Environmental Product Declaration



In accordance with ISO 14025 and Product Category Rules for Furniture

UNIT

from

LINTEX

Programme: The International EPD® System, <u>www.environdec.com</u>

Programme operator: EPD International AB

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An EPD should provide current information, and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com.





Programme information

	The International EPD® System
Programme:	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden
	www.environdec.com info@environdec.com

Product catego	Product category rules (PCR): Furniture, Except seats and mattresses 2012:19 version 2.01 valid until 2023-06-17						
PCR review w	PCR review was conducted by: PCR Committee: Arper PsA Srl Moderator: Leo Breedveld, 2B Srl						
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:							
☐ EPD proces	☐ EPD process certification ⊠ EPD verification						
Third party ver	rifier: David Althoff Palm, Ramboll Sweden AB, david.palm@ramboll.se						
Approved by: The International EPD® System							
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier:							
□ Yes	⊠ No						

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. EPDs within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable.



Company information

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<u>Description of the organisation:</u> LINTEX is a Swedish producer of innovative writing boards and sound absorbing office screens, designed to inspire people to do great work, in offices, schools and institutions all over the world. Together with some of Scandinavia's leading designers and by using durable materials, such as tempered glass, high end textiles, solid wood, and enamelled steel, LINTEX creates well designed, functional products, made to last for a long time

LINTEX is a family business founded in 1983. Head office and factory are located in the town of Nybro in southern Sweden. LINTEX have subsidiary's, sales offices and agents elsewhere in Scandinavia, Europe and various parts of the world.

Working sustainably is a key element of LINTEX's strategy, culture and day-to-day operations. LINTEX understands that sustainability requires transformation. This means finding new ways of thinking and new innovative solutions. LINTEX has started the journey towards circular products with net zero climate impact. As of 2022 the production in Nybro is self-sufficient with respect to renewable energy, thanks to geothermal heating and over 4200 solar panels on the factory roof.

<u>Management system-related certifications:</u> LINTEX has been certified according to ISO 14001 since 2009. The company is also certified according to the FSC-STD-40-004 Chain of Custody Certification standard, certificate code DNV-COC-002282.

LINTEX Supplier Code of Conduct sets the scope for the company's supply chain management. LINTEX China is a member of the organization Sedex and use their third party SMETA-audits to verify social compliance.





Product information

<u>Product name and description:</u> UNIT is a writable and sound-absorbing wall section made of a magnetic glass board on one side and fabric on the other, surrounded by an aluminium frame. The fabric can be either polyester or wool. UNIT is filled with sound-absorbing material in a wooden frame and is fitted with retractable wheels. It is suited for use in environments such as schools, offices and conference premises.

Additional information on use, reuse and end-of-life: For daily cleaning a whiteboard eraser or similar shall be used. For deep cleaning it is normally sufficient with water on a microfibre cloth. If the board is unusually dirty and stained, a designated alcohol-based cleaning solution may be used. Soap-based cleaning solution shall always be avoided since this is the most common cause of erasing problems and smearing ink. Vacuum and dry wipe textile products for daily cleaning. If the fabric is stained, use a damp cloth. For heavily stained fabrics combine with a dedicated soap solution.

When the product is no longer needed, LINTEX encourages the owner/holder to put it on the market again, to enable reuse. When the product's end-of life is finally reached, the product shall be handled by a professional waste management company. UNIT is designed to make material separation possible, to enable material recycling.

<u>Product-related certifications:</u> UNIT is certified according to the Swedish labelling system Möbelfakta, ID 0120211213. Fabrics and filling used for the products are labelled with EU Ecolabel or Oekotex 100.

UNIT is tested and approved according to EN 1023:2000, a standard that includes dimensions, mechanical safety and stability of office screens. UNIT is also tested for sound absorption according to SS-EN ISO 354:2003, SS 25269:2013, ISO 20189:2018 and SS-EN ISO 11654:1997.

For more product certifications, for example FSC (Forest Stewardship council®), see www.lintex.se.





