Today's objectives

What is PPG's sustainability strategy?

Cradle-to-grave carbon emissions for OEM coatings

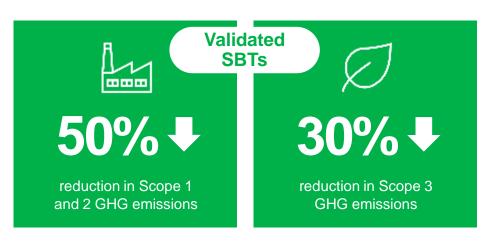
What are the hotspots the industry can address?

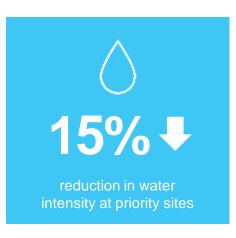
Creating a level playing field for carbon footprint calculation





2030 PPG sustainability targets vs. 2019 baseline with validated Science-Based Targets (SBTs)







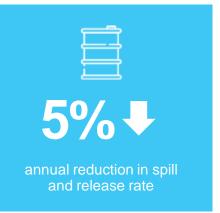








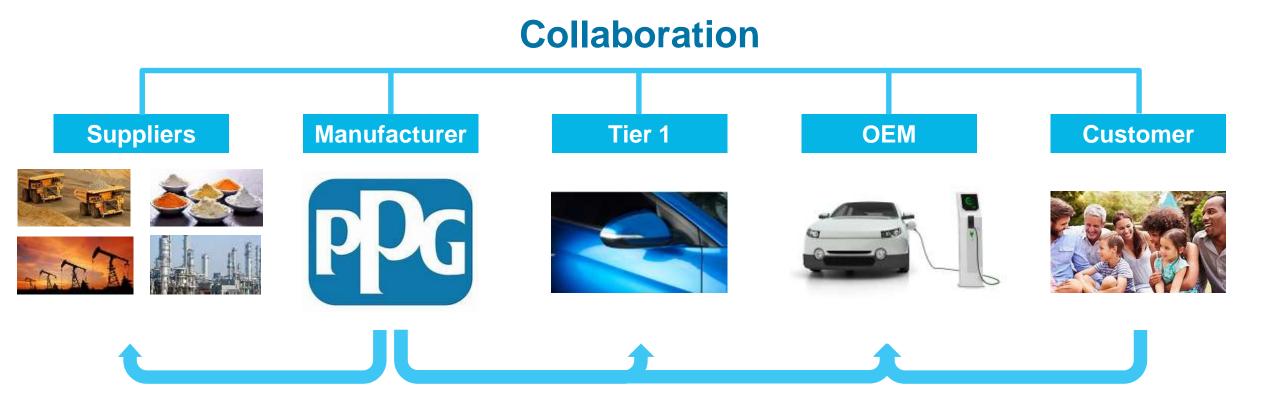




First U.S. coatings manufacturer to have validated Science-Based Targets



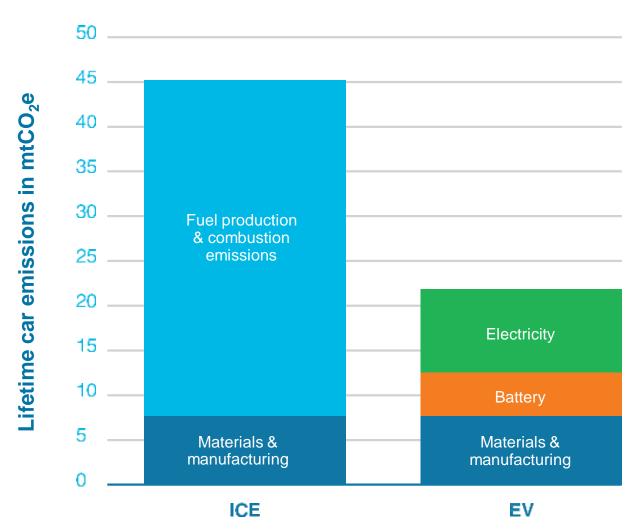
