

Environmental Product Declaration



In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 for:

ISOCELL 2.0 from Isocell GmbH & CO KG

Several commercial names exist for this product: Isocell 2.0, Trendisol 2.0, Isodek 2.0, Dobry - Ekovilla 2.0, Fibra-Natur 2.0, Domexcell 2.0, Naturafloc 2.0, Renocell 2.0, Isolare 2.0, Poesis 2.0, isECO 2.0, Isocell F 2.0, Greenwool 2.0

ISOCELL

Programme:
Programme operator:

Type of EPD:

EPD registration
number:
Version date:
Validity date:

The International EPD System, www.environdec.com

EPD International AB

EPD of a single product from a manufacturer. Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty

EPD-IES-0026861:001

2026-03-06

2031-03-06

An EPD may be updated or depublished if conditions change. To find the latest version of the EPD and to confirm its validity, see www.environdec.com



GENERAL INFORMATION

Programme Information	
Programme:	The International EPD® System
Address:	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden
Website:	www.environdec.com
E-mail:	support@environdec.com

Product Category Rules (PCR)
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)
Product Category Rules (PCR): <i>Constructions products, PCR 2019:14, version 2.0.1</i>
PCR review was conducted by: <i>The technical committee of The International EPD® System. A full list of members is available on www.environdec.com. Chairs of the PCR: Rob Rouwette (chair) and Noa Meron (co-chair). The review panel can be contacted at support@environdec.com.</i>

Third-party Verification
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual EPD verification without a pre-verified LCA/EPD tool Third-party verifier: Anna Pantze, Tyrens AB, anna.pantze@tyrens.se Approved by: International EPD System
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier:
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but published in different EPD programmes, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they shall be based on the same PCR (including the same first-digit version number) or be based on fully aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have identical scope in terms of included life-cycle stages (unless the excluded life-cycle stage is demonstrated to be insignificant); apply identical impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); and be valid at the time of comparison.

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For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

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INFORMATION ABOUT EPD OWNER

Owner of the EPD: Isocell GmbH & CO KG

Address: Ödtorpsgatan 1A, 543 51 Tibro, Sweden

Contact: Erik Holmvall, erik.holmvall@isocell.se

Address and contact information of the LCA practitioner commissioned by the EPD owner, if applicable: Moa Arnaryd, moa.arnaryd@vainioab.com

Description of the organisation: Scandinavian Cellulose Production (SCP AB) is a 100% owned subsidiary of ISOCELL GmbH (Austria). SCP AB will produce and thereby supply the Scandinavian markets with cellulose insulation.

Product-related or management system-related certifications: SPC AB are not currently certified but working according to the ISO standard to be prepared for certification in the future.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product name: ISOCELL 2.0. ISOCELL 2.0. can also be marketed and sold under the following product names: Trendisol 2.0, Isodek 2.0, Dobry - Ekovilla 2.0, Fibra-Natur 2.0, Domexcell 2.0, Naturafloc 2.0, Renocell 2.0, Isolare 2.0, Poesis 2.0, isECO 2.0, Isocell F 2.0 Greenwool 2.0.

Product identification: ETA-25/0127

UN CPC code: 54650 Insulation services

Other codes for product classification: EAD 040138-01-1201, CPV 44111510-7, UNSPSC 30141508, NACE C17.29 /CPA 17.29.13. ISOCELL 2.0 is also classified under the following GTIN numbers, depending on the bag size: 9120090203745 – 14 kg, 9120090203691 – 12,5 kg. The bag size does not affect the composition of the product. The material proportions remain identical to those used per 1 kg of cellulose insulation and are scaled proportionally according to the total weight. Similarly, the ratio between the product and the plastic packaging remains consistent, regardless of bag size.

Product description: ISOCELL 2.0 is a natural thermal insulation made from cellulose fibers, produced by recycling clean, sorted newspaper. To optimize fire protection, mineral salts are added. Production takes place under the strictest quality standards at ISOCELL's own facilities. ISOCELL cellulose is vaporpermeable and regulates humidity. Its excellent insulation properties keep out the cold in winter and the heat in summer. Overall, the natural characteristics of the cellulose fiber, combined with the ISOCELL blowing system, meet the highest standards for indoor climate and energy efficiency.

Name and location of production site(s): Scandinavian Cellulose Production SCP AB in Tibro, Sweden.

CONTENT DECLARATION

Product content	Mass, kg	Post-consumer recycled material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, kg C/product or declared unit
Recovered paper	0.88	0.88	79.2	0.35

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Recovered paperboard	0.05	0.05	4.5	0.02
Flame retardants	0.07	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL	1	0.93	83.7	0.37

Packaging materials	Mass, kg	Mass-% (versus the product)	Biogenic material, kg C/product or declared unit
Polyethylene	0.006	0.6	0
TOTAL	0.006	0.6	0

1 kg biogenic carbon in the product/packaging is equivalent to the uptake of 44/12 kg of CO₂.