LCA information

Declared Unit	The declared unit is 1 UNIT screen of size 1200 x 1855 mm and weight 67,1 kg
Product group classification	UN CPC 3812
Goal and Scope	The result will be used to understand where the environmental burden for the products occurs during the life cycle and aims to lay a road map for development to decrease this burden. The result will be communicated by the International EPD system.
	The audience includes resellers and end-clients.
Manufacturing Site	Nybro, Sweden.
Geographical Area	The product is globally available, but the model for transports and waste is based on Europe, which is Lintex' main market.
Compliant with	This EPD follows the "Book-keeping" LCA approach which is defined as attributional LCA in the ISO 14040 standard.
	In accordance with ISO 14025, ISO 14040 – ISO 140 44.
	This EPD follows the Product Category Rules Furniture, Except seats and mattresses 2012:19 version 2.01 valid until 2023-06-17
Cut-Off Rules	The following procedure is followed for the exclusion of inputs and output:
	- Data for elementary flows to and from the product system contributing to a minimum of 99% of the declared environmental impacts shall be included
	A screening and expert judgement showed that the following aspects contribute less than 1% and could be cut-off:
	 Various supplier packaging Potential transports from retailer to installation site Energy and material use in installation Cleaning and maintenance during use
Background data	The data quality is considered good. All site-specific data for raw materials, auxiliary materials as well as energy and emissions in the manufacturing process is from 2020 and have been represented with ecoinvent datasets. All other relevant environmental aspects have been represented by generic ecoinvent data.
	ecoinvent is the world's biggest LCI (Life cycle inventory) data library and the latest and most updated version was used. ecoinvent contains data for the specific geographical regions relevant for this study. The background data from ecoinvent 3.8 are from 2016-2020.
Electricity data	Electricity consumption in the A3 module comes from Lintex own production from installed solar cells and geothermal heat pumps.
Allocations	Polluter Pays / Allocation by Classification
	Two allocation rules are applied: 1) the raw material necessary for the manufacture is allocated by mass of the declared unit; 2) the energy necessary for the manufacture is allocated in MJ by production of the declared unit
Impact Assessment methods	Potential environmental impacts and resource use values are calculated according to the GPI and PCR using the SimaPro 9.3 software.
Based on LCA Report	Miljögiraff Lintex UNIT LCA report 1003UNIT
LCA Practitioner	Daniel Böckin, Miljögiraff AB
Software	SimaPro 9.3

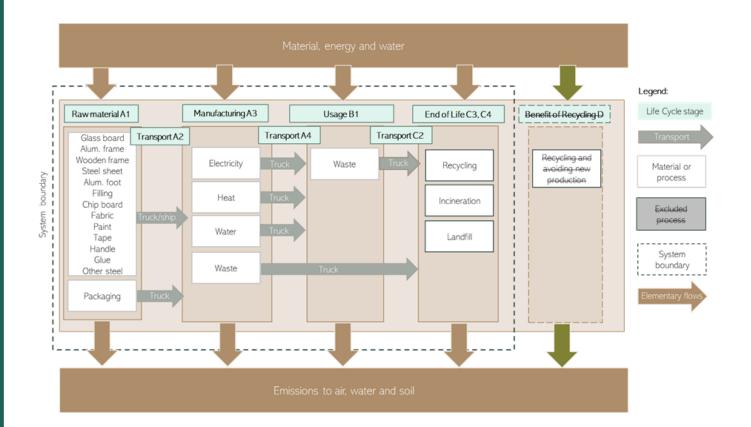


System boundary

The EPD follows Cradle to grave (A1–C4) boundaries. A1 is defined as upstream, A2 and A3 as core and the remaining modules (A4-C4) as downstream. See the system diagram below for information about included modules.

Up- stream		Core							Do	ownstrea	am					
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction- Installation	Use stage	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-recovery- recycling-potential
A1	A2	А3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	В6	В7	C1	C2	СЗ	C4	D
X	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Χ	Χ	Х	MND

X= included in the LCA, NR = module without environmental aspects MND= Module Not Declared.







Content and life cycle information

The following table shows the **material content** of the mobile wall section and the percentage of recycled and renewable material in the product. The aluminium frame, steel sheet, aluminium foot and handles come from LINTEX China, while the other components and materials come from external suppliers.

Commonanta	Main material	Weight	Recycled material		Renewable
Components	Main material	(kg)	Pre- cons.	Post- cons.	material (wt%)
Glass board	Glass	21,0	19,8	0	0
Aluminium frame	Aluminium	14,8	0	0	0
Wooden frame	Wood	8,95	0	0	100
Steel sheet	Steel	5,13	0	0	0
Aluminium foot	Aluminium	5,12	0	90	0
Other steel components	Steel	4,28	0	0	0
Sound absorbent filling	PET	3,30	0	42,5	0
Particle board	Wood	1,52	0	84	84
Fabric	Wool	0,88	0	0	90
Coat for aluminium frame	Polyester	0,72	0	0	0
Paint	Paint	0,50	0	0	0
Tape	Adhesive	0,49	0	0	0
Handle	ABS	0,35	0	0	0
Glue	Adhesive	0,02	0	0	0
Total		67,1	6,2%	10,9%	16,4%
Packaging					
Well packaging	Cardboard	11,4	0	75	100
Fanfold	Cardboard	2,34	0	80	100
Wooden stands	Wood	0,67	0	0	100
Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)	-	Weight (mg)	Weight-% (versus the product)		exceeds 0.1%
	(No SVHC excee	ding 0,1 wt% i	n product)		

The majority of the product weight comes from the glass board, produced in Poland, and the aluminium frame, produced in China as well as the wooden frame, produced in Sweden. The fabric chosen for this EPD is a mix of 90% wool and 10% nylon.

