[company logo here]



[company name here]

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Front Ring Model Name:

Acrylic (Medium-high impact) Material:

Recycled content: 0.00 % Weight: 11.26 g

Manufacturing process: Injection Molded Surface Area: 12185.44 mm²

Built to last: 1.0 year Duration of use: 1.0 year



Manufacturing Region

The choice of manufacturing region determines the energy sources and technologies used in the modeled material creation and manufacturing steps of the product's life cycle.

Use Region

The use region is used to determine the energy sources consumed during the product's use phase (if applicable) and the destination for the product at its end-of-life. Together with the manufacturing region, the use region is also used to estimate the environmental impacts associated with transporting the product from its manufacturing location to its use location.

Summary



Model Name:

Front Ring

Material:

Acrylic (Medium-high impact)

Weight: Surface Area: 11.26 g

Manufacturing process: Injection Molded

Recycled content:

0.00 %

Built to last:

12185.44 mm² 1.0 year

Duration of use:

1.0 year

Material

Acrylic (Medium-high

impact)

0.00 %

Material Unit Cost

Electricity consumption:

2.80 USD/kg

Manufacturing

Region:

Process:

North America Injection Molded 1.8E-3 kWh/lbs

Natural gas consumption: 0.00 BTU/lbs Scrap rate: 2.0 %
Built to last: 1.0 year
Part is painted: No Paint

Use

Region:
Duration of use:

North America

1.0 year

Transportation

Truck distance: 2600 km
Train distance: 0.00 km
Ship distance: 0.00 km
Airplane Distance: 0.00 km

End of Life

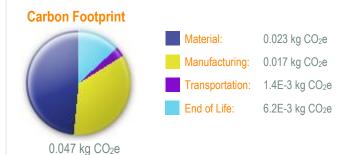
Recycled: 33 % Incinerated: 13 % Landfill: 54 %

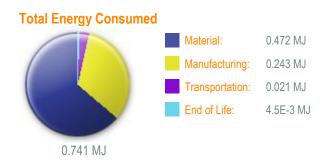
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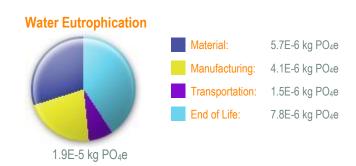
Model Name: Front Ring Material: Acrylic (Medium-high impact) Weight: 11.26 g Manufacturing process: Surface Area: 12185.44 mm² Injection Molded Recycled content: 0.00 % Built to last: 1.0 year Duration of use: 1.0 year

Environmental Impact (calculated using CML impact assessment methodology)









Material Financial Impact 0.03 USD



Baseline



Model Name: Front Ring

Material: Polyether Polyol

Recycled content: 0.00 % Weight: 9.6 g

Manufacturing process:Injection MoldedSurface Area:12185.44 mm²Built to last:1.0 year

Duration of use: 1.0 year



Manufacturing Region

The choice of manufacturing region determines the energy sources and technologies used in the modeled material creation and manufacturing steps of the product's life cycle.

Use Region

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Sustainability Report Model Name: Front Ring Material: Polyether Polyol Weight: 9.6 g Manufacturing process:

Surface Area:

12185.44 mm²

ASELINE Recycled content: 0.00 % Built to last: 1.0 year

Duration of use: 1.0 year

Material Polyether Polyol 0.00 %

Material Unit Cost Not Defined

Manufacturing Use

0.00 BTU/lbs

Region:North AmericaRegion:North AmericaProcess:Injection MoldedDuration of use:1.0 yearElectricity consumption:1.8E-3 kWh/lbs

Scrap rate: 2.0 %

Built to last: 1.0 year

Part is painted: No Paint

Natural gas consumption:

Transportation End of Life

Truck distance:2600 kmRecycled:33 %Train distance:0.00 kmIncinerated:13 %Ship distance:0.00 kmLandfill:54 %