PPG scope 3: 30% reduction by 2030







Electrification divides CO_2 emissions by 2

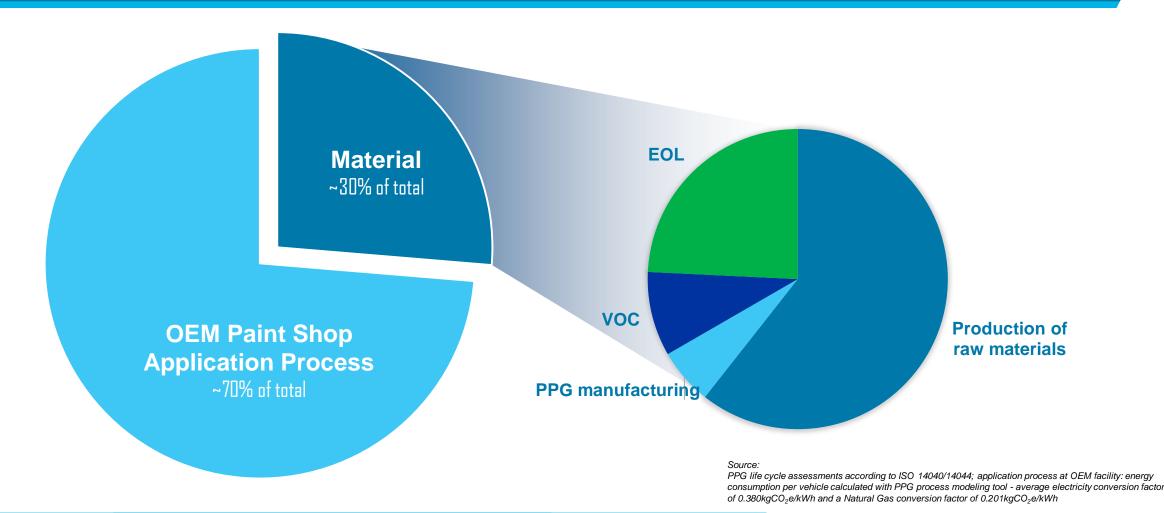


- BEV cars emit c.50% less CO_2 than ICE over full life cycle...
- DEM manufacturing plants are moving to decarbonized energy...
- ullet ...this will lift the materials to a ${\Bbb CO}_2$ hotspot



GHG emissions from OEM paint material + paint shop process

Pie charts show an average of GHG contribution stages for coating layers applied on a vehicle

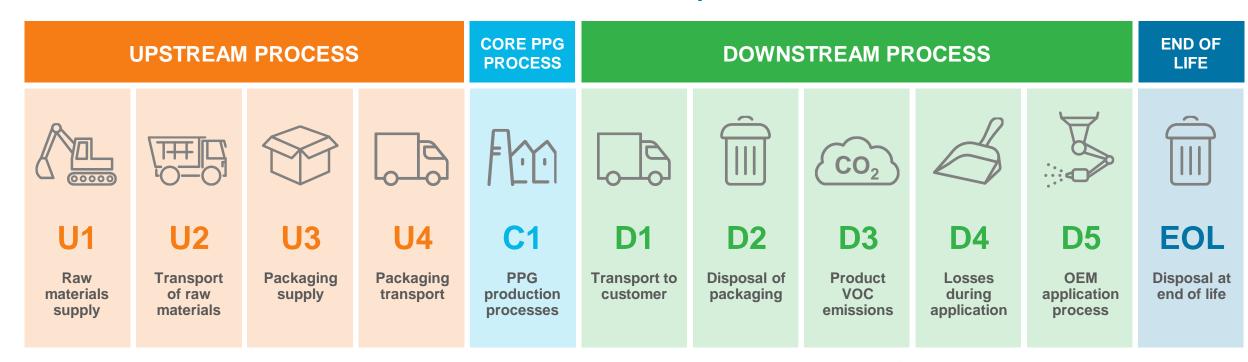


#1 hotspot is the paint shop application process
#2 hotspot is raw material production (chemical industry & mining)



