



Life Cycle Assessment Report

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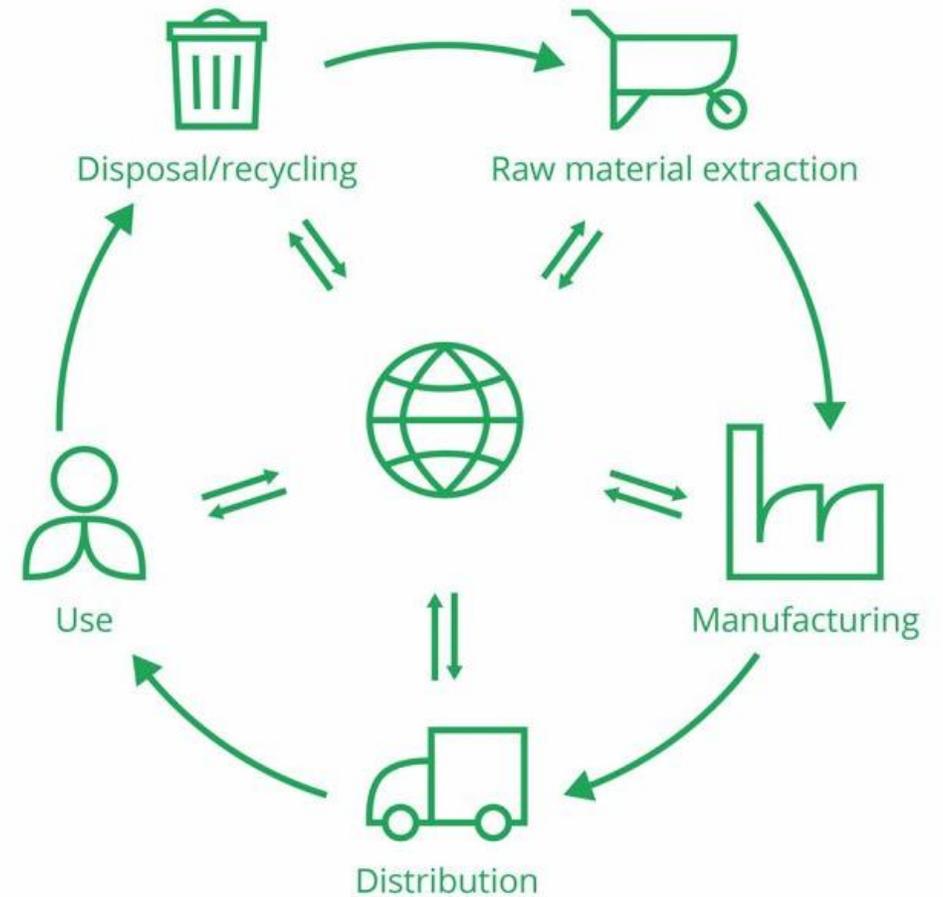
LCA

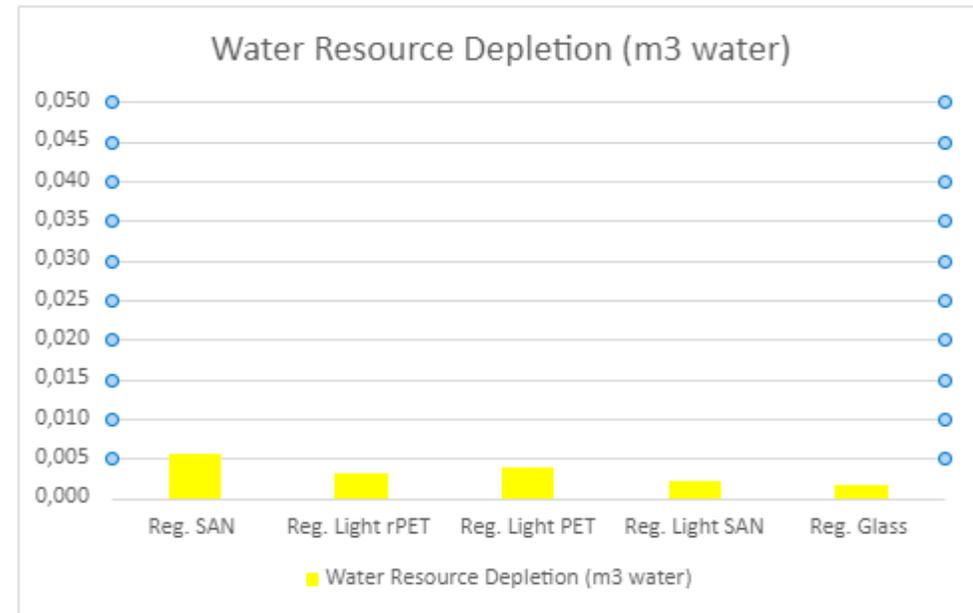
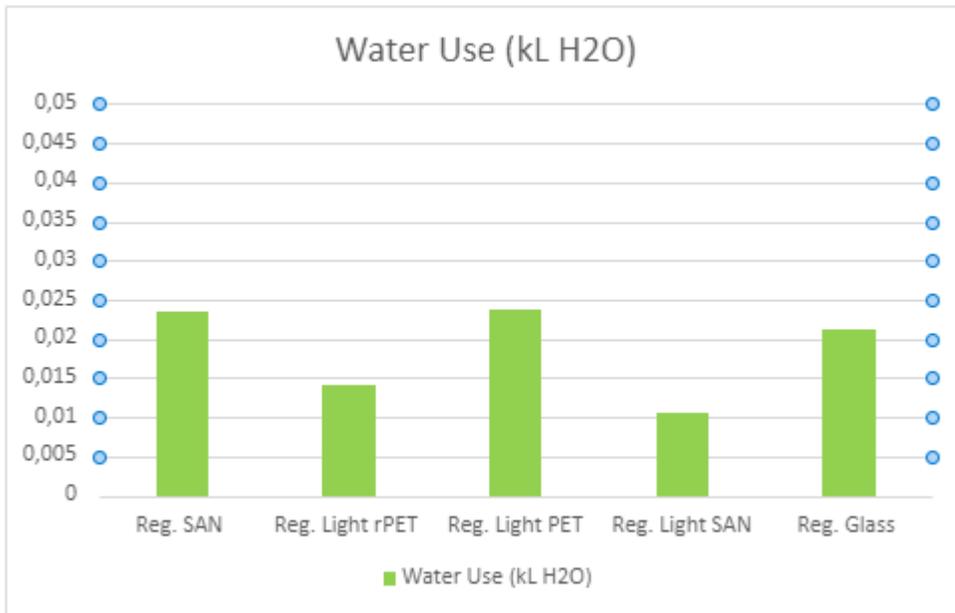
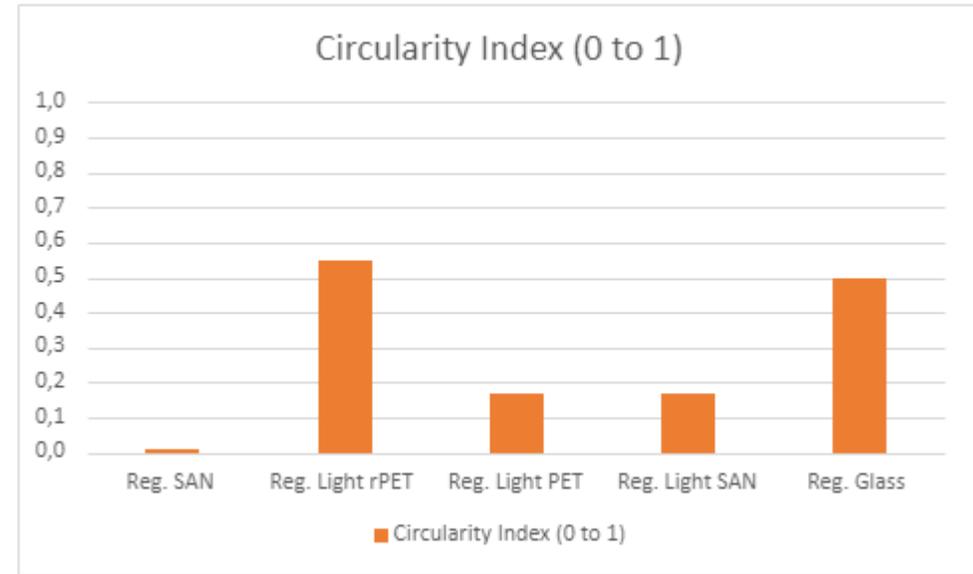
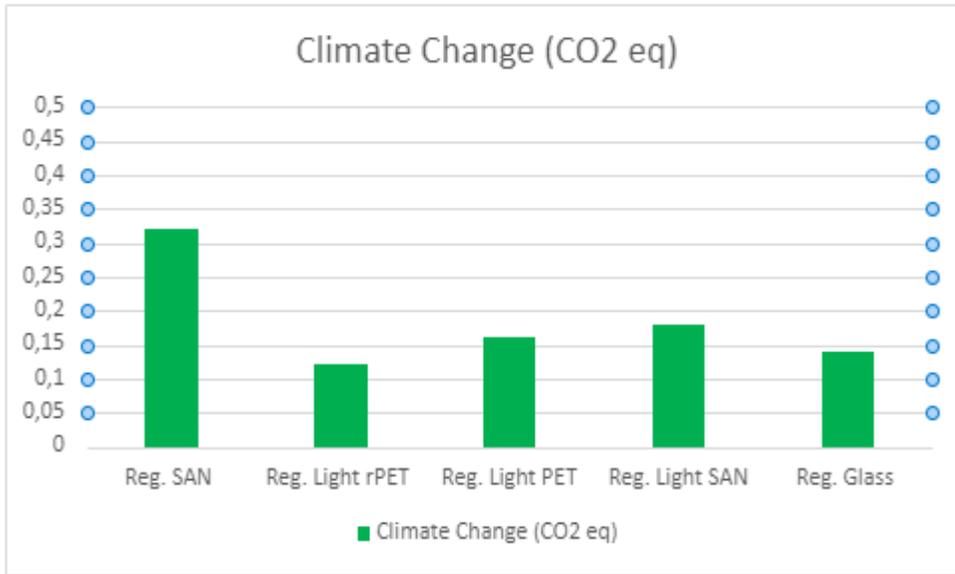
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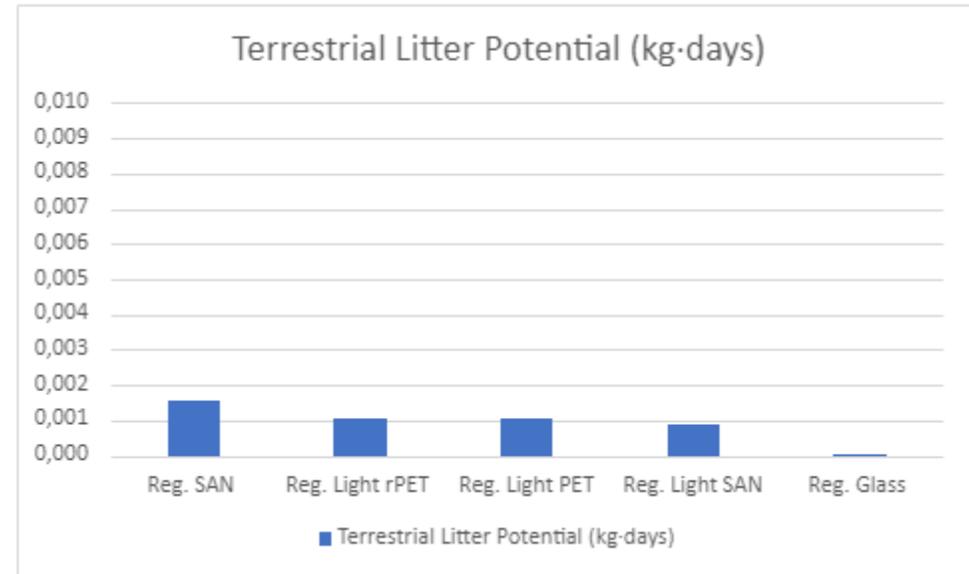
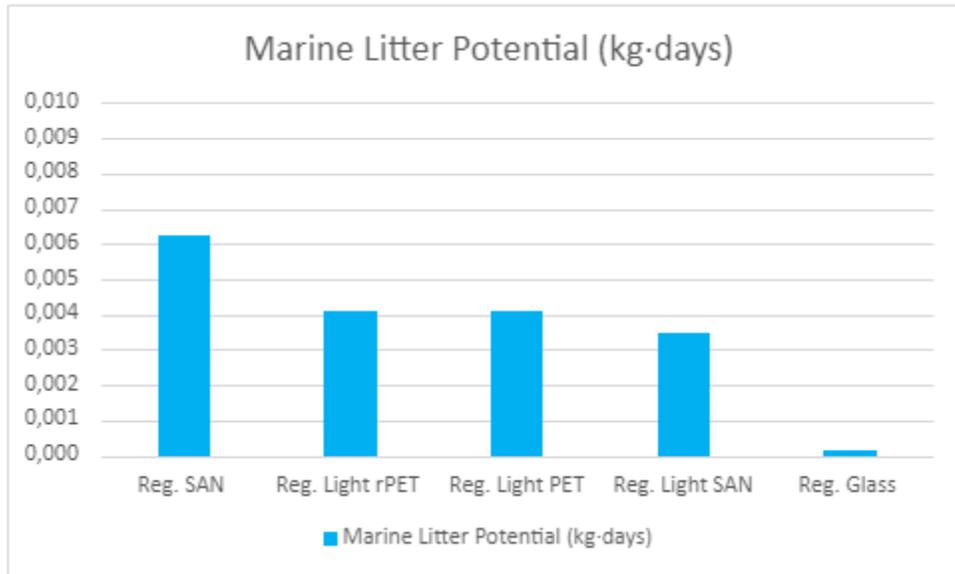
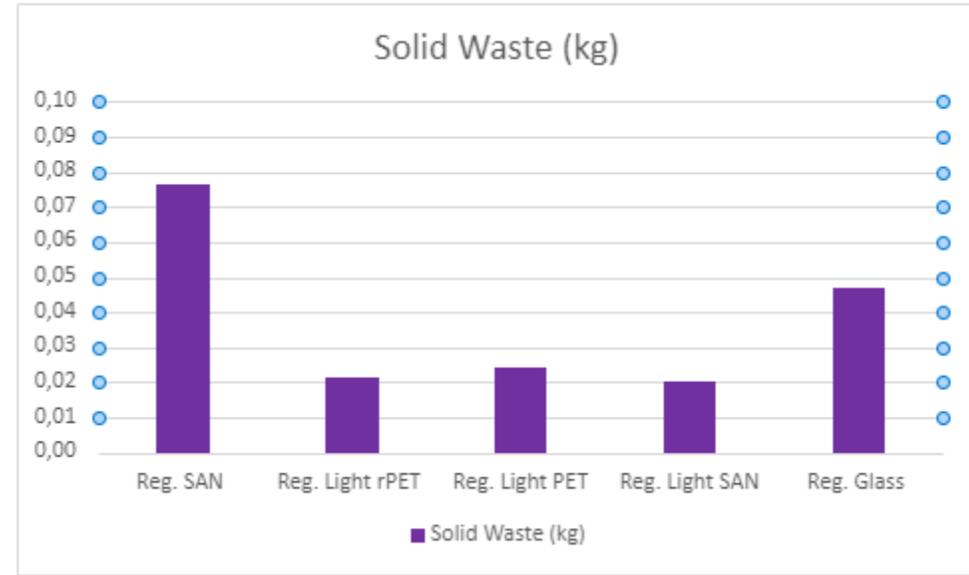
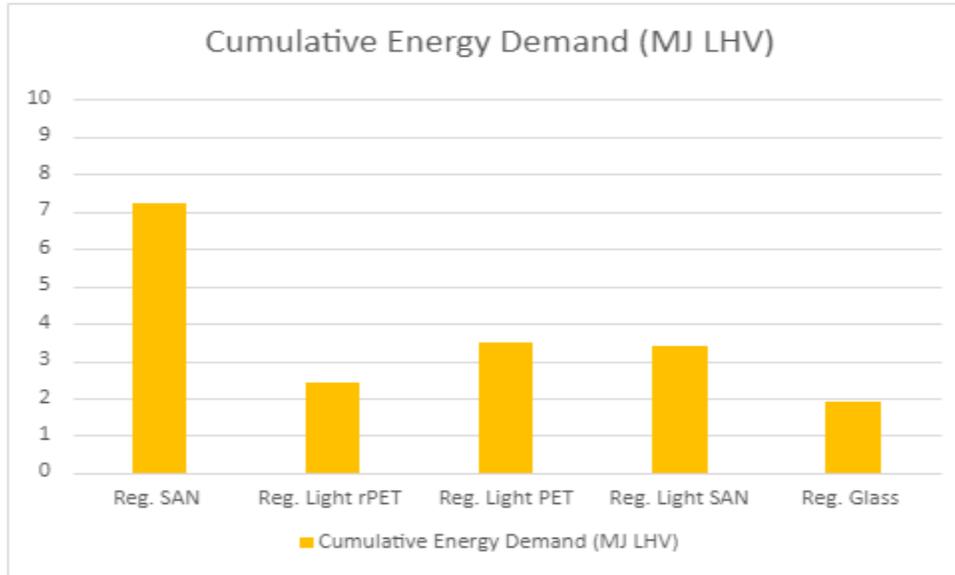
What is it?

Life Cycle Assessments (LCA's) are the **factual analysis of a product's entire life cycle in terms of sustainability.**