Airplane Distance: 0.00 km

Comments



Injection Molded

Sustainability Report Front Ring Material: Polyether Polyol Weight: 9.6 g Manufacturing process: Surface Area: 12185.44 mm² Injection Molded Recycled content: Built to last: 1.0 year 0.00 % Duration of use: 1.0 year Original Design: New Design: **Environmental Impact Comparison** Better Worse Baseline **Carbon Footprint - Comparison Total Energy Consumed - Comparison** Total Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 0.047 kg CO2e Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 0.741 MJ Total Polyether Polyol: 0.080 kg CO₂e Polyether Polyol: 0.980 MJ **Air Acidification - Comparison Water Eutrophication - Comparison** Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 1.6E-4 kg SO2e Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 1.9E-5 kg PO₄e Total Total Polyether Polyol: 2.2E-4 kg SO₂e Polyether Polyol: 4.5E-5 kg PO₄e **Material Financial Impact** 0.03 USD Not Defined Comparison Comments

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Sustainability Report





Glossary

Air Acidification - Sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides other acidic emissions to air cause an increase in the acidity of rainwater, which in turn acidifies lakes and soil. These acids can make the land and water toxic for plants and aquatic life. Acid rain can also slowly dissolve manmade building materials such as concrete. This impact is typically measured in units of either kg sulfur dioxide equivalent (SO₂), or moles H+ equivalent.

Carbon Footprint - Carbon-dioxide and other gasses which result from the burning of fossil fuels accumulate in the atmosphere which in turn increases the earth's average temperature. Carbon footprint acts as a proxy for the larger impact factor referred to as Global Warming Potential (GWP). Global warming is blamed for problems like loss of glaciers, extinction of species, and more extreme weather, among others.

Total Energy Consumed - A measure of the non-renewable energy sources associated with the part's lifecycle in units of megajoules (MJ). This impact includes not only the electricity or fuels used during the product's lifecycle, but also the upstream energy required to obtain and process these fuels, and the embodied energy of materials which would be released if burned. Total Energy Consumed is expressed as the net calorific value of energy demand from non-renewable resources (e.g. petroleum, natural gas, etc.). Efficiencies in energy conversion (e.g. power, heat, steam, etc.) are taken into account.

Water Eutrophication - When an over abundance of nutrients are added to a water ecosystem, eutrophication occurs. Nitrogen and phosphorous from waste water and agricultural fertilizers causes an overabundance of algae to bloom, which then depletes the water of oxygen and results in the death of both plant and animal life. This impact is typically measured in either kg phosphate equivalent (PO₄) or kg nitrogen (N) equivalent.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) - This is a method to quantitatively assess the environmental impact of a product throughout its entire lifecycle, from the procurement of the raw materials, through the production, distribution, use, disposal and recycling of that product.

Material Financial Impact - This is the financial impact associated with the material only. The mass of the model is multiplied by the financial impact unit (units of currency/units of mass) to calculate the financial impact (in units of currency).







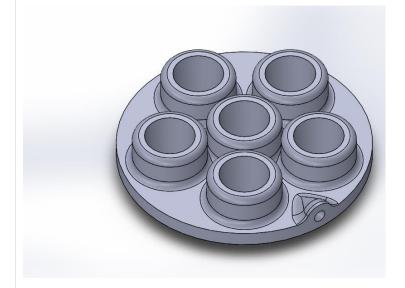
[company logo here]



[company name here]

[city, state here] [company url here]

[email address]



Model Name: Tube Holder

Acrylic (Medium-high impact) Material:

Recycled content: 0.00 % Weight: 6.52 g

Manufacturing process: Injection Molded Surface Area: 4933.27 mm²

1.0 year Duration of use: 1.0 year

Built to last:



Manufacturing Region

The choice of manufacturing region determines the energy sources and technologies used in the modeled material creation and manufacturing steps of the product's life cycle.

Use Region

The use region is used to determine the energy sources consumed during the product's use phase (if applicable) and the destination for the product at its end-of-life. Together with the manufacturing region, the use region is also used to estimate the environmental impacts associated with transporting the product from its manufacturing location to its use location.