Dangerous substances from the candidate list of SVHC for Authorisation is below 0.1% in the product.

LCA INFORMATION

Declared unit: 1 kg of loose-filled cellulose insulation. The average density of the product is 25-65 kg/m³.

Reference service life: If the product is installed correctly a reference service life of 50 years is applicable based on CEN-TC88 requirements.

Technical lifespan: In practice, the actual lifespan is typically longer, as cellulose insulation generally remains in use for as long as the building itself is in operation.

Time representativeness: This EPD covers a product that has recently been introduced to the market. The LCA is based on one year of production data from 2025, as ISOCELL 2.0 is manufactured using the same process as SPC's previous cellulose insulation products.

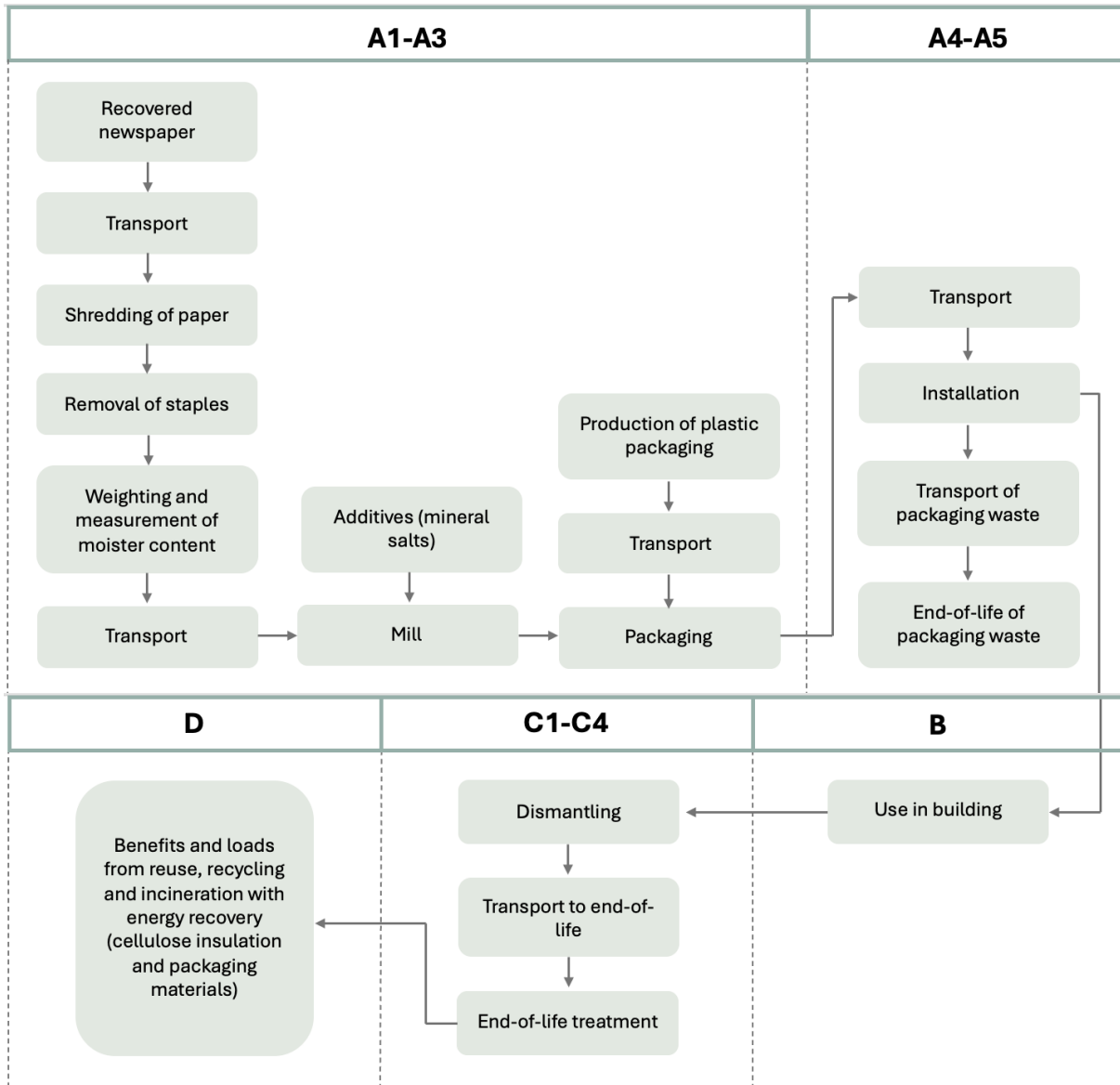
Geographical scope: European raw material supply, Swedish production of cellulose insulation in our factory in Tibro, and sales in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

Database(s) and LCA software used: Ecoinvent 3.11 and openLCA 2.5.0.

Description of system boundaries: Cradle to gate with options, modules C1–C4, module D and with optional modules (A1–A3 + C + D and additional modules A4–A5 and B1–B7).

