

Environmental product declaration

in accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Smart Retur Plastic pallet 1200x800 NORWAY in Smart Retur system



SmartRetur

The Norwegian EPD Foundation

Owner of the declaration:

Smart Retur

Product:

Smart Retur Plastic pallet 1200x800 NORWAY in Smart Retur system

Declared unit:

1 loop

This declaration is based on Product Category Rules:

CEN Standard EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 serves as core PCR
NPCR 023:2021 Packaging products and services

Program operator:

The Norwegian EPD Foundation

Declaration number:

NEPD-6134-5397-EN

Registration number:

NEPD-6134-5397-EN

Issue date: 20.02.2024

Valid to: 20.02.2029

EPD software:

LCAno EPD generator ID: 62131

General information

Product

Smart Retur Plastic pallet 1200x800 NORWAY in Smart Retur system

Program operator:

Post Box 5250 Majorstuen, 0303 Oslo, Norway
The Norwegian EPD Foundation
Phone: +47 23 08 80 00
web: post@epd-norge.no

Declaration number:

NEPD-6134-5397-EN

This declaration is based on Product Category Rules:

CEN Standard EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 serves as core PCR
NPCR 023:2021 Packaging products and services

Statement of liability:

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence. EPD Norway shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

Declared unit:

1 loop Smart Retur Plastic pallet 1200x800 NORWAY in Smart Retur system

Declared unit with option:

A1-A3,A4,B1,B2,C1,C2,C3,C4,D

Functional unit:

Kg/unit/loops
One produced unit of packaging per loop

100 loops per pallet is estimated

General information on verification of EPD from EPD tools:

Independent verification of data, other environmental information and the declaration according to ISO 14025:2010, § 8.1.3 and § 8.1.4. Verification of each EPD is made according to EPD-Norway's guidelines for verification and approval requiring that tools are i) integrated into the company's environmental management system, ii) the procedures for use of the EPD tool are approved by EPD-Norway, and iii) the process is reviewed annually by an independent third party verifier. See Appendix G of EPD-Norway's General Programme Instructions for further information on EPD tools

Verification of EPD tool:

Independent third party verification of the EPD tool, background data and test-EPD in accordance with EPDNorway's procedures and guidelines for verification and approval of EPD tools.

Third party verifier:

Gaylord K. Booto, Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU)

(no signature required)

Owner of the declaration:

Smart Retur
Contact person: Stine Alvestad
Phone: +47 975 67 000
e-mail: post@smartretur.no

Manufacturer:

Smart Retur

Place of production:

Smart Retur
Fugleåsen 10
1405 Langhus, Norway

Management system:

Organisation no:

918 605 541

Issue date: 20.02.2024

Valid to: 20.02.2029

Year of study:

2023

Comparability:

EPD of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804 and seen in a life cycle contest

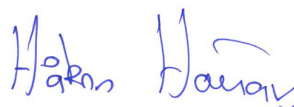
Development and verification of EPD:

The declaration is created using EPD tool lca.tools ver EPD2022.03, developed by LCA.no. The EPD tool is integrated in the company's management system, and has been approved by EPD Norway.

Developer of EPD: Stine Alvestad

Reviewer of company-specific input data and EPD: Tom Romanich

Approved:



Håkon Hauan

Managing Director of EPD-Norway

Product

Product description:

The Smart Retur plastic pallet is the main standard of transporting a load unit, and is compatible with the EUR pallet of wood. Its properties allows efficient handling, storage and increased cleanliness when being used.

It is a type of packaging product, which is used in logistics for transporting products of various kinds between product manufacturers, retailers and consumers, as well as for warehouse storage and other operations.

The pallet consist of High density polyethylen plastic and two recycable galvanized steelbeams. 4 RFID tags enables the pallet to be trackable for customers

This EPD documents one loop of usage of the Smart Retur plastic pallet in order to represent a circular flow with a high degree of reusage.

Product specification

Being a part of a circular flow, the physical plastic pallet is measured as a loop/full round through the market. The product is hence both the physical plastic pallet and the circular ECO system that handles the pallet.

Starting as a new produced pallet, it is introduced to the market. The pallet is shipped a number of times between different parties in the market.