Summary



Model Name:

Tube Holder

Material:

Acrylic (Medium-high impact)

Weight:

6.52 g 4933.27 mm² Manufacturing process: Injection Molded

Recycled content:

0.00 %

Surface Area: 4933.27
Built to last: 1.0 year
Duration of use: 1.0 year

Material Acrylic (Medium-high

impact)

0.00 %

Material Unit Cost 2.80 USD/kg

Manufacturing Use

Region: North America
Process: Injection Molded
Electricity consumption: 1.8E-3 kWh/lbs
Natural gas consumption: 0.00 BTU/lbs

Scrap rate: 2.0 %
Built to last: 1.0 year
Part is painted: No Paint

Region: North America
Duration of use: 1.0 year

Transportation

Truck distance: 2600 km
Train distance: 0.00 km
Ship distance: 0.00 km
Airplane Distance: 0.00 km

End of Life

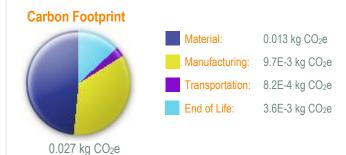
Recycled: 33 % Incinerated: 13 % Landfill: 54 %

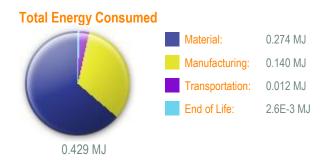
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Model Name: Tube Holder Material: Acrylic (Medium-high impact) Weight: 6.52 g Manufacturing process: Surface Area: 4933.27 mm² Injection Molded Recycled content: 0.00 % Built to last: 1.0 year Duration of use: 1.0 year

Environmental Impact (calculated using CML impact assessment methodology)





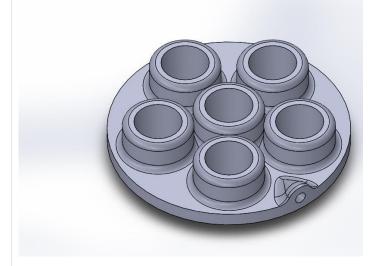




Material Financial Impact 0.02 USD



Baseline



Model Name: Tube Holder

Material: Polyether Polyol

Recycled content: 0.00 % Weight: 5.5 g

Manufacturing process: Injection Molded
Surface Area: 4933.27 mm²
Built to last: 1.0 year
Duration of use: 1.0 year



Manufacturing Region

The choice of manufacturing region determines the energy sources and technologies used in the modeled material creation and manufacturing steps of the product's life cycle.

Use Region

The use region is used to determine the energy sources consumed during the product's use phase (if applicable) and the destination for the product at its end-of-life. Together with the manufacturing region, the use region is also used to estimate the environmental impacts associated with transporting the product from its manufacturing location to its use location.



Polyether Polyol

Weight:

5.5 g 4933.27 mm² Manufacturing process:

Injection Molded

| Surface Area: 4933.27
| SASELINE | Recycled content: 0.00 % | Built to last: 1.0 year
| Duration of use: 1.0 year

Material Polyether Polyol 0.00 %

Material:

Material Unit Cost Not Defined

Tube Holder

Manufacturing Use

0.00 BTU/lbs

Region:North AmericaRegion:North AmericaProcess:Injection MoldedDuration of use:1.0 yearElectricity consumption:1.8E-3 kWh/lbs

Scrap rate: 2.0 %

Built to last: 1.0 year

Part is painted: No Paint

Natural gas consumption:

Transportation End of Life

Truck distance: 2600 km Recycled: 33 %
Train distance: 0.00 km Incinerated: 13 %
Ship distance: 0.00 km Landfill: 54 %
Airplane Distance: 0.00 km