With it, we can **reliably evaluate** the environmental impacts of a pack from **cradle to grave.**









APPENDIX



Category Definition		
Category	Indicator	Description
Climate Change (CO2 eq)	kg Co eq	Climate change effects resulting from the emission of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane or other global warming gases into the atmosphere – this indicator is represented in CO2 equivalents. Factors applied to convert greenhouse gas emissions into CO2equivalents emissions conform to the IPCC fourth assessment (Solomon, Qin et al. 2007). Characterisation factors area adopted for a 100 year time horizon.
Water use Volume (kL H2O)	kL H2O	Total of all water used by the processes considered, except turbined water used in hydro generation of electricity.
Water Resource Depletion (m3 water)	M3 water eq.	Water use is based on the Swiss echo scarcity model (Frischknecht et al., 2008) take account of both the amount of water used and the water stress in the area where the water is taken from.
Cumulative Energy Demand (MJ LHV)	MJ LHV	All energy use including fossil, renewable, and nuclearenergy are taken into account, including feedstock(energy incorporated into materials such as plastic). The energy indicator has been designed on the basison the first CML impact assessment method (Heijungs,1992a; Heijungs , 1992b).
Circularity Index (0 to 1)	The higher the score the more circular the product is	The Material Circularity Indicator (MCI) for a product measures the extent to which linear flow has been minimised and restorative flow maximised for its component materials, and how long and intensively it is used compared to a similar industry-average product. The MCI is essentially constructed from a combination of three product characteristics: the mass of virgin raw material used in manufacture, the mass of unrecoverable waste that is attributed to the product, and a utility factor that accounts for the length and intensity of the product's use.
Solid Waste (kg)	Kg	Total of all solid waste generated by the processes considered. This indicator has been designed according to the first CML impact assessment method (Heijungs, 1992a; Heijungs , 1992b). Note that the CML92 is the only European impact assessment method that takes solid waste into account.
Marine Litter Potential (kg-days)	kg per day	Total of all solid waste generated by the processes and products considered that can potentially arrive to marine environment
Terrestrial Litter Potential (kg-days)	kg per day	Total of all solid waste generated by the processes and products considered that can potentially arrive to marine environment