When the pallet is located at an end point in the market, when there is a surplus in the market or there is a need for maintenance of the pallet, it is sent to its ECO system hub for sorting, storage and/or repair. An average of 20 % is sent for inspection at the hub, while only 1 % is repaired.

The pallet is then sent back into the market for a new loop, until it no longer can be utilized as a functional pallet - it will then be recycled

| Materials | kg | % |
|----------------------|------|-------|
| Metal - Steel | 0,02 | 11,77 |
| Pigments and Fillers | 0,00 | 1,01 |
| Plast | 0,12 | 77,22 |
| Polypropylene (PP) | 0,02 | 10,00 |
| Total | 0,16 | |

Technical data:

1200x800x150 mm (LxWxH) per declared unit.

Weight: 14,9 kg.

Strength: 5000 Kg static, 3000 kg dynamic, 1000 kg in rack

Materials: High density-polyethylen (HDPE)

Integrated anti skid material (HDPE)

Reinforcements: Two recyclable galvanized steel beams

Recycled raw material of HDPE can be included.

Temperatures: -40 °C to +70 °C

Recyclable: Yes

Market:

The Smart Retur plastic pallet can be used in all types of markets, where products are shipped on 1200x800 mm format pallets/carriers.

The product included in this EPD is considered representative for a Norwegian scenario. Average values has been applied regarding transport.

Documented values has been applied for life cycle length and maintenance intervals based on the Norwegian food retail market

Reference service life, product

An assumption of 100 trips over a period of 15 years is applied. It is assumed that only 1 % needs to be repaired per loop.

These assumptions is based on documented historical values in a similar market.

Reference service life, number of loops for reusable packaging

LCA: Calculation rules

Declared unit:

1 loop Smart Retur Plastic pallet 1200x800 NORWAY in Smart Retur system

Cut-off criteria:

All major raw materials and all the essential energy is included. The production processes for raw materials and energy flows with very small amounts (less than 1%) are not included. These cut-off criteria do not apply for hazardous materials and substances.

Allocation:

The allocation is made in accordance with the provisions of EN 15804. Incoming energy and water and waste production in-house is allocated equally among all products through mass allocation. Effects of primary production of recycled materials is allocated to the main product in which the material was used. The recycling process and transportation of the material is allocated to this analysis.

Data quality:

Specific data for the product composition are provided by the manufacturer. The data represent the production of the declared product and were collected for EPD development in the year of study. Background data is based on EPDs according to EN 15804 and different LCA databases. The data quality of the raw materials in A1 is presented in the table below.

