



ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT OF DOWN VS. POLYESTER FILL MATERIAL

Understanding the environmental impacts of down fill material and how down fill material compares to polyester through a life cycle assessment.

ABSTRACT

Life cycle assessment (LCA) is a powerful methodology to evaluate the environmental impacts of a product or service over time. An LCA can help answer many questions about where the opportunities for improvement are, how one material or product compares to another, and where there are tradeoffs.

The International Down and Feather Bureau (IDFB), the global trade association of the down and feather industry, conducted an LCA on down fill material to understand the environmental impacts and opportunities to reduce them, as well as compare the down fill material to polyester fill material. The study found that down fill material is measurably environmentally preferable to polyester fill material in the impact areas analyzed.



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The Challenge

Down and feathers are a byproduct of the global meat poultry industry. Between 2009 and 2013, 2.7 billion ducks and 653 million geese were raised for meat annually, with an estimated 186 million kilograms of down and feathers produced and traded each year. Roughly three quarters of ducks raised for the poultry industry were raised in China; as a result, China is also the world's largest supplier of down and feathers for both apparel and bedding.¹

With the depletion of natural resources occurring at unprecedented rates and environmental degradation on the rise, organizations and consumers are beginning to make purchasing choices based the environmental footprints of products. Down is a natural, recyclable material, but does that translate into a lower environmental footprint than polyester?

The Approach

The International Down and Feather Bureau (IDFB) commissioned Long Trail Sustainability to

conduct a life cycle assessment (LCA)² to provide a comprehensive, scientific method to answer the question.

An LCA measures the material and energy inputs as well as waste and emissions of a product, evaluating multiple environmental impact categories (e.g. climate change, ecosystems, etc.)over the lifetime of the product. Because the fill material can be used in so many applications, including apparel (e.g. jackets), home products (e.g. bedding) and outdoor gear (e.g. sleeping bags), the study was cradle-to-gate, encompassing the raw materials used and manufacturing steps, and does not include use in one of the many application listed above or disposal at the end of its lifetime.

In order to make a fair comparison, multiple performance qualities and the duration of the lifetime needed to be incorporated into the functional unit (an LCA's term for the basis of comparison) due to inherent differences between the fill materials. The following

¹ Schmitz, H. (2016). The Sustainable and Human Practices of the Down and Feather Industry: A Global Assessment of Industry Statistics and Practices. International Down and Feather Bureau.

² Severinghaus, S., Bernstein, P., Hamilton, M. (2019). Life Cycle Assessment of Down Fill Material: Understanding the environmental impacts of down fill material and how down fill material compares to polyester fill material. Long Trail Sustainability.

functional unit was used for the study: *Fill material with a CLO³ value of 4.06 (108 grams per square meter of 700 Fill Power down; 230 grams per square meter of polyester) over a lifetime of 5 years.*^{4,5}

Participating IDFB members gathered and provided primary data on energy, water and material inputs and waste outputs for processing down fill material for the study under the direction of LTS. where primary data was not available, secondary data and literature values were used for processes outside of their operations. The study used secondary data for the polyester fill material. LTS modeled and analyzed the two different fill materials using SimaPro LCA software.

The Results

Results indicate that down fill material has between 85% - 97% lower environmental impact in the categories studied, shown in Figure 1. Polyester fill material has 18 times higher climate change impacts than down.

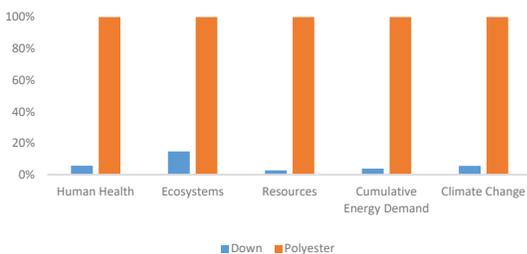


Figure 1: Comparative analysis of down vs. polyester fill material.

Even on a per ton basis (not taking into account performance or duration), down has lower impacts than polyester in all the impact categories analyzed.

The comparative results are considered to have high certainty and to be statistically significant

in all impact categories, with one exception, water use. The background datasets used for both down and polyester fill material have high variability in the water use category, causing uncertainty in the water use results. Because statistically significant conclusions cannot be made regarding down or polyester in this category, it was removed from the analysis. Water conservation and recycling is already happening in significant ways for down fill material production in the largest producing country, China, as well as at other participating IDFB members' facilities.

The majority of the environmental impacts of the down fill material come from energy use at the facilities processing the duck/goose feathers. Detergents also have a significant impact in the ecosystem category.

Recommendations for process improvements resulting from the study include:

- Investigating ways to reduce energy usage
- Reduce waste during down fill processing
- Use of renewable energy
- Research and utilize more environmentally friendly detergents to help reduce negative ecosystem impacts

The Business Value

LTS helped IDFB answer its question and identify areas for process improvements in a scientific manner to inform their external communications and marketing as well as identify the most significant areas for process improvement⁶ through this ISO compliant, critically reviewed life cycle assessment. As industry and consumers strive to lessen the collective impact on the planet, this information helps inform decisions.

³ CLO value is Thermal Insulation Index used in the apparel industry.

⁴ IDFL Laboratory and Institute. (2018). LCA Report IDFB- Down vs Polyester. Comparison of Insulation Value and Length of Use.

⁵ 650 fill power will show a similar result and was tested in a sensitivity analysis.

⁶ The study follows the ISO 14040/14044 guidelines for LCA. As such it was critically reviewed by a panel of 3rd party experts.