Manufacturing takes place in Nybro, Sweden and includes cutting the steel sheet and fabric, welding the aluminium frame and assembling the product. The energy consumption for manufacturing was estimated based on yearly energy use and total production of screens compared to LINTEX total production. It is, on a yearly basis, covered by LINTEX own production from their rooftop solar cells and their geothermal heat pump.

Packaging is shown in the table above, including wooden stands for transportation.

It is assumed that there are no environmental aspects during **installation** or **use** of the product, except the waste management of packaging after installation.

End of life is based on a generic European waste scenario where LINTEX main markets are located.





Environmental performance

Potential environmental impact

PARAMETER		UNIT	Upstream	Core	Downstream	TOTAL
	Fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	5,87E+02	2,36E+01	6,16E+00	6,17E+02
	Biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	-4,89E+00	-7,65E-02	5,23E+01	4,73E+01
Global warming potential (GWP)	Land use and land transformation	kg CO ₂ eq.	5,05E+00	1,37E-02	6,20E-04	5,06E+00
	TOTAL	kg CO ₂ eq.	5,87E+02	2,36E+01	5,85E+01	6,69E+02
Acidification poter	Acidification potential (AP)		4,57E+00	2,51E-01	2,26E-02	4,85E+00
Eutrophication po	tential (EP)	kg PO ₄ ³⁻ eq.	1,61E-01	2,10E-03	2,06E-04	1,63E-01
Photochemical ox potential (POFP)	idant formation	kg NMVOC eq.	1,98E+00	1,84E-01	3,54E-02	2,20E+00
Abiotic depletion potential – Elements		kg Sb eq.	1,91E-03	1,23E-04	4,35E-06	2,04E-03
Abiotic depletion potential – Fossil resources		MJ, net calorific value	5,53E+03	3,38E+02	3,58E+01	5,90E+03
Water scarcity po	tential	m³ eq.	8,39E+01	1,92E+00	4,41E-01	8,63E+01

Global warming potential IPCC 2021

PARAMETER	UNIT	Upstream	Core	Downstream	TOTAL
GWP-GHG	kg CO ₂ eq.	5,97E+02	2,35E+01	1,88E+01	6,39E+02





Use of resources

PARAMETER		UNIT	Upstream	Core	Downstream	TOTAL
Primary	Use as energy carrier	MJ, net calorific value	6,81E+02	6,30E +01	5,32E-01	7,45E+02
energy resources –	Used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value	3,29E+02	0,00E +00	0,00E+00	3,29E+02
Renewable	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value	1,01E+03	6,30E +01	5,32E-01	1,07E+03
Primary	Use as energy carrier	MJ, net calorific value	5,71E+03	3,59E +02	3,81E+01	6,11E+03
resources – Non-	Used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value	1,77E+02	0,00E +00	0,00E+00	1,77E+02
renewable	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value	5,89E+03	3,59E +02	3,81E+01	6,29E+03
Secondary ma	aterial	kg	1,14E+01	0,00E +00	0,00E+00	1,14E+01
Renewable secondary fuels		MJ, net calorific value	0,00E+00	0,00E +00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Non-renewable secondary fuels		MJ, net calorific value	0,00E+00	0,00E +00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Net use of free	sh water	m ³	3,59E+00	7,16E- 02	3,49E-02	3,70E+00

Waste production and output flows

Waste production

PARAMETER	UNIT	Upstream	Core	Downstream	TOTAL
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	0	0	0	0
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	0	0	0	0

Output flows

PARAMETER	UNIT	Upstream	Core	Downstream	TOTAL
Components for reuse	kg	0	0	0	0
Material for recycling	kg	0	1,01E+00	3,65E+01	3,75E+01
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0	0	2,79E+01	2,79E+01
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0	0	0	0
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0	0	0	0





Other environmental indicators

Impact category	UNIT	Upstream	Core	Downstream	TOTAL
Human toxicity, cancer impacts	cases	1,37E-04	1,50E-06	8,10E-07	1,40E-04
Human toxicity, non- cancer impacts	cases	1,20E-04	2,99E-06	2,58E-06	1,25E-04
Fresh water ecotoxicity	PAF .m3 .day	3,98E+06	5,03E+04	2,35E+06	6,38E+06
Land use	species.yr	2,31E+03	4,93E+01	5,07E+00	2,37E+03

Share of biogenic carbon	Unit	Amount
Biogenic carbon in the product	kg C	4,64
Biogenic carbon in the packaging	kg C	6,18

Additional information

Overall, most of the environmental impact of UNIT can be attributed to the emission of greenhouse gases and particulate matter, the use of fossil resources and the emission of toxic substances into ecosystems. Most of these impacts occur in the production of raw materials, particularly the aluminium frame uses non-renewable electricity for the aluminium production.

The wool fabric represents a significant share of total impacts, caused by the raising of sheep which releases greenhouse gases like methane from the sheep's digestive process, as well as ammonia which causes acidification and particulate matter impacts.

The glass board mainly causes climate impacts due to the float glass production and related energy production.



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