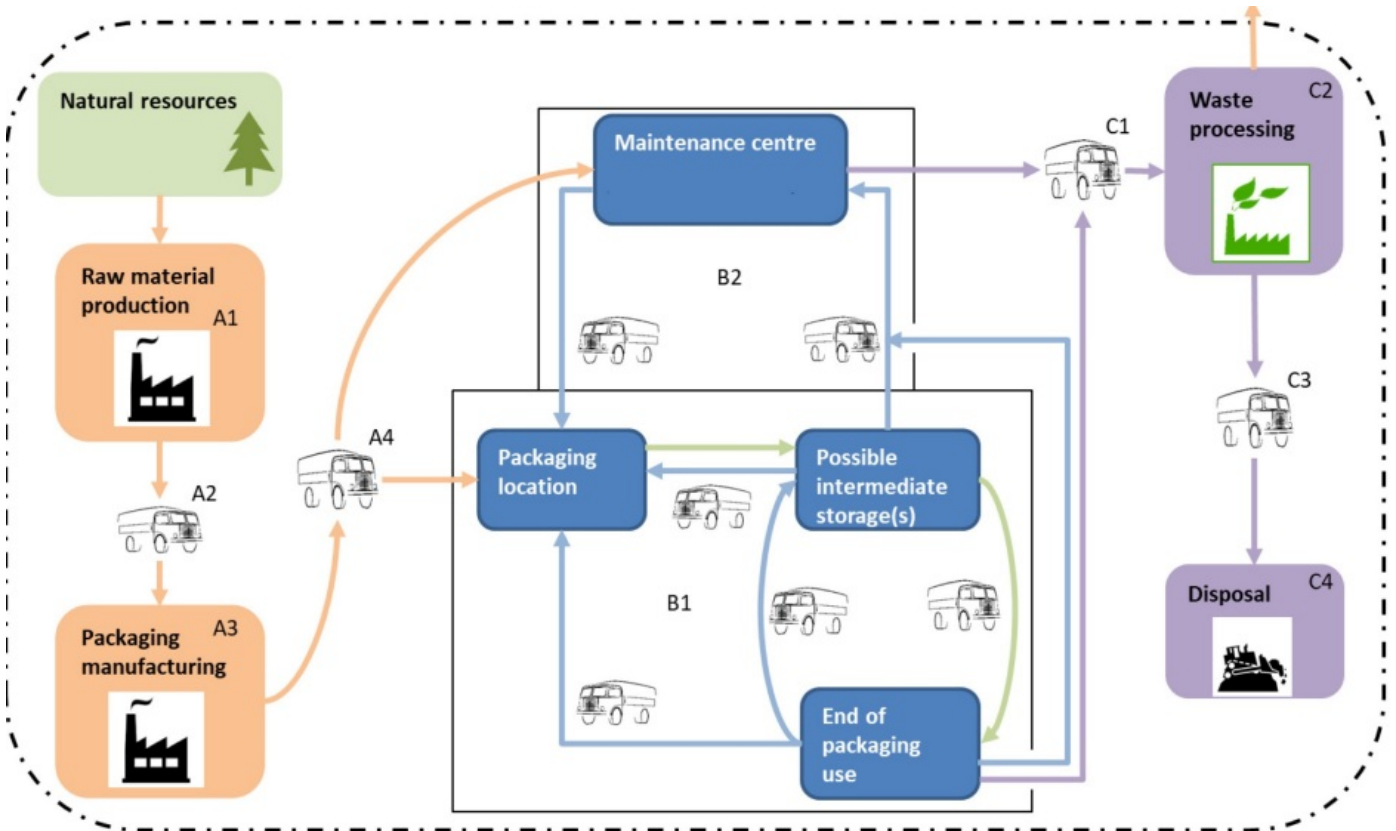
Data is overall considered of good quality. The A1 til A4 are data from the producer itself. For the user stage, the data are collected from existing system from NLP (Norsk Lastebærer Pool).

| Materials | Source | Data quality | Year |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|------|
| Metal - Steel | ecoinvent 3.6 | Database | 2019 |
| Pigments and Fillers | ecoinvent 3.6 | Database | 2019 |
| Plast | ecoinvent 3.6 | Database | 2019 |
| Polypropylene (PP) | ecoinvent 3.6 | Database | 2019 |

System boundaries (X=included, MND=module not declared, MNR=module not relevant)

| Product stage | | | Construction installation stage | | Use stage | | | | | | | End of life stage | | | | Beyond the system boundaries |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| Raw materials | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | Assembly | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | De-construction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-Recovery- Recycling-potential |
| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| X | X | X | X | MND | X | X | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | X | X | X | X | X |

System boundary:



Additional technical information:














LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following information describe the scenarios in the different modules of the EPD.