Process flow diagram:

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Product stage (A1-A3)

Raw material acquisition (A1) and transportation (A2) is the first stage of the cellulose insulation life cycle. The raw materials are transported by lorry and ferry from the suppliers to SCP’s factory in Tibro.

Since recovered newspaper and recovered corrugated cardboard are secondary materials, the end-of-waste state is reached before transport to the manufacturing site. Therefore, no impacts are attributed to the production of recovered paper or recovered corrugated cardboard (A1) In accordance with PCR 2019:14. However, the transport from the supplier to the factory is considered (A2).

ISOCELL 2.0 is manufactured in SCP's factory in Tibro. The manufacturing process consists of several shredding steps, chemical treatment and packaging. First, the recovered newspapers

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are shredded in a paper shredder and then transported to the first buffer (Silo 1). Staples are removed using a magnet and sent for recycling. From Silo 1, the paper is fed onto a weighing belt. There, the paper is weighed and the moisture content is measured. From the weighing belt, the paper is transported down to the mill. The remaining staples are removed by a drum magnet before the mill. In the mill, chemicals (Epsom salt and Eco Powder) are added and mixed with the paper. From the mill, the cellulose insulation is then transported further to Silo 2 and from there down to the packaging line where it is compressed into bags, stacked on pallets and wrapped in plastic for delivery. The manufacturing process is highly energy- and material efficient, as it operates without any need for external heating, cooling or water supply and is powered entirely by 100% renewable electricity. In addition, the production process generates no waste, as ISOCELL reuses any material losses internally.

Forklifts and loaders are used for internal transportation at the manufacturing site. Therefore, the fuel consumption associated with these operations has also been included in this module.

Transport to building site (A4)

The final product is transported by lorry to construction sites, with customers located in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. As ISOCELL2.0 is a new product on the market and is sold to both companies and private customers, transport to customer has been modeled as a weighted average based on sales shares in Sweden (57%), Denmark (32%) and Norway (11%).

Transport distances have been calculated from the manufacturing site in Tibro to the geographical center of each country. The resulting average transport distance is approximately 600 km and represents a typical distribution scenario for the product.

The distribution of sales between countries is based on historical sales data from the company's previous cellulose insulation products. The means of transport was a 16-32 tonne lorry (EURO 6), based on primary data from the logistic partner.

Installation of the product in the building (A5)

The product is installed into walls, floors and attics by emptying the compressed cellulose into a blowing machine. In the machine, the material is mixed and fluffed up before the machine uses an air stream to blow the material into the intended space via a flexible hose. Therefore, the energy use of the blowing machine is considered in this stage. The energy used has been modeled with electricity representative for the market mix in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

As the installation is carried out by external installers, no specific data are available regarding the waste management of the plastic packaging. It is therefore assumed that the packaging is sent for recycling. Low-density polyethylene (LDPE) is generally recyclable; however, due to its softness, it must be sorted separately from harder plastic fractions. The waste treatment of the packaging is thus assumed to include plastic sorting, material recycling, and incineration

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with energy recovery of the non-recycled plastic (35%). A recycling rate of 65% is applied in accordance with the European Directive (EU) 2018/852.

Use stage (B1-B7)

After installation, the product needs no further maintenance, repair, replacement or refurbishment during its full lifespan. If the product is applied following the installation instructions, a lifespan of 50 years is applicable.

End-of-life

ISOCELL 2.0 is a recently introduced product with reference service life of 50 years. While established end-of-life practices are not yet available, reuse is considered a realistic and technically feasible end-of-life scenario for cellulose insulation.

Cellulose insulation is fully reusable and recyclable, and reuse practices are already applied in renovation and reconstruction projects. Interviews with a major ISOCELL 2.0 installer confirm that the material is routinely vacuumed during dismantling and subsequently reused in new applications using the same equipment. The installer further reports that the performance and material properties of the cellulose insulation are not affected by repeated reuse cycles.

In addition, ISOCELL 2.0 does not contain boron or other substances listed under REACH, which facilitates reuse and recycling compared with conventional cellulose insulation products. Based on industry practice and material properties, reuse is therefore considered a representative end-of-life treatment scenario for ISOCELL 2.0.

Demolition (C1)

During demolition or renovation, the cellulose insulation is mechanically vacuumed. This process is a fast reverse of the installation process, and the energy consumption is therefore the same as for installations. During the vacuuming process, the existing recycle separation system separates contaminants or foreign object such as screws and mortar pieces from the cellulose insulation material before it is collected in plastic bags. Therefore, the same amount of plastic as in module A1 has been added in this module as well.

Transport (C2)

Transport to recycling or directly to a new construction site, with an assumed transport distance of 80 km for 95% of the cellulose insulation that is approved for reuse, based on the default scenario derived from PCR 2019:14. The remaining 5% that is not approved for recycling is transported 130 km to incineration based on default scenario derived from PCR 2019:14.

Waste processing (C3)

During demolition (C1), the cellulose insulation is vacuumed and filtered to remove foreign materials such as screws and mortar fragments. As a result, no additional treatment is required prior to reuse.