To select the best decarbonization solutions, it is key to look at the full life cycle impact

PPG assesses GHG emissions and other environmental impacts over entire value chain



FROM EXTRACTION

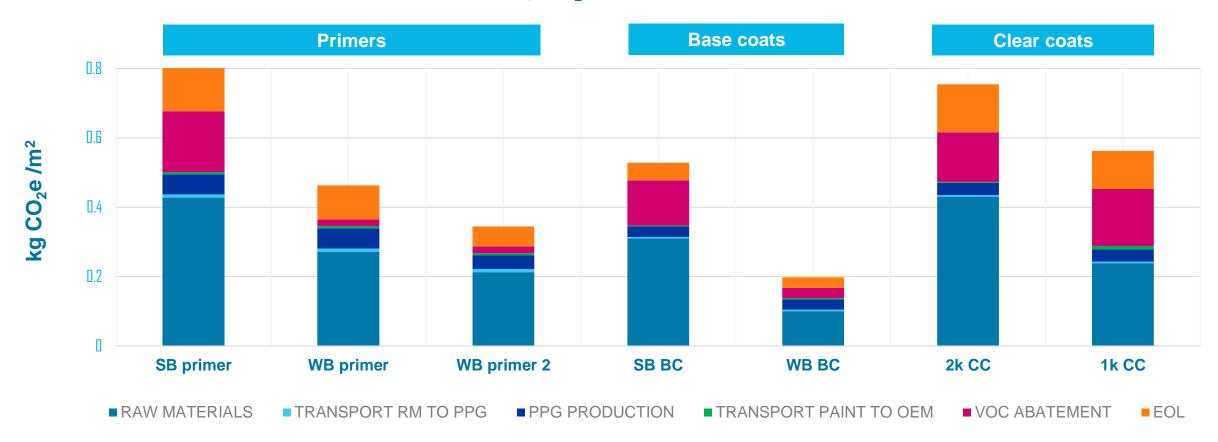
TO END OF LIFE DISPOSAL

We must look at the total life cycle impact to define the best decarbonization options



Comparing deco layers technologies – excluding paint shop energy Scope: Material only (Cradle to Gate + VOC + EOL)

kg CO₂e per coated m2



Average CO2 contribution from the deco layers From c.40kg (WB) to c. 55kg (SB) per vehicle



PPG life cycle assessments according to ISO 14040/14044 SimaPro software v.9.4.0.1; primary data for PPG manufacturing; Raw Material and Transportation derived from Ecoinvent and Industry 2.0



PPG paint shop energy modeling tools

Process Cost Model



Advantages

- Quick analysis turnaround
- Simple customer inputs
- % savings & CO2e output

Drawbacks

- Directional estimates
- General process & tech assumptions

Data Needed

- Line speed
- Oven type
- Target metal hold temp
- Bake time

ASPEN+



Advantages

- Quick analysis turnaround
- Technology dependent analysis
- % savings & CO2e output by zone

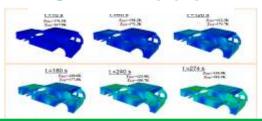
Drawbacks

- Ignores BIW dimensions
- Steady state assumptions

Data Needed

- Line speed
- BIW & carrier mass
- Oven zone setpoint temps
- Oven zone lengths
- Oven zone air flow rate
- Exhausted gas recirc rate
- Minimum cure time

CFD Model



Advantages

- Technology specific analysis
- Dynamic temperature & time simulation
- Identifies BIW & oven cold spots