| Transport from production place to user (A4) | Capacity utilisation (incl. return) % | Distance (km) | Fuel/Energy Consumption | Unit | Value (Liter/tonne) | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Skip oversjøisk transport | 65,0 % | 6265 | 0,003 | l/tkm | 18,80 | |
| Skip, 10 000 DWT | 50,0 % | 1027 | 0,010 | l/tkm | 10,27 | |
| Train USA | 42,0 % | 1000 | 0,051 | kWh/tkm | 51,00 | |
| Truck, over 32 tonnes, EURO 6 (kgkm) - RER | 53,3 % | 47 | 0,023 | l/tkm | 1,08 | |
| Use (B1) | | Unit | Value | | | |
| Truck, over 32 tonnes, EURO 6 (kgkm) - RER | | kgkm/DU | 150,00 | | | |
| Maintenance (B2) | | Unit | Value | | | |
| alkyl sulphate (C12-14) , industrial detergent (kg) - GLO | | kg/DU | 0,00 | | | |
| District heating, Norway (kWh) | | kWh/DU | 0,10 | | | |
| Electricity, Norway (kWh) | | kWh/DU | 0,10 | | | |
| Packaging, plastic film (LDPE) (kg) | | kg/DU | 0,00 | | | |
| Polydimethylsiloxane, defoaming agent (kg) - GLO | | kg/DU | 0,00 | | | |
| Polyethylene, HDPE granulate (kg) - RER | | kg/DU | 0,00 | | | |
| Train, Norway (kgkm) | | kgkm/DU | 42,00 | | | |
| Truck, over 32 tonnes, EURO 6 (kgkm) - RER | | kgkm/DU | 32,60 | | | |
| Water, tap water (kg) - Europe without Switzerland | | kg/DU | 0,55 | | | |
| Transport to waste processing (C2) | | Capacity utilisation (incl. return) % | Distance (km) | Fuel/Energy Consumption | Unit | Value (Liter/tonne) |
| Truck, over 32 tonnes, EURO 6 (kgkm) - RER | | 53,3 % | 587 | 0,023 | l/tkm | 13,50 |
| Waste processing (C3) | | Unit | Value | | | |
| Steel to recycling (kg) | | kg | 0,02 | | | |
| Waste treatment per kg Plastic waste, Material recycling - C3 (kg) - RER | | kg | 0,09 | | | |
| Waste treatment per kg Plastic, Mixture, municipal incineration with fly ash extraction (kg) | | kg | 0,05 | | | |
| Disposal (C4) | | Unit | Value | | | |
| Landfilling of ashes from incineration of Plastics, Mixture, municipal incineration with fly ash extraction, process per kg ashes and residues - C4 (kg) | | kg | 0,00 | | | |
| Waste, scrap steel, to landfill (kg) | | kg | 0,00 | | | |
| Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries (D) | | Unit | Value | | | |
| Substitution of electricity, in Norway (MJ) | | MJ | 0,08 | | | |
| Substitution of Polyethylene, HDPE granulate (kg) - RER | | kg | 0,09 | | | |
| Substitution of primary steel with net scrap (kg) | | kg | 0,01 | | | |
| Substitution of thermal energy, district heating, in Norway (MJ) | | MJ | 1,22 | | | |

LCA: Results

The LCA results are presented below for the declared unit defined on page 2 of the EPD document.

| Environmental impact | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--|
| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | B1 | B2 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | |
|  GWP-total | kg CO ₂ -eq | 4,78E-01 | 1,99E-02 | 1,96E-01 | 6,44E-02 | 0 | 7,67E-03 | 1,50E-01 | 1,32E-05 | -1,95E-01 | |
|  GWP-fossil | kg CO ₂ -eq | 4,77E-01 | 1,99E-02 | 1,96E-01 | 6,24E-02 | 0 | 7,67E-03 | 1,50E-01 | 1,32E-05 | -1,94E-01 | |
|  GWP-biogenic | kg CO ₂ -eq | 7,42E-04 | 3,17E-05 | 8,39E-05 | 1,46E-03 | 0 | 3,28E-06 | 2,70E-06 | 9,43E-09 | -9,16E-04 | |
|  GWP-luluc | kg CO ₂ -eq | 1,88E-04 | 2,64E-05 | 5,97E-05 | 5,76E-04 | 0 | 2,34E-06 | 1,94E-05 | 2,29E-09 | -3,03E-04 | |
|  ODP | kg CFC11 -eq | 1,71E-08 | 3,40E-09 | 4,73E-08 | 3,38E-08 | 0 | 1,85E-09 | 2,47E-09 | 4,00E-12 | -5,15E-04 | |
|  AP | mol H+ -eq | 2,04E-03 | 4,66E-04 | 6,31E-04 | 2,86E-04 | 0 | 2,47E-05 | 1,19E-04 | 9,43E-08 | -7,50E-04 | |
|  EP-FreshWater | kg P -eq | 1,78E-05 | 3,86E-07 | 1,56E-06 | 1,41E-06 | 0 | 6,10E-08 | 9,14E-07 | 1,31E-10 | -4,48E-06 | |
|  EP-Marine | kg N -eq | 3,85E-04 | 1,11E-04 | 1,38E-04 | 7,65E-05 | 0 | 5,41E-06 | 3,59E-05 | 3,42E-08 | -1,40E-04 | |
|  EP-Terrestrial | mol N -eq | 4,31E-03 | 1,23E-03 | 1,54E-03 | 7,50E-04 | 0 | 6,03E-05 | 3,92E-04 | 3,79E-07 | -1,54E-03 | |
|  POCP | kg NMVOC -eq | 1,67E-03 | 3,23E-04 | 6,05E-04 | 2,56E-04 | 0 | 2,37E-05 | 1,15E-04 | 1,08E-07 | -7,06E-04 | |
|  ADP-minerals&metals ¹ | kg Sb-eq | 4,30E-06 | 1,44E-07 | 3,49E-06 | 1,33E-06 | 0 | 1,37E-07 | 8,61E-08 | 9,30E-11 | -1,87E-06 | |
|  ADP-fossil ¹ | MJ | 1,22E+01 | 2,60E-01 | 3,18E+00 | 9,54E-01 | 0 | 1,25E-01 | 3,27E-01 | 2,97E-04 | -6,29E+00 | |
|  WDP ¹ | m ³ | 2,60E+00 | 2,38E-01 | 2,44E+00 | 8,42E+00 | 0 | 9,55E-02 | 1,29E-01 | 1,06E-03 | -6,86E+00 | |