Sustainability Report Tube Holder Material: Polyether Polyol Weight: 5.5 g Manufacturing process: Surface Area: 4933.27 mm² Injection Molded 1.0 year Recycled content: Built to last: 0.00 % Duration of use: 1.0 year Original Design: New Design: **Environmental Impact Comparison** Better Worse Baseline **Carbon Footprint - Comparison Total Energy Consumed - Comparison** Total Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 0.027 kg CO2e Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 0.429 MJ Total Polyether Polyol: 0.046 kg CO₂e Polyether Polyol: 0.567 MJ **Air Acidification - Comparison Water Eutrophication - Comparison** Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 9.5E-5 kg SO2e Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 1.1E-5 kg PO₄e Total Total Polyether Polyol: 1.3E-4 kg SO₂e Polyether Polyol: 2.6E-5 kg PO₄e **Material Financial Impact** 0.02 USD Not Defined Comparison Comments

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Glossary

Air Acidification - Sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides other acidic emissions to air cause an increase in the acidity of rainwater, which in turn acidifies lakes and soil. These acids can make the land and water toxic for plants and aquatic life. Acid rain can also slowly dissolve manmade building materials such as concrete. This impact is typically measured in units of either kg sulfur dioxide equivalent (SO₂), or moles H+ equivalent.

Carbon Footprint - Carbon-dioxide and other gasses which result from the burning of fossil fuels accumulate in the atmosphere which in turn increases the earth's average temperature. Carbon footprint acts as a proxy for the larger impact factor referred to as Global Warming Potential (GWP). Global warming is blamed for problems like loss of glaciers, extinction of species, and more extreme weather, among others.

Total Energy Consumed - A measure of the non-renewable energy sources associated with the part's lifecycle in units of megajoules (MJ). This impact includes not only the electricity or fuels used during the product's lifecycle, but also the upstream energy required to obtain and process these fuels, and the embodied energy of materials which would be released if burned. Total Energy Consumed is expressed as the net calorific value of energy demand from non-renewable resources (e.g. petroleum, natural gas, etc.). Efficiencies in energy conversion (e.g. power, heat, steam, etc.) are taken into account.

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Material Financial Impact - This is the financial impact associated with the material only. The mass of the model is multiplied by the financial impact unit (units of currency/units of mass) to calculate the financial impact (in units of currency).







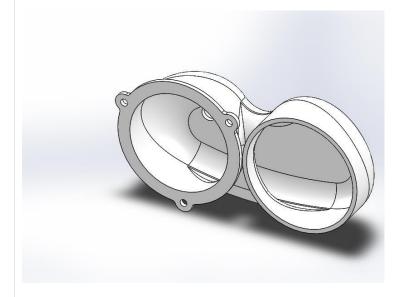
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[company name here]

[city, state here] [company url here]

[email address]



Model Name: U Turn

Material: Acrylic (Medium-high impact)

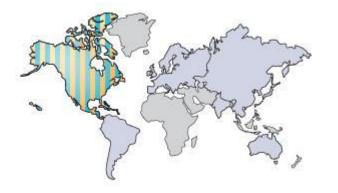
Recycled content: 0.00 % Weight: 52.10 g

Manufacturing process: Injection Molded

Built to last: 1.0 year

Surface Area:

Duration of use: 1.0 year



Manufacturing Region

The choice of manufacturing region determines the energy sources and technologies used in the modeled material creation and manufacturing steps of the product's life cycle.

37050.26 mm²

Use Region

The use region is used to determine the energy sources consumed during the product's use phase (if applicable) and the destination for the product at its end-of-life. Together with the manufacturing region, the use region is also used to estimate the environmental impacts associated with transporting the product from its manufacturing location to its use location.