Drawbacks

- Turnaround time
- Complex customer data request

Data Needed

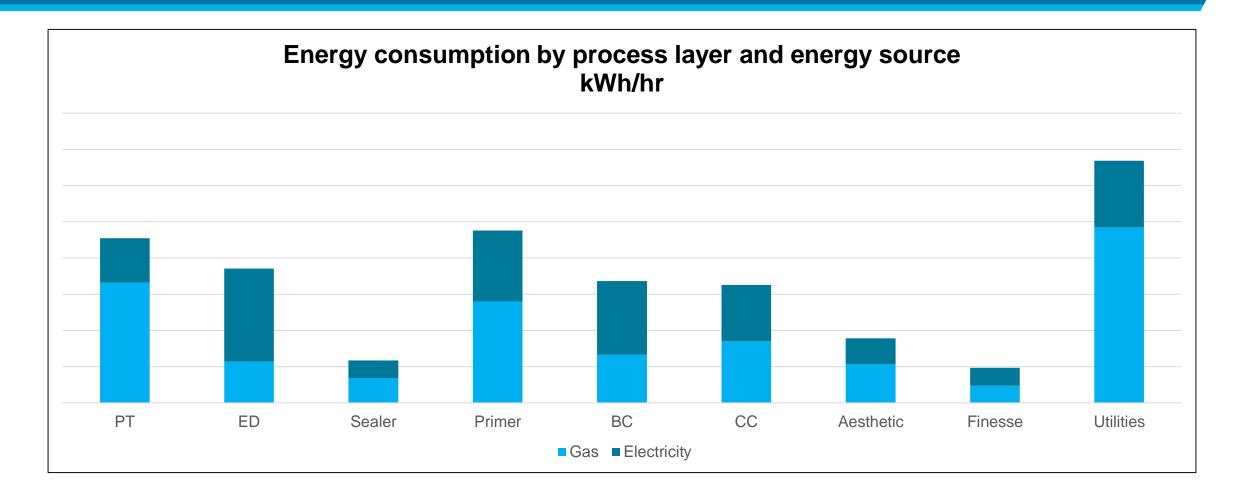
- ASPEN+ parameters
- BIW 3D drawings
- Oven 3D drawings

Screen

Simulate

Predict

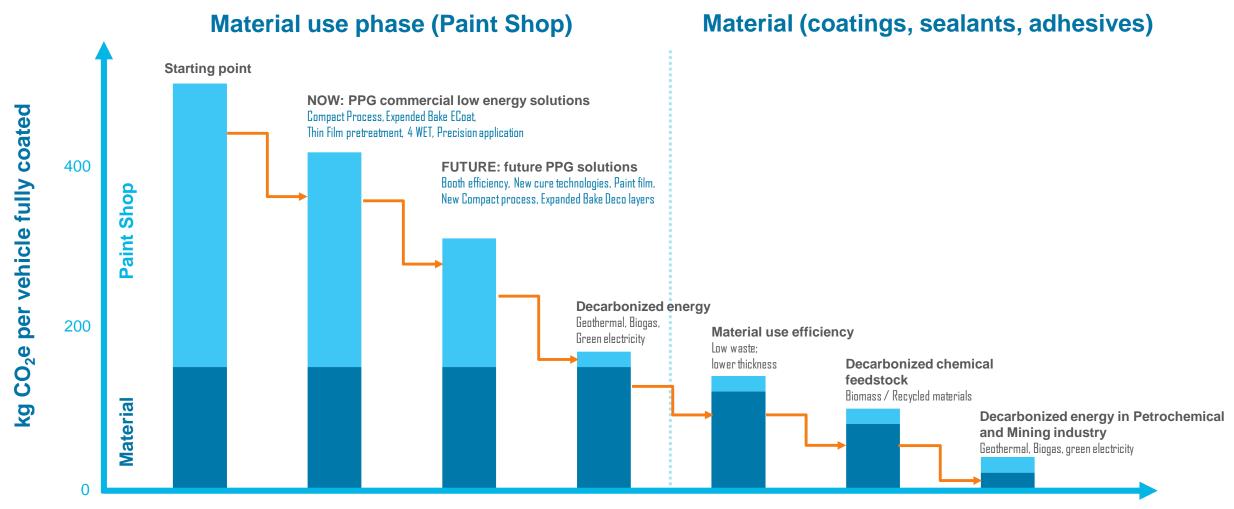
Output example - Energy Breakdown Gas / Electricity (OEM 1)