GWP-total = Global Warming Potential total; GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption

"Reading example: 9,0 E-03 = 9,0*10⁻³ = 0,009"

*INA Indicator Not Assessed

1. The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator

Remarks to environmental impacts

| Additional environmental impact indicators | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--|
| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | B1 | B2 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | |
|  PM | Disease incidence | 1,78E-08 | 5,10E-10 | 1,80E-08 | 5,93E-09 | 0 | 7,04E-10 | 1,40E-09 | 2,00E-12 | -9,90E-09 | |
|  IRP ² | kgBq U235 -eq | 1,62E-02 | 1,24E-03 | 1,39E-02 | 4,38E-03 | 0 | 5,44E-04 | 8,41E-04 | 1,32E-06 | -4,63E-03 | |
|  ETP-fw ¹ | CTUe | 7,34E+00 | 2,14E-01 | 2,33E+00 | 1,21E+00 | 0 | 9,11E-02 | 4,64E-01 | 2,16E-04 | -2,35E+00 | |
|  HTP-c ¹ | CTUh | 5,06E-10 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,30E-11 | 0 | 0,00E+00 | 3,30E-11 | 0,00E+00 | -1,30E-10 | |
|  HTP-nc ¹ | CTUh | 5,03E-09 | 1,57E-10 | 2,25E-09 | 1,52E-09 | 0 | 8,80E-11 | 7,14E-10 | 0,00E+00 | 2,70E-11 | |
|  SQP ¹ | dimensionless | 8,73E-01 | 9,75E-02 | 3,65E+00 | 1,35E+00 | 0 | 1,43E-01 | 2,45E-01 | 1,06E-03 | -8,77E-01 | |

PM = Particulate Matter emissions; IRP = Ionizing radiation – human health; ETP-fw = Eco toxicity – freshwater; HTP-c = Human toxicity – cancer effects; HTP-nc = Human toxicity – non cancer effects; SQP = Potential Soil Quality Index (dimensionless)

"Reading example: 9,0 E-03 = 9,0*10⁻³ = 0,009"