Summary



Model Name:

I L Turn

Material:

Acrylic (Medium-high impact)

Weight: Surface Area: 52.10 g

1.0 year

Manufacturing process: Injection Molded

Recycled content:

0.00 %

Built to last:
Duration of use:

37050.26 mm² 1.0 year

Material

Acrylic (Medium-high

impact)

0.00 %

Material Unit Cost

2.80 USD/kg

Manufacturing

Region: North America
Process: Injection Molded
Electricity consumption: 1.8E-3 kWh/lbs
Natural gas consumption: 0.00 BTU/lbs

Scrap rate: 2.0 %
Built to last: 1.0 year
Part is painted: No Paint

Use

Region:
Duration of use:

North America

1.0 year

Transportation

Truck distance: 2600 km
Train distance: 0.00 km
Ship distance: 0.00 km
Airplane Distance: 0.00 km

End of Life

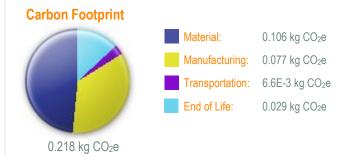
Recycled: 33 % Incinerated: 13 % Landfill: 54 %

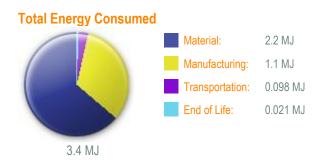
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Model Name: U Turn Material: Acrylic (Medium-high impact) Weight: 52.10 g Manufacturing process: Surface Area: 37050.26 mm² Injection Molded Recycled content: 0.00 % Built to last: 1.0 year Duration of use: 1.0 year

Environmental Impact (calculated using CML impact assessment methodology)





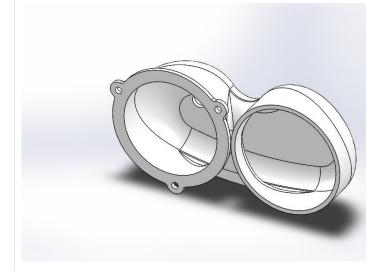




Material Financial Impact 0.10 USD



Baseline



Model Name: U Turn

Material: Polyether Polyol

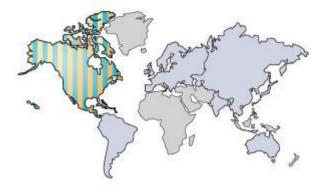
Recycled content: 0.00 % Weight: 44 g

Manufacturing process: Injection Molded

Surface Area: 37050.26 mm²

Built to last: 1.0 year

Duration of use: 1.0 year



Manufacturing Region

The choice of manufacturing region determines the energy sources and technologies used in the modeled material creation and manufacturing steps of the product's life cycle.

Use Region

The use region is used to determine the energy sources consumed during the product's use phase (if applicable) and the destination for the product at its end-of-life. Together with the manufacturing region, the use region is also used to estimate the environmental impacts associated with transporting the product from its manufacturing location to its use location.



Sustainability Report Model Name: U Turn Material: Polyether Polyol Weight: 44 g Manufacturing process:

Surface Area:

37050.26 mm²

ASELINE Recycled content: 0.00 % Built to last: 1.0 year

Duration of use: 1.0 year

Material Polyether Polyol 0.00 %

Material Unit Cost Not Defined

Manufacturing Use

0.00 BTU/lbs

Region:North AmericaRegion:North AmericaProcess:Injection MoldedDuration of use:1.0 yearElectricity consumption:1.8E-3 kWh/lbs

Scrap rate: 2.0 %

Built to last: 1.0 year

Part is painted: No Paint

Natural gas consumption:

Transportation End of Life

Truck distance:2600 kmRecycled:33 %Train distance:0.00 kmIncinerated:13 %Ship distance:0.00 kmLandfill:54 %

Airplane Distance: 0.00 km

Comments



Injection Molded

Sustainability Report Material: Polyether Polyol Weight: 44 g Manufacturing process: Surface Area: 37050.26 mm² Injection Molded Recycled content: Built to last: 1.0 year 0.00 % Duration of use: 1.0 year Original Design: New Design: **Environmental Impact Comparison** Better Worse Baseline **Carbon Footprint - Comparison Total Energy Consumed - Comparison** Total Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 0.218 kg CO2e Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 3.4 MJ Total Polyether Polyol: 0.368 kg CO₂e Polyether Polyol: 4.5 MJ **Air Acidification - Comparison Water Eutrophication - Comparison** Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 7.6E-4 kg SO2e Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 8.8E-5 kg PO₄e Total Total Polyether Polyol: 1.0E-3 kg SO₂e Polyether Polyol: 2.1E-4 kg PO₄e **Material Financial Impact** 0.10 USD Not Defined Comparison Comments