PPG screening tool identifies the hotspots to address for Scope 1 / 2 reduction



Innovation for low energy paint shop and low carbon footprint materials

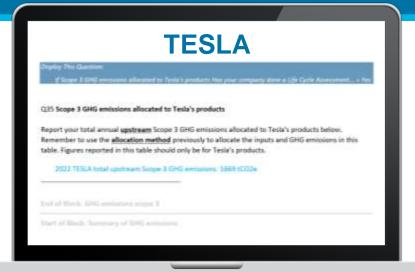


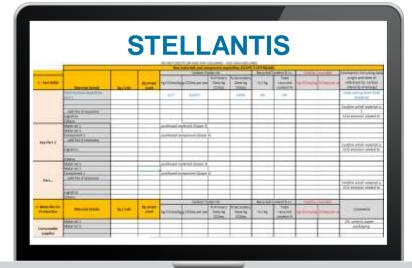
Values are estimated average GHG emissions calculated for average electricity conversion factor of 0.380 and a Natural Gas conversion factor of 0.201 for Paint Shop process and using PPG Life Cycle Assessment method (Simapro) for the Material

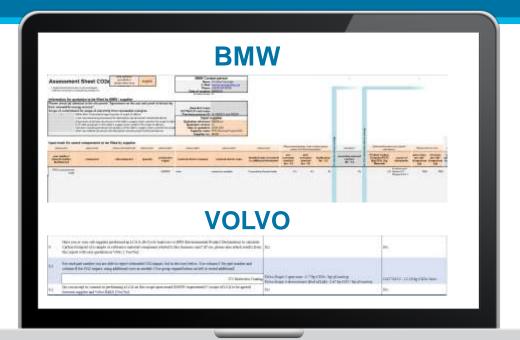


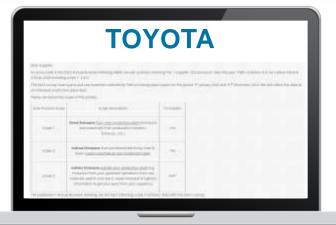


OEM requests for scope 3 carbon footprint disclosing Life cycle approach required













Carbon Footprint: need for an Industry Level Playing field

FROM Inconsistency; no alignment on calculation practices

Industry alignment on:

- Scope of LCA
- Data source
- Calculation rules GHG protocol and ISO standards
- Identified CO₂ hotspots to address

Assessing the Carbon Footprint of the **same product** by 3 different suppliers. These results should be the same.