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A minor share of the material is rejected in each recovery cycle due to contamination or quality deviations. Based on interviews with companies experienced in the extraction and reinstallation of cellulose insulation, it is assumed that 95% of the recovered material is suitable for reuse in the first cycle.

The remaining 5% of the cellulose insulation that cannot be reused is sent to incineration with energy recovery.

Waste disposal (C4)

Landfilling of ashes from incineration.

Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary (D)

Environmental benefits from reuse by substituting newly produced insulation and environmental benefits from the avoided energy production due to incineration with energy recovery of non-reusable insulation.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Allocation

Since recovered newspaper and recovered corrugated cardboard are secondary materials, the end-of-waste state is reached before transport to the manufacturing site. Therefore, no impacts are attributed to the production of recovered paper or recovered corrugated cardboard in module A1 in accordance with PCR 2019:14. The recycled material does therefore not contribute more than 10% to the GWP-GHG results of modules A1-A3.

Allocation of waste

At the end-of-life, 95% of the cellulose insulation is reused. The allocation of waste follows the polluter-pays principle, in accordance with PCR 2019:14. The system boundary to the subsequent product system is therefore set to when the recovered material is used for specific purposes, has a positive economic value, or fulfills the technical requirements for the specific purposes and meets the existing legislation and standards applicable to products.

At this system boundary, a cut-off approach has been applied. This means that all unit processes occurring before the end-of-waste point are assigned to the cellulose insulation product system, while all processes occurring after the end-of-waste point are assigned to the subsequent product system. Consequently, the environmental burdens associated with reuse up to the end-of-waste stage, as well as the burdens from incineration prior to energy recovery, are included in the cellulose insulation system.

For materials that are landfilled, all environmental burdens are allocated to this product system until the materials no longer pose any overall adverse environmental or human health impacts.

Cut-off

The life cycle inventory (LCI) data used in this EPD comply with the data completeness requirements of the applicable PCR. At least 99% of total mass and energy inflows are

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included at the unit process level. For the life-cycle stages A1–A3, A4–A5, C1–C4, the aggregated use stage modules B1–B5 and B6–B7, as well as module D, a minimum of 95% of total mass and energy inflows is covered. Furthermore, at least 95% of the environmental impacts for each aggregated module are included in the LCI data.

A small quantity of lubricating oil is used in the compressors during the production process. The oil is replaced approximately once per year, after which the used oil is returned to the supplier for cleaning and refining before being reintroduced into production at the same quality level. It is evident that the environmental impact from the lubricating oil is well below 1% compared to the product and therefore it has not been included in the LCA.

Modelling of infrastructure/capital goods

Infrastructure and capital goods are in principle not included in the scope of this EPD. Infrastructure and capital goods already present in the background data used for the LCA calculations.

Data collection and data quality

Primary data has been used to model all processes in control of the EPD owner in modules A1–A3. This data was obtained through regular communication with the production site and the product owner to ensure that the LCA is based on the most up-to-date and representative production data. The data collection period covered October 2025 to February 2026. Site-specific electricity consumption data is derived from Guarantees of Origin certificates from 2025. Upstream and downstream data were sourced from Ecoinvent version 3.11, with all datasets being less than 10 years old. Geographical representativeness was ensured by using datasets that reflect the regions in which the respective processes take place. When region-specific data was not available, the geographical scope was expanded to European or global datasets. Technological representativeness was ensured by selecting datasets corresponding to the relevant activities and processes. In cases where no dataset matching exactly that process were available, similar technological processes were used. All data used complies with the rules on system boundaries and cut-offs.

A data quality assessment in accordance with EN 15942 has been conducted. The assessment covers the geographical, technical, and temporal representativeness of the data contributing to at least 80% of the results for each declared environmental impact indicator. The evaluation was performed using the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) method (European Commission, 2021).

The assessment resulted in a Data Quality Rating (DQR) score within the range $1.5 < DQR \leq 2.0$, indicating that the overall data quality of the study is considered very good.

Selected general data are judged to be representative of the actual processes regarding temporal, geographical, and technological aspects. The Ecoinvent database is considered to be high quality.

Electricity

The SCP factory purchases 100% renewable electricity from hydro power through guarantees of origin agreements.