*INA Indicator Not Assessed




1. The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator
2. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

| Resource use | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--|
| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | B1 | B2 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | |
|  PERE | MJ | 3,02E-01 | 1,12E-02 | 4,00E-02 | 8,30E-01 | 0 | 1,57E-03 | 1,56E-02 | 6,78E-06 | -7,37E-01 | |
|  PERM | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | |
|  PERT | MJ | 3,02E-01 | 1,12E-02 | 4,00E-02 | 8,30E-01 | 0 | 1,57E-03 | 1,56E-02 | 6,78E-06 | -7,37E-01 | |
|  PENRE | MJ | 6,44E+00 | 2,60E-01 | 3,18E+00 | 9,46E-01 | 0 | 1,25E-01 | 3,27E-01 | 2,97E-04 | -2,92E+00 | |
|  PENRM | MJ | 5,76E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,06E-02 | 0 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -3,63E+00 | |
|  PENRT | MJ | 1,22E+01 | 2,60E-01 | 3,18E+00 | 1,08E+00 | 0 | 1,25E-01 | 3,27E-01 | 2,97E-04 | -6,55E+00 | |
|  SM | kg | 6,41E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 8,27E-07 | 0 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -3,74E-04 | |
|  RSF | MJ | 6,21E-03 | 1,72E-04 | 1,40E-03 | 1,01E-03 | 0 | 5,48E-05 | 2,04E-05 | 1,51E-07 | -5,60E-03 | |
|  NRSF | MJ | 4,14E-02 | 8,90E-04 | 4,69E-03 | 1,23E-02 | 0 | 1,84E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 6,83E-06 | -2,17E-02 | |
|  FW | m ³ | 4,13E-03 | 6,35E-05 | 3,62E-04 | 5,68E-03 | 0 | 1,42E-05 | 2,90E-04 | 3,43E-07 | -2,86E-03 | |

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non renewable primary energy resources; SM = Use of secondary materials; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Net use of fresh water

"Reading example: 9,0 E-03 = 9,0*10⁻³ = 0,009"






*INA Indicator Not Assessed

| End of life - Waste | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | B1 | B2 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | |
|  | HWD | kg | 1,67E-03 | 4,21E-05 | 1,74E-04 | 1,20E-04 | 0 | 6,82E-06 | 2,58E-07 | 4,87E-05 | -2,01E-04 |
|  | NHWD | kg | 4,33E-02 | 2,58E-03 | 2,77E-01 | 6,94E-02 | 0 | 1,08E-02 | 1,87E-02 | 1,91E-03 | -1,41E-02 |
|  | RWD | kg | 1,17E-05 | 1,63E-06 | 2,17E-05 | 5,85E-06 | 0 | 8,51E-07 | 1,10E-06 | 2,42E-10 | -4,09E-06 |

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed

*Reading example: 9,0 E-03 = $9,0 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,009$

*INA Indicator Not Assessed

| End of life - Output flow | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | B1 | B2 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | |
|  | CRU | kg | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
|  | MFR | kg | 3,81E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 | 9,52E-02 | 0,00E+00 | -6,00E-05 |
|  | MER | kg | 1,49E-05 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 | 5,68E-02 | 0,00E+00 | -2,26E-04 |
|  | EEE | MJ | 2,15E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 | 9,05E-02 | 0,00E+00 | -3,32E-04 |
|  | EET | MJ | 3,26E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 | 1,24E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -5,02E-03 |

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

*Reading example: 9,0 E-03 = $9,0 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,009$

*INA Indicator Not Assessed

| Biogenic Carbon Content | | |
|---|------|---------------------|
| Indicator | Unit | At the factory gate |
| Biogenic carbon content in product | kg C | 0,00E+00 |
| Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging | kg C | 0,00E+00 |

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO₂

Additional requirements

Greenhouse gas emissions from the use of electricity in the manufacturing phase

National production mix from import, low voltage (production of transmission lines, in addition to direct emissions and losses in grid) of applied electricity for the manufacturing process (A3).

| Electricity mix | Data source | Amount | Unit |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Electricity, USA (kWh) | ecoinvent 3.6 | 593,81 | g CO ₂ -eq/kWh |

Dangerous substances

The product contains no substances given by the REACH Candidate list.

Indoor environment

Additional Environmental Information

| Additional environmental impact indicators required in NPCR Part A for construction products | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | B1 | B2 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| GWPIOBC | kg CO ₂ -eq | 5,27E-01 | 1,99E-02 | 1,96E-01 | 6,30E-02 | 0 | 7,67E-03 | 1,50E-01 | 1,64E-04 | -1,93E-01 |

GWPI-IOBC: Global warming potential calculated according to the principle of instantaneous oxidation. In order to increase the transparency of biogenic carbon contribution to climate impact, the indicator GWP-IOBC is required as it declares climate impacts calculated according to the principle of instantaneous oxidation. GWP-IOBC is also referred to as GWP-GHG in context to Swedish public procurement legislation.

Bibliography

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