Paint Manufacturer A

Paint Manufacturer B

Paint Manufacturer C

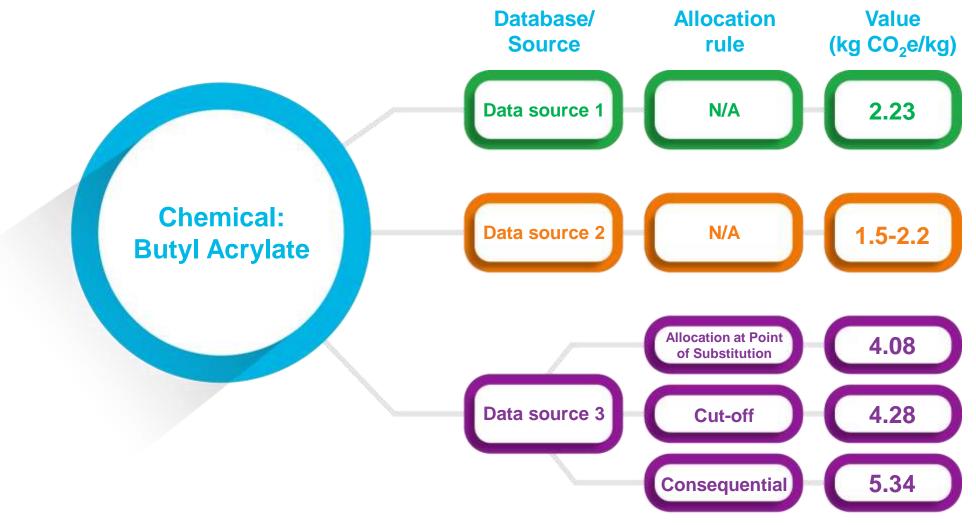
1,55kg CO₂ / sq.m

0.4kg CO_2 / sq.m

2,45kg CO₂ / sq.m



Example of typical data source issue

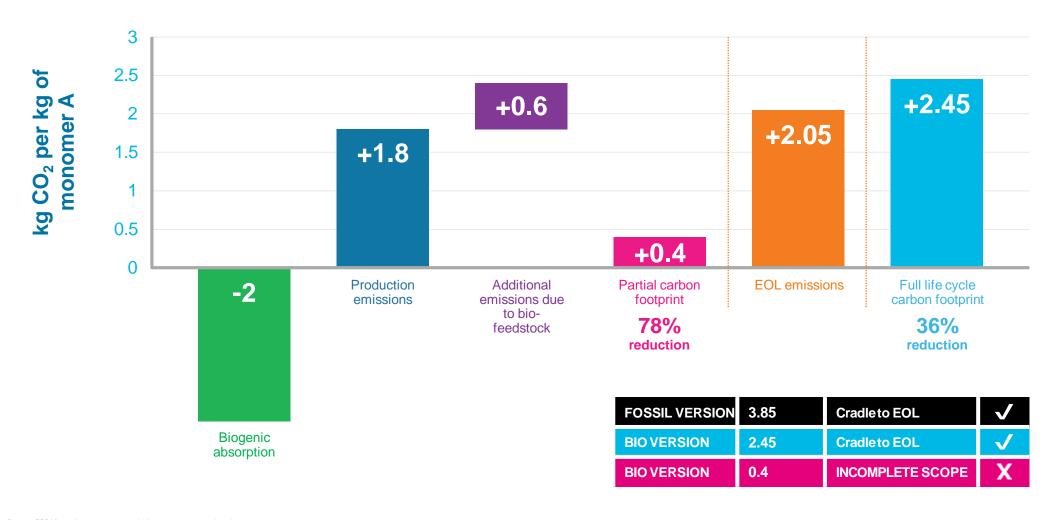






Example of typical scope issue

Biobased carbon footprint benefits should be claimed when the entire life cycle is considered





Industry alignment is required

Calculation rules

- Adopt calculation rules from SBTI and Green House Gas Protocol
- Define minimum requirement for data quality
- VOC emissions: photochemical ozone pollution only or CO₂ emissions too?
- EOL landfill or full oxidation of the materials?
 Every single C atom becomes CO₂ unless recycled

Identify solutions and quantify benefits

- Biobased chemicals: biogenic carbon true benefit is that carbonated content in the material comes from and go back to the atmosphere
- Recycled content: open loop vs. closed loop?
- What are the raw material CO₂ hotspots?
 Can the OEM industry influence the chemical/mining sector?



To Meet the Challenge of Decarbonization...

We Need to define a level playing field enabling collaboration along the value chain

INDUSTRY LEVEL



Understanding:

Value chain carbon emission hot spots, what is material and where to focus our efforts for fast and large GHG emission reduction?



Create:

Common calculation rules: scope, reporting practices to enable the full supply chain to make the right decisions; create an Industry charter?



Data source:

Identify or create an OEM database; get it 3rd party verified

INDIVIDUAL COMPANY LEVEL



Contribute:

Align on CO₂ disclosure format to support Introduction of low emission, energy saving, positive impacting products



Innovation:

New processes and products to create a future business model that enables growth while limiting carbon impact

Create a level playing field to enable the industry to define a roadmap for low carbon emission OEM coating innovations





To learn more about PPG's environmental, social and governance progress:

ppg.com/sustainability