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Energy source	GWP-GHG
Hydro, run-of-river, SE	0.00435 kg CO2 eq/kWh

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Modules declared, geographical scope, share of primary data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results):

	Product stage			Distribution/ installation stage		Use stage							End-of-life stage				Beyond product life cycle	
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery- Recycling-potential	
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	
Modules declared	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Geography	EU	EU	SE	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU
Share of primary data	59%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – products	0%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – sites	0%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Process	Source type	Source	Reference year	Data category	Share of primary data, of GWP-GHG results for A1-A3
Raw material supply	Collected data / Database	EPD owner / Ecoinvent v3.10	2025	Secondary data	41%
Transportation of raw materials to manufacturing site	Collected data / Database	EPD owner / Ecoinvent v3.10	2024	Primary data	33%
Manufacturing of product	Collected data / Database	EPD owner / Ecoinvent v3.10	2025	Primary data	26%
Total share of primary data, of GWP-GHG results for A1-A3					59%

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ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

LCA results of the product(s) - main environmental performance results

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804

Results per functional or declared unit																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	- 1,20 E+00	1,12 E-01	7,89 E-03	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	2,02 E-02	1,57 E-02	1,36 E+00	2,60 E-04	- 7,20 E-02
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	1,53 E-01	1,12 E-01	7,72 E-03	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	2,05 E-02	1,57 E-02	8,20 E-04	2,60 E-04	- 6,90 E-02
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	- 1,36 E+00	7,78 E-05	1,61 E-04	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	- 3,00 E-04	1,08 E-05	1,36 E+00	1,60 E-06	0,00 E+00
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	4,24 E-03	3,77 E-05	8,88 E-06	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	2,52 E-05	5,20 E-06	1,01 E-06	2,10 E-07	- 1,97 E-04
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	6,34 E-09	2,44 E-09	3,73 E-11	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	5,70 E-10	3,41 E-10	1,41 E-11	2,15 E-12	- 1,12 E-09
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	8,98 E-04	2,40 E-04	1,18 E-05	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	7,25 E-05	4,90 E-05	7,96 E-06	9,68 E-07	- 3,57 E-04
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	7,20 E-06	8,33 E-07	1,48 E-07	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	6,49 E-07	1,15 E-07	1,21 E-08	3,27 E-09	- 6,47 E-06
EP-marine	kg N eq.	2,46 E-04	5,65 E-05	2,39 E-06	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	1,45 E-05	1,61 E-05	3,18 E-06	3,56 E-07	- 4,97 E-05
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	1,79 E-03	6,25 E-04	2,69 E-05	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	1,60 E-04	1,77 E-04	3,48 E-05	3,46 E-06	- 5,61 E-04
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	6,56 E-04	3,81 E-04	7,94 E-06	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	1,06 E-04	7,45 E-05	9,31 E-06	1,09 E-06	- 1,80 E-04
ADP-minerals&metals*	kg Sb eq.	4,39 E-06	3,94 E-07	3,27 E-08	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	1,04 E-07	5,42 E-08	2,67 E-09	1,03 E-09	- 1,29 E-06
ADP-fossil*	MJ	7,20 E+00	1,59 E+00	4,14 E-02	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	5,38 E-01	2,22 E-01	9,31 E-03	2,28 E-03	- 1,56 E+00
WDP*	m ³	2,91 E-01	8,44 E-03	3,14 E-03	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	1,31 E-02	1,17 E-03	1,47 E-03	5,20 E-05	- 4,11 E-02
Acronyms	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															

Disclaimer: 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.

The estimated impact results are only relative statements, which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins and/or risks.

The results of the end-of-life stage (modules C1-C4) should be considered when using the results of the product stage (modules A1-A3). For services, "A1-A3" shall be replaced by "A1-A5".

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Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators

Results per functional or declared unit																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG ¹	kg CO ₂ eq.	1,58 E-01	1,12 E-01	7,74 E-03	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	2,05 E-02	1,57 E-02	8,20 E-04	2,60 E-04	- 6,98 E-02
PM	Disease inc.	1,66 E-08	8,35 E-09	6,86 E-11	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	6,96 E-10	1,24 E-09	9,80 E-11	1,36 E-11	- 1,34 E-09
IRP*	kBq U235 eq.	1,86 E-01	6,96 E-04	4,66 E-04	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	8,42 E-04	9,61 E-05	5,02 E-06	1,13 E-06	- 1,35 E-02
ETP-fw**	CTUe	1,24 E+00	2,14 E-01	2,19 E-02	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	1,13 E-01	2,95 E-02	1,18 E-02	2,34 E-03	- 1,63 E-01
HTP-c**	CTUh	1,24 E-10	1,88 E-11	1,68 E-12	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	4,38 E-12	2,67 E-12	5,90 E-13	1,11 E-12	- 1,31 E-11
HTP-nc**	CTUh	2,09 E-09	1,00 E-09	5,45 E-11	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	1,38 E-10	1,39 E-10	1,63 E-11	1,85 E-12	- 5,83 E-10
SQP**	-	1,91 E+00	9,55 E-01	1,59 E-02	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	8,95 E-02	1,32 E-01	4,47 E-03	2,68 E-03	- 2,32 E-01
Acronyms	PM = Potential incidence of disease due to particular 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 = Land use related impacts/Soil quality.															

* 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.

**Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

Resource use indicators

Results per functional or declared unit																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	7,64 E+00	2,63 E-02	2,00 E-02	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	3,82 E-02	3,62 E-03	2,70 E-04	6,91 E-05	- 3,45 E-01
PERM	MJ	1,32 E+01	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	- 1,32 E+01	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00
PERT	MJ	7,64 E+00	2,63 E-02	2,00 E-02	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	3,82 E-02	3,62 E-03	2,70 E-04	6,91 E-05	- 3,45 E-01
PENRE	MJ	7,20 E+00	1,59 E+00	4,14 E-02	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	5,38 E-01	2,22 E-01	9,31 E-03	2,28 E-03	- 1,56 E+00
PENRM	MJ	2,53 E-01	0,00 E+00	- 2,53 E-01	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00
PENRT	MJ	7,20 E+00	1,59 E+00	4,14 E-02	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	5,38 E-01	2,22 E-01	9,31 E-03	2,28 E-03	- 1,56 E+00
SM	kg	1,13 E-02	1,55 E-03	4,93 E-03	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	8,63 E-04	2,15 E-04	3,64 E-02	1,81 E-05	- 3,87 E-02

¹ This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. As such, the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero.

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RSF	MJ	4,33 E-03	3,65 E-04	2,10 E-04	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	3,91 E-04	5,04 E-05	2,02 E-06	4,03 E-07	- 1,23 E-02
NRSF	MJ	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00
FW	m ³	6,77 E-03	1,95 E-04	7,00 E-05	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	3,08 E-04	2,69 E-05	1,47 E-05	1,23 E-06	- 9,56 E-04
Acronyms	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 re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water															

Waste indicators

Results per functional or declared unit																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	7,05 E-03	1,64 E-03	1,59 E-04	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	7,13 E-04	2,26 E-04	4,92 E-05	1,15 E-03	- 2,24 E-03
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	2,01 E-01	1,75 E-02	3,66 E-03	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	1,08 E-01	2,42 E-03	3,70 E-02	2,87 E-03	- 1,19 E-02
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	8,29 E-05	4,74 E-07	2,95 E-07	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	5,53 E-07	6,54 E-08	3,38 E-09	7,31 E-10	- 1,10 E-05

Output flow indicators

Results per functional or declared unit																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00
Material for recycling	kg	7,64 E-03	1,40 E-03	3,53 E-04	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	7,24 E-04	1,93 E-04	1,66 E-05	1,34 E-06	- 2,02 E-02
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	2,52 E-03	3,10 E-04	1,27 E-04	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	2,62 E-04	4,28 E-05	1,63 E-06	3,28 E-07	- 7,38 E-03
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	1,21 E-03	3,74 E-04	3,70 E-06	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	0,00 E+00	1,92 E-04	5,18 E-05	2,91 E-06	3,73 E-07	- 8,99 E-05

Additional LCA results

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In addition to the most probable scenario, results from the corresponding 100% scenarios are added in this section. The results are calculated for the Functional Unit of 1kg of reference product with the average density of 25-65 kg/m³.

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804

Results per functional or declared unit												
Indicator	Unit	100% reuse					100% incineration with energy recovery					
		C1	C2	C3	C4	D	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	2,02E-02	1,52E-02	7,58E-03	0,00E+00	2,02E-02	3,12E-04	2,48E-02	1,54E+00	5,21E-03	-	1,33E+00
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	1,49E-01	1,52E-02	7,43E-03	0,00E+00	1,76E-02	2,93E-04	2,47E-02	1,64E-02	5,17E-03	-	1,28E+00
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	-	1,04E-05	1,47E-04	0,00E+00	2,51E-03	1,35E-05	1,70E-05	1,52E+00	3,21E-05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	4,24E-03	5,04E-06	3,50E-06	0,00E+00	2,29E-05	5,38E-06	8,19E-06	2,02E-05	4,20E-06	-3,83E-03	-
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	6,27E-09	3,32E-10	2,99E-11	0,00E+00	1,74E-10	7,35E-12	5,39E-10	2,82E-10	4,30E-11	-2,15E-08	-
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	8,76E-04	4,89E-05	9,55E-06	0,00E+00	1,41E-04	2,27E-06	7,94E-05	1,60E-04	1,94E-05	-6,38E-03	-
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	7,19E-06	1,11E-07	1,22E-07	0,00E+00	6,59E-07	2,58E-08	1,81E-07	2,43E-07	6,53E-08	-1,26E-04	-
EP-marine	kg N eq.	2,36E-04	1,63E-05	2,05E-06	0,00E+00	2,59E-05	3,33E-07	2,64E-05	6,35E-05	7,11E-06	-8,55E-04	-
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	1,68E-03	1,79E-04	2,24E-05	0,00E+00	2,86E-04	4,55E-06	2,91E-04	7,00E-04	6,93E-05	-9,66E-03	-
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	6,21E-04	7,41E-05	6,85E-06	0,00E+00	9,28E-05	1,09E-06	1,20E-04	1,90E-04	2,17E-05	-3,10E-03	-
ADP-minerals&metals*	kg Sb eq.	4,39E-06	5,25E-08	1,77E-08	0,00E+00	4,24E-06	1,50E-08	8,53E-08	5,34E-08	2,06E-08	-2,84E-06	-
ADP-fossil*	MJ	7,14E+00	2,16E-01	3,20E-02	0,00E+00	2,16E-01	9,38E-03	3,51E-01	1,86E-01	4,56E-02	-	3,00E+01
WDP*	m ³	2,91E-01	1,13E-03	1,16E-03	0,00E+00	5,02E-03	1,98E-03	1,84E-03	2,94E-02	1,04E-03	-7,95E-01	-
Acronyms	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											

* Disclaimer: 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 experience with the indicator.