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Glossary

Air Acidification - Sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides other acidic emissions to air cause an increase in the acidity of rainwater, which in turn acidifies lakes and soil. These acids can make the land and water toxic for plants and aquatic life. Acid rain can also slowly dissolve manmade building materials such as concrete. This impact is typically measured in units of either kg sulfur dioxide equivalent (SO₂), or moles H+ equivalent.

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Material Financial Impact - This is the financial impact associated with the material only. The mass of the model is multiplied by the financial impact unit (units of currency/units of mass) to calculate the financial impact (in units of currency).







[company logo here]



[company name here]

[city, state here] [company url here]



Back Ring (Student) Model Name:

Material: Acrylic (Medium-high impact)

Recycled content: 0.00 % Weight: 16.96 g

Manufacturing process: Injection Molded Surface Area: 19356.23 mm²

Built to last: 1.0 year Duration of use: 1.0 year



Manufacturing Region

The choice of manufacturing region determines the energy sources and technologies used in the modeled material creation and manufacturing steps of the product's life cycle.

Use Region

The use region is used to determine the energy sources consumed during the product's use phase (if applicable) and the destination for the product at its end-of-life. Together with the manufacturing region, the use region is also used to estimate the environmental impacts associated with transporting the product from its manufacturing location to its use location.

Summary



Back Ring (Student)

Material:

Acrylic (Medium-high impact)

Weight: Surface Area: 16.96 g

Manufacturing process:

Injection Molded

Recycled content:

0.00 %

Built to last: Duration of use: 1.0 year

19356.23 mm² 1.0 year

Material

Acrylic (Medium-high

impact)

0.00 %

Material Unit Cost

2.80 USD/kg

Manufacturing

Region:

Process:

North America Injection Molded Electricity consumption: 1.8E-3 kWh/lbs 0.00 BTU/lbs Natural gas consumption:

2.0 % Scrap rate: Built to last: 1.0 year Part is painted: No Paint Use

Region: Duration of use: North America

1.0 year

Transportation

Truck distance: 2600 km Train distance: 0.00 km Ship distance: 0.00 km Airplane Distance: 0.00 km

End of Life

Recycled: 33 % 13 % Incinerated: Landfill: 54 %

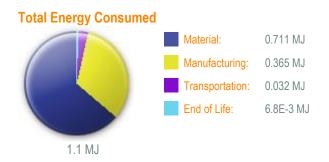
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Model Name: Back Ring (Student) Material: Acrylic (Medium-high impact) Weight: 16.96 g Manufacturing process: Surface Area: 19356.23 mm² Injection Molded Recycled content: 0.00 % Built to last: 1.0 year Duration of use: 1.0 year

Environmental Impact (calculated using CML impact assessment methodology)









Material Financial Impact 0.05 USD



Baseline



Model Name: Back Ring (Student)

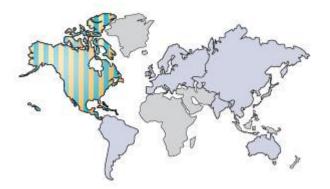
Material: Polyether Polyol

Recycled content: 0.00 % Weight: 14 g

Manufacturing process: Injection Molded
Surface Area: 19356.23 mm²

Built to last: 1.0 year

Duration of use: 1.0 year



Manufacturing Region

The choice of manufacturing region determines the energy sources and technologies used in the modeled material creation and manufacturing steps of the product's life cycle.

