E-08	1.97E-07	0	3.35E-09	0	3.52E-10
Acidification	kg SO2 eq	2.70E+00	1.42E-03	1.13E-02	1.30E-02	8.77E-02	0	8.36E-04	0	1.71E-04
Eutrophication	kg N eq	1.30E+00	3.64E-04	2.93E-02	3.33E-03	1.54E-02	0	2.14E-04	0	1.36E-02
Smog	kg O3 eq	1.06E+01	3.87E-02	2.13E-01	3.54E-01	1.12E+00	0	2.28E-02	0	3.93E-03
Respiratory effects	kg PM2.5 eq	3.07E-01	1.38E-04	2.15E-03	1.26E-03	5.31E-02	0	8.12E-05	0	2.26E-05
Additional environmental information										
Carcinogenics	CTUh	97.7%	0.0022%	0.308%	0.0205%	1.90%	0	0.00132%	0	0.00241%
Non carcinogenics	CTUh	97.7%	0.0139%	0.342%	0.127%	1.50%	0	0.00819%	0	0.266%
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	98.9%	0.0053%	0.309%	0.0482%	0.400%	0	0.00310%	0	0.294%

Renewable primary energy used as energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, NCV	3.50E+02	1.66E-02	5.46E+01	1.48E-01	5.22E+01	0	2.44E-02	0	1.05E-02
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.07E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content	MJ, NCV	3.50E+02	1.66E-02	9.53E+01	1.48E-01	5.22E+01	0	2.44E-02	0	1.05E-02
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, NCV	3.46E+03	8.76E+00	7.95E+01	7.81E+01	2.48E+02	0	1.29E+01	0	1.05E+00
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, NCV	2.85E+01	0.00E+00	2.75E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Total use of non-renewable primary resources with energy content	MJ, NCV	3.49E+03	8.76E+00	7.98E+01	7.81E+01	2.48E+02	0	1.29E+01	0	1.05E+00
Secondary materials	kg	2.61E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Recovered energy	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Use of net fresh water resources	m3	3.78E+01	6.61E-03	4.64E-01	5.89E-02	4.59E+00	0	3.89E-03	0	8.83E-04
Abiotic depletion potential, fossil	MJ, NCV	3.01E+03	8.22E+00	3.00E+01	7.33E+01	2.12E+02	0	1.21E+01	0	9.77E-01
Output flows and waste category indicators										
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.94E-01	0.00E+00	2.79E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	1.63E+01
High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	1.43E-03	1.13E-07	1.41E-04	1.01E-06	1.14E-04	0	1.66E-07	0	5.09E-08
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	2.67E-03	2.38E-07	3.14E-04	2.12E-06	2.07E-04	0	3.50E-07	0	1.19E-07
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.43E-01	0.00E+00	2.01E-02	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Exported energy	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbon emissions and removals										
Biogenic carbon removal from product	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from product	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon removal from packaging	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-4.66E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from packaging	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.66E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from combustion of waste from renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Calcination carbon emissions	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbonation carbon removals	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbon emissions from combustion of waste from renewable and non-renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00

LCIA results, resource use, output & waste flows, and carbon emissions & removals per declared unit (MaxDoor series, Phoenix)

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
LCIA results										
GWPTotal (IPCC 2013)	kg CO2 eq	2.44E+02	5.48E+00	5.46E+00	4.30E+00	2.57E+01	0	5.99E-01	0	1.10E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	3.20E-06	7.75E-08	3.75E-07	6.09E-08	1.97E-07	0	3.39E-09	0	4.70E-10
Acidification	kg SO2 eq	3.53E+00	1.93E-02	3.08E-02	1.52E-02	8.77E-02	0	8.47E-04	0	2.32E-04
Eutrophication	kg N eq	1.84E+00	4.95E-03	3.95E-02	3.89E-03	1.54E-02	0	2.17E-04	0	1.55E-02
Smog	kg O3 eq	1.48E+01	5.26E-01	3.92E-01	4.14E-01	1.12E+00	0	2.30E-02	0	5.63E-03
Respiratory effects	kg PM2.5 eq	4.21E-01	1.88E-03	2.88E-03	1.48E-03	5.31E-02	0	8.23E-05	0	3.08E-05
Additional environmental information										
Carcinogenics	CTUh	98.4%	0.0232%	0.134%	0.0183%	1.50%	0	0.00102%	0	0.00210%
Non carcinogenics	CTUh	98.1%	0.1397%	0.311%	0.110%	1.10%	0	0.00611%	0	0.224%
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	99.2%	0.0510%	0.207%	0.0401%	0.300%	0	0.00223%	0	0.239%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	2.17E+02	9.79E+00	1.35E+01	7.69E+00	1.71E+01	0	4.28E-01	0	5.34E-02
Resource use indicators										
Renewable primary energy used as energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, NCV	3.04E+02	1.45E-01	4.42E+01	1.14E-01	5.22E+01	0	1.59E-02	0	1.05E-02

Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.07E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content	MJ, NCV	3.04E+02	1.45E-01	8.49E+01	1.14E-01	5.22E+01	0	1.59E-02	0	1.05E-02
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, NCV	3.02E+03	7.66E+01	1.92E+02	6.01E+01	2.48E+02	0	8.38E+00	0	1.05E+00
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, NCV	8.42E+00	0.00E+00	2.75E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Total use of non-renewable primary resources with energy content	MJ, NCV	3.03E+03	7.66E+01	1.92E+02	6.01E+01	2.48E+02	0	8.38E+00	0	1.05E+00
Secondary materials	kg	2.61E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Recovered energy	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Use of net fresh water resources	m3	3.78E+01	5.77E-02	5.46E-01	4.54E-02	4.59E+00	0	2.53E-03	0	8.84E-04
Abiotic depletion potential, fossil	MJ, NCV	2.61E+03	7.18E+01	1.21E+02	5.64E+01	2.12E+02	0	7.86E+00	0	9.77E-01
Output flows and waste category indicators										
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.73E-01	0.00E+00	2.79E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	1.63E+01
High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	1.22E-03	9.88E-07	1.80E-04	7.76E-07	1.14E-04	0	1.08E-07	0	5.09E-08
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	2.31E-03	2.08E-06	4.00E-04	1.63E-06	2.07E-04	0	2.27E-07	0	1.19E-07
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.81E-01	0.00E+00	2.01E-02	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Exported energy	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbon emissions and removals										
Biogenic carbon removal from product	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from product	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon removal from packaging	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-4.66E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from packaging	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.66E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from combustion of waste from renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Calcination carbon emissions	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbonation carbon removals	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbon emissions from combustion of waste from renewable and non-renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00

LCIA results, resource use, output & waste flows, and carbon emissions & removals per declared unit (LS20 series, Brampton)

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4
LCIA results										
GWPTotal (IPCC 2013)	kg CO2 eq	1.58E+02	3.76E-01	-2.05E+00	3.45E+00	2.57E+01	0	5.53E-01	0	2.25E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	1.74E-06	5.32E-09	2.50E-07	4.89E-08	1.97E-07	0	3.13E-09	0	3.84E-10
Acidification	kg SO2 eq	2.46E+00	1.33E-03	1.13E-02	1.22E-02	8.77E-02	0	7.81E-04	0	1.85E-04
Eutrophication	kg N eq	1.19E+00	3.40E-04	2.93E-02	3.12E-03	1.54E-02	0	2.00E-04	0	1.66E-02
Smog	kg O3 eq	9.64E+00	3.61E-02	2.13E-01	3.32E-01	1.12E+00	0	2.13E-02	0	4.02E-03
Respiratory effects	kg PM2.5 eq	2.81E-01	1.29E-04	2.15E-03	1.19E-03	5.31E-02	0	7.59E-05	0	2.42E-05
Additional environmental information										
Carcinogenics	CTUh	97.5%	0.0023%	0.337%	0.0211%	2.10%	0	0.00135%	0	0.00322%
Non carcinogenics	CTUh	97.4%	0.0142%	0.373%	0.131%	1.70%	0	0.00835%	0	0.356%
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	98.8%	0.0054%	0.337%	0.0494%	0.400%	0	0.00316%	0	0.394%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	1.40E+02	6.72E-01	3.28E+00	6.18E+00	1.71E+01	0	3.95E-01	0	4.36E-02
Resource use indicators										
Renewable primary energy used as energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, NCV	1.88E+02	9.95E-03	5.46E+01	9.15E-02	5.22E+01	0	1.46E-02	0	1.01E-02
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, NCV	1.04E+01	0.00E+00	4.07E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content	MJ, NCV	1.99E+02	9.95E-03	9.53E+01	9.15E-02	5.22E+01	0	1.46E-02	0	1.01E-02

Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, NCV	1.95E+03	5.25E+00	7.95E+01	4.83E+01	2.48E+02	0	7.73E+00	0	8.65E-01
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, NCV	2.54E+01	0.00E+00	2.75E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Total use of non-renewable primary resources with energy content	MJ, NCV	1.98E+03	5.25E+00	7.98E+01	4.83E+01	2.48E+02	0	7.73E+00	0	8.65E-01
Secondary materials	kg	1.15E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Recovered energy	MJ, NCV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Use of net fresh water resources	m3	3.09E+01	4.64E-03	6.42E-01	4.26E-02	4.59E+00	0	2.73E-03	0	1.19E-03
Abiotic depletion potential, fossil	MJ, NCV	1.71E+03	4.93E+00	3.00E+01	4.53E+01	2.12E+02	0	7.25E+00	0	8.02E-01
Output flows and waste category indicators										
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.94E-01	0.00E+00	2.79E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	1.05E+01
High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	8.06E-04	6.78E-08	1.41E-04	6.23E-07	1.14E-04	0	9.97E-08	0	5.03E-08
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	1.50E-03	1.43E-07	3.14E-04	1.31E-06	2.07E-04	0	2.10E-07	0	1.18E-07
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.43E-01	0.00E+00	2.01E-02	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Exported energy	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbon emissions and removals										
Biogenic carbon removal from product	kg CO2	-1.09E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from product	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	1.09E+00
Biogenic carbon removal from packaging	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-4.66E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from packaging	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.66E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon emission from combustion of waste from renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Calcination carbon emissions	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbonation carbon removals	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00
Carbon emissions from combustion of waste from renewable and non-renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00



SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

VERIFICATION	LCA
3rd-party reviewed	✓
Transparency Report (EPD)	
3rd-party verified	✓
Validity: 07/14/2026 – 07/14/2031 SM-DAY – 20260714 – 001	
MATERIAL HEALTH	Material evaluation
Self-declared	✓

This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames; and ISO 14025:2006.

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and reviewed by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR.

Horizon LCA Services
910-356-5720
admin@horizonlca.com



SUMMARY

Reference PCR
UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames

Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle-to-gate with options

Declared unit
One 3-feet x 7-feet commercial steel door

LCIA methodology
IPCC & TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI databases
SimaPro 10.2; ecoinvent v3.12

Public LCA
LCA of Daybar Commercial Steel Doors and Frames

Daybar Industries
50 West Drive,
Brampton, Ontario, L6T 2J4
905 625 8000
daybar.com

Contact us

How we make it greener

Doors

[Collapse all](#)

RAW MATERIAL EXTRACTION AND TRANSPORTATION

Daybar incorporates recycled content into its steel, sourced from mills that utilize both blast furnace and electric arc furnace technology. Materials are procured from local vendors and transported via truck & trailer / freight, reducing supply chain distances. Many of the materials used are recyclable.



MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing process is designed to minimize waste and recycle materials wherever possible. Water-based paints and low-VOC materials are used throughout production to reduce harmful emissions, while air filtration systems maintain high air quality standards within the facility. Operations are powered by clean energy machinery, ensuring clean air emissions, and products are packaged using minimal, recyclable packaging.



END OF LIFE

At the end of their life cycle, products are designed for non-destructive removal, making the process clean and sustainable. The products are highly recyclable, supporting responsible disposal and material recovery.



SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

VERIFICATION

LCA

3rd-party reviewed



Transparency Report (EPD)

3rd-party verified



Validity: 07/14/2026 – 07/14/2031
SM-DAY – 20260714 – 001

MATERIAL HEALTH

Material
evaluation

Self-declared



This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames; and ISO 14025:2006.

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and reviewed by Beth Cassese, LCACP, CLAR.

Horizon LCA Services
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SUMMARY

Reference PCR

UL Part B: Commercial Steel Doors and Steel Frames

Regions; system boundaries

North America; Cradle-to-gate with options

Declared unit

One 3-feet x 7-feet commercial steel door

LCIA methodology

IPCC & TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI databases

SimaPro 10.2; ecoinvent v3.12

Public LCA

LCA of Daybar Commercial Steel Doors and Frames

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