[Company logotype placeholder]

Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators

Results per functional or declared unit											
		100% reuse					100% incineration with energy recovery				
Indicator	Unit	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG ²	kg CO ₂ eq.	0.00E+00	1,52E-02	7,44E-03	0.00E+00	-1,94E-02	3,01E-04	2,47E-02	1,64E-02	5,18E-03	-1,29E+00
PM	Disease inc.	0.00E+00	1,21E-09	5,47E-11	0.00E+00	-1,55E-09	1,39E-11	1,97E-09	1,96E-09	2,72E-10	-1,84E-08
IRP*	kBq U235 eq.	0.00E+00	9,32E-05	2,35E-04	0.00E+00	-4,74E-04	2,31E-04	1,51E-04	1,00E-04	2,27E-05	-2,68E-01
ETP-fw**	CTUe	0.00E+00	2,86E-02	2,00E-02	0.00E+00	-7,52E-02	1,92E-03	4,65E-02	2,36E-01	4,69E-02	-2,84E+00
HTP-c**	CTUh	0.00E+00	2,60E-12	1,44E-12	0.00E+00	-8,84E-12	2,37E-13	4,22E-12	1,18E-11	2,22E-11	-2,14E-10
HTP-nc**	CTUh	0.00E+00	1,35E-10	4,08E-11	0.00E+00	-3,59E-10	1,38E-11	2,20E-10	3,26E-10	3,69E-11	-9,70E-09
SQP**	-	0.00E+00	1,28E-01	8,10E-03	0.00E+00	-6,51E-02	7,82E-03	2,07E-01	8,93E-02	5,36E-02	-4,28E+00
Acronyms	PM = Potential incidence of disease due to particular 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 = Land use related impacts/Soil quality.										

* 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.

**Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

Resource use indicators

Results per functional or declared unit											
		100% reuse					100% incineration with energy recovery				
Indicator	Unit	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	0,00E+00	3,51E-03	7,24E-03	0,00E+00	-1,89E-02	1,28E-02	5,71E-03	5,36E-03	1,38E-03	-6,79E+00
PERM	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,32E+01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,32E+01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PERT	MJ	0,00E+00	3,51E-03	7,24E-03	0,00E+00	-1,89E-02	1,28E-02	5,71E-03	5,36E-03	1,38E-03	-6,79E+00
PENRE	MJ	0,00E+00	2,16E-01	3,21E-02	0,00E+00	-2,16E-01	9,38E-03	3,51E-01	1,86E-01	4,56E-02	-3,00E+01

² This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. As such, the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero.

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PENRM	MJ	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0
PENRT	MJ	0,00E+0 0	2,16E-01	3,21E-02	0,00E+0 0	-2,16E-01	9,38E-03	3,51E-01	1,86E-01	4,56E-02	-3,00E+0 1
SM	kg	0,00E+0 0	2,08E-04	4,93E-03	0,00E+0 0	-6,64E-02	0,00E+0 0	3,38E-04	7,29E-01	3,60E-04	-4,13E-01
RSF	MJ	0,00E+0 0	4,89E-05	2,10E-04	0,00E+0 0	-1,77E-04	0,00E+0 0	7,95E-05	4,04E-05	8,07E-06	-2,45E-01
NRSF	MJ	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0	0,00E+0 0
FW	m ³	0,00E+0 0	2,61E-05	2,42E-05	0,00E+0 0	-1,18E-04	4,59E-05	4,24E-05	2,90E-04	2,46E-05	-1,85E-02
Acronyms	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 material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water										

Waste indicators

Results per functional or declared unit											
		100% reuse					100% incineration with energy recovery				
Indicator	Unit	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+0	0,00E+00	0,00E+0	0,00E+0	1,36E-05	3,57E-04	9,80E-04	2,29E-02	-2,83E-02
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	0,00E+00	1,88E-04	3,53E-04	0,00E+0	-4,04E-04	1,91E-04	3,81E-03	7,39E-01	5,75E-02	-1,91E-01
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+0	0,00E+00	0,00E+0	0,00E+0	1,04E-07	1,03E-07	6,75E-08	1,46E-08	-2,18E-04

Output flow indicators

Results per functional or declared unit											
		100% reuse					100% incineration with energy recovery				
Indicator	Unit	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Material for recycling	kg	0,00E+00	1,88E-04	3,53E-04	0,00E+00	-4,04E-04	0,00E+00	3,05E-04	3,30E-04	2,69E-05	-4,02E-01