Use Region

The use region is used to determine the energy sources consumed during the product's use phase (if applicable) and the destination for the product at its end-of-life. Together with the manufacturing region, the use region is also used to estimate the environmental impacts associated with transporting the product from its manufacturing location to its use location.



Model Name: Back Ring (Student) Material: Polyether Polyol Weight: 14 g Manufacturing process:
Surface Area: 19356.23 mm² Injection Molded

BASELINE Recycled content: 0.00 % Built to last: 1.0 year
Duration of use: 1.0 year

Material Polyether Polyol 0.00 %

Material Unit Cost Not Defined

Manufacturing Use

Region: North America Region: North America
Process: Injection Molded Duration of use: 1.0 year

Electricity consumption: 1.8E-3 kWh/lbs

Natural gas consumption: 0.00 BTU/lbs

Scrap rate: 2.0 %
Built to last: 1.0 year
Part is painted: No Paint

Transportation End of Life

Truck distance:2600 kmRecycled:33 %Train distance:0.00 kmIncinerated:13 %Ship distance:0.00 kmLandfill:54 %

Airplane Distance: 0.00 km



Sustainability Report Back Ring (Student) Material: Polyether Polyol Weight: 14 g Manufacturing process: Surface Area: 19356.23 mm² Injection Molded Recycled content: Built to last: 1.0 year 0.00 % Duration of use: 1.0 year Original Design: New Design: **Environmental Impact Comparison** Better Worse Baseline **Carbon Footprint - Comparison Total Energy Consumed - Comparison** Total Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 0.071 kg CO2e Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 1.1 MJ Total Polyether Polyol: 0.120 kg CO₂e Polyether Polyol: 1.5 MJ **Air Acidification - Comparison Water Eutrophication - Comparison** Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 2.5E-4 kg SO2e Acrylic (Medium-high impact): 2.9E-5 kg PO₄e Total Total Polyether Polyol: 3.3E-4 kg SO₂e Polyether Polyol: 6.8E-5 kg PO₄e **Material Financial Impact** 0.05 USD Not Defined Comparison Comments

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Sustainability Report





Glossary

Air Acidification - Sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides other acidic emissions to air cause an increase in the acidity of rainwater, which in turn acidifies lakes and soil. These acids can make the land and water toxic for plants and aquatic life. Acid rain can also slowly dissolve manmade building materials such as concrete. This impact is typically measured in units of either kg sulfur dioxide equivalent (SO₂), or moles H+ equivalent.

Carbon Footprint - Carbon-dioxide and other gasses which result from the burning of fossil fuels accumulate in the atmosphere which in turn increases the earth's average temperature. Carbon footprint acts as a proxy for the larger impact factor referred to as Global Warming Potential (GWP). Global warming is blamed for problems like loss of glaciers, extinction of species, and more extreme weather, among others.

Total Energy Consumed - A measure of the non-renewable energy sources associated with the part's lifecycle in units of megajoules (MJ). This impact includes not only the electricity or fuels used during the product's lifecycle, but also the upstream energy required to obtain and process these fuels, and the embodied energy of materials which would be released if burned. Total Energy Consumed is expressed as the net calorific value of energy demand from non-renewable resources (e.g. petroleum, natural gas, etc.). Efficiencies in energy conversion (e.g. power, heat, steam, etc.) are taken into account.

Water Eutrophication - When an over abundance of nutrients are added to a water ecosystem, eutrophication occurs. Nitrogen and phosphorous from waste water and agricultural fertilizers causes an overabundance of algae to bloom, which then depletes the water of oxygen and results in the death of both plant and animal life. This impact is typically measured in either kg phosphate equivalent (PO₄) or kg nitrogen (N) equivalent.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) - This is a method to quantitatively assess the environmental impact of a product throughout its entire lifecycle, from the procurement of the raw materials, through the production, distribution, use, disposal and recycling of that product.

Material Financial Impact - This is the financial impact associated with the material only. The mass of the model is multiplied by the financial impact unit (units of currency/units of mass) to calculate the financial impact (in units of currency).