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Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0,00E+00	4,15E-05	1,27E-04	0,00E+00	-1,36E-04	0,00E+00	6,75E-05	3,27E-05	6,55E-06	-1,47E-01
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0,00E+00	5,03E-05	3,70E-06	0,00E+00	-2,45E-05	0,00E+00	8,17E-05	5,82E-05	7,46E-06	-1,67E-03

ADDITIONAL END-OF-LIFE SCENARIOS

Since ISOCELL 2.0 is a new product on the market with an expected lifespan of 50 years, established best practices for its end-of-life treatment do not yet exist. However, as a company with extensive experience and expertise in cellulose insulation materials, we possess a strong understanding of which end-of-life treatment scenarios are technically feasible and likely to become common practice in the near future. Therefore, we have established additional end-of-life scenarios for this EPD.

Cellulosic materials, such as hemp, have long been used as reinforcing fibers in various building materials to enhance mechanical strength. This well-established technique has been applied for decades and is commonly associated with construction methods such as clay plasters and lime–hemp composites (often referred to as hempcrete). In recent years, this approach has gained renewed attention as part of the transition toward more sustainable building practices. Building on this proven approach, ISOCELL is currently testing the use of recycled cellulose insulation as a reinforcing fiber in unfired clay products. This development is being carried out in collaboration with a manufacturer of clay-based materials, with the aim of using the reinforced clay for applications such as wall plastering. Therefore, this method has been included as a third scenario, with the ambition that this will become a common practice for end-of-life treatment of cellulose insulation in upcoming years.

During demolition or renovation, the cellulose insulation is mechanically removed by a vacuuming machine. During the vacuuming process, the existing recycle separation system separates contaminants or foreign object such as screws and mortar pieces from the cellulose insulation material before it is collected in big-bag sacks marked for material recycling. The sacks are transported by truck to the clay manufacturer’s facility in Hyllinge, Skåne, Sweden. Upon arrival, quality control is performed, and the approved fiber is subsequently dosed and mixed into unfired clay, where it functions as a reinforcing fiber. The clay is then used for applications such as wall plastering, thereby allowing the cellulose insulation to serve as a raw material in a new construction product (material recycling). Any rejected fractions are managed separately in accordance with applicable waste management regulations.

Demolition (C1)

During demolition or renovation, the cellulose insulation is mechanically vacuumed. This process is a fast reverse of the installation process, and the energy consumption is therefore the same as for installations. During the vacuuming process, the existing recycle separation system separates contaminants or foreign object such as screws and mortar pieces from the

[Company logotype placeholder]

cellulose insulation material before it is collected in plastic bags. Therefore, the same amount of plastic as in module A1 has been added in this module as well.

Module C1 includes the same process as in the main scenario and has therefore been modelled in the same way.

Transport (C2)

Transport to reuse with an assumed transport distance of 80 km for 95% of the cellulose insulation that is approved for reuse, based on the default scenario derived from PCR 2019:14.

Module C2 includes the same process as in the main scenario and has therefore been modelled in the same way.

Waste processing (C3)

During demolition (C1), the cellulose insulation is vacuumed and filtered to remove foreign materials such as screws and mortar fragments. As a result, no additional treatment is required prior to reuse. The cellulose insulation is mixed into the clay as reinforcing fiber.

A minor share of the material is rejected in each recovery cycle due to contamination or quality deviations. Based on interviews with companies experienced in the extraction and reinstallation of cellulose insulation, it is assumed that 95% of the recovered material is suitable for reuse in the first cycle.

The remaining 5% of the cellulose insulation that cannot be reused is sent to incineration with energy recovery.

Module C3 includes the same process as in the main scenario and has therefore been modelled in the same way.

Waste disposal (C4)

No treatment is needed here except for the landfilling of ashes from the incinerated cellulose.

Module C4 includes the same process as in the main scenario and has therefore been modelled in the same way.

Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary (D)

Environmental benefits from recycling by substituting newly produced insulation and environmental benefits from the avoided energy production due to incineration with energy recovery of non-recyclable insulation.

Module D includes the same process as in the main scenario and has therefore been modelled in the same way.

This additional end-of-life scenario includes the same processes for modules C1, C2, C3, C4, and D as the main scenario. Consequently, the environmental impacts of these modules are identical and therefore no additional environmental impacts results are presented.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
General Abbreviations	
EN	European Norm (Standard)
EF	Environmental Footprint
GPI	General Programme Instructions
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CPC	Central product classification
SVHC	Substances of Very High Concern
ND	Not Declared
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LCI	The life cycle inventory
SE	Sweden
EU	Europe
PCR	Product Category Rules
SCP	Scandinavian Cellulose Production
ETA	European Technical Assessment
EAD	European Assessment Document
GTIN	Global Trade Item Number
CPV	Common Procurement Vocabulary
UNSPSC	United Nations Standard Products and Services Code
NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities
CPA	Statistical classification of products by activity
DQR	Data Quality Rating

[Company logotype placeholder]

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