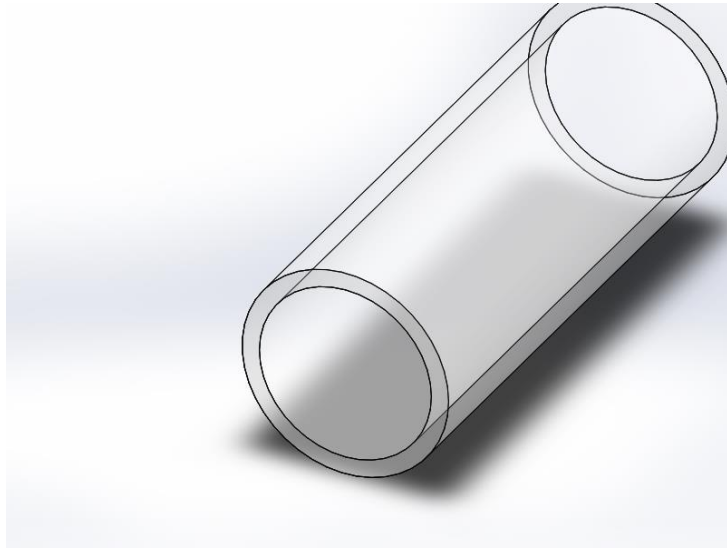


[company logo here]

[company name here] [city, state here] [company url here]

[title] [email address] (###) ###-####



<b>Model Name:</b>	Clear Pipe
<b>Material:</b>	PP Copolymer
<b>Recycled content:</b>	0.00 %
<b>Weight:</b>	31.00 g
<b>Manufacturing process:</b>	Injection Molded
<b>Surface Area:</b>	22640.75 mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Built to last:</b>	1.0 year
<b>Duration of use:</b>	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

Summary content area.

## Sustainability Report

Model Name:	Clear Pipe	Material:	PP Copolymer	Weight:	31.00 g	Manufacturing process:	
		Recycled content:	0.00 %	Surface Area:	22640.75 mm <sup>2</sup>		Injection Molded
				Built to last:	1.0 year		
				Duration of use:	1.0 year		

**Material** PP Copolymer 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: 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 %

### Comments

## Sustainability Report

Model Name:	Clear Pipe	Material:	PP Copolymer	Weight:	31.00 g	Manufacturing process:	
		Recycled content:	0.00 %	Surface Area:	22640.75 mm <sup>2</sup>		Injection Molded
				Built to last:	1.0 year		
				Duration of use:	1.0 year		

### Environmental Impact (calculated using CML impact assessment methodology)

#### Carbon Footprint



0.138 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e

#### Total Energy Consumed



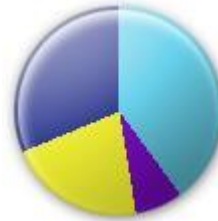
3.1 MJ

#### Air Acidification



5.9E-4 kg SO<sub>2</sub>e

#### Water Eutrophication



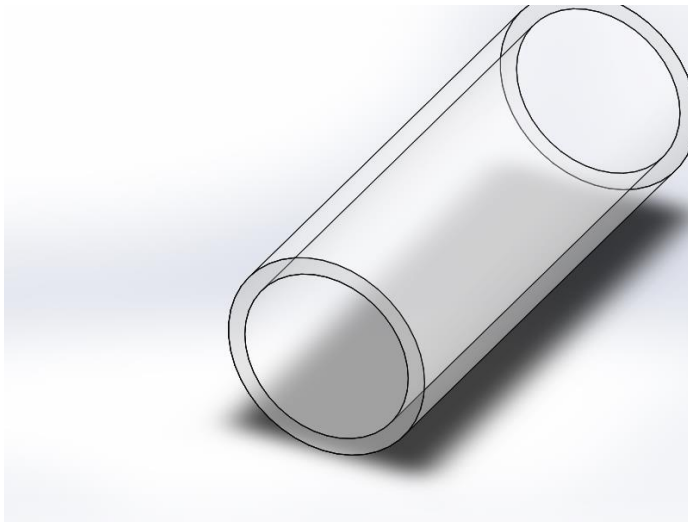
5.3E-5 kg PO<sub>4</sub>e

**Material Financial Impact** 0.09 USD

Comments

[Click here for alternative units such as 'Miles Driven in a Car'](#)

## Baseline



<b>Model Name:</b>	Clear Pipe
<b>Material:</b>	Acrylic (Medium-high impact)
<b>Recycled content:</b>	0.00 %
<b>Weight:</b>	42 g
<b>Manufacturing process:</b>	Injection Molded
<b>Surface Area:</b>	22640.75 mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Built to last:</b>	1.0 year
<b>Duration of use:</b>	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.

## Comments

## Sustainability Report

Model Name:	Clear Pipe	Material:	Acrylic (Medium-high impact)	Weight:	42 g	Manufacturing process:	
BASELINE		Recycled content:	0.00 %	Surface Area:	22640.75 mm <sup>2</sup>	Injection Molded	
				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

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: 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 %

### Comments

## Sustainability Report

Model Name: Clear Pipe

Material: Acrylic (Medium-high impact)

Weight: 42 g

Manufacturing process:

Surface Area: 22640.75 mm<sup>2</sup>

Injection Molded

BASELINE

Recycled content: 0.00 %

Built to last: 1.0 year

Duration of use: 1.0 year

### Environmental Impact Comparison

New Design:

■ Better

■ Worse

Original Design:

■ Baseline

#### Carbon Footprint - Comparison

Total  
PP Copolymer : 0.138 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e  
Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 0.193 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e

#### Total Energy Consumed - Comparison

Total  
PP Copolymer : 3.1 MJ  
Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 2.7 MJ

#### Air Acidification - Comparison

Total  
PP Copolymer : 5.9E-4 kg SO<sub>2</sub>e  
Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 6.0E-4 kg SO<sub>2</sub>e

#### Water Eutrophication - Comparison

Total  
PP Copolymer : 5.3E-5 kg PO<sub>4</sub>e  
Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 9.4E-5 kg PO<sub>4</sub>e

#### Material Financial Impact Comparison



Comments

[Click here for alternative units such as 'Miles Driven in a Car'](#)





## 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 (SO<sub>2</sub>)**, or **moles H<sup>+</sup> 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 (PO<sub>4</sub>)** 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).

[Learn more about Life Cycle Assessment](#) 



[company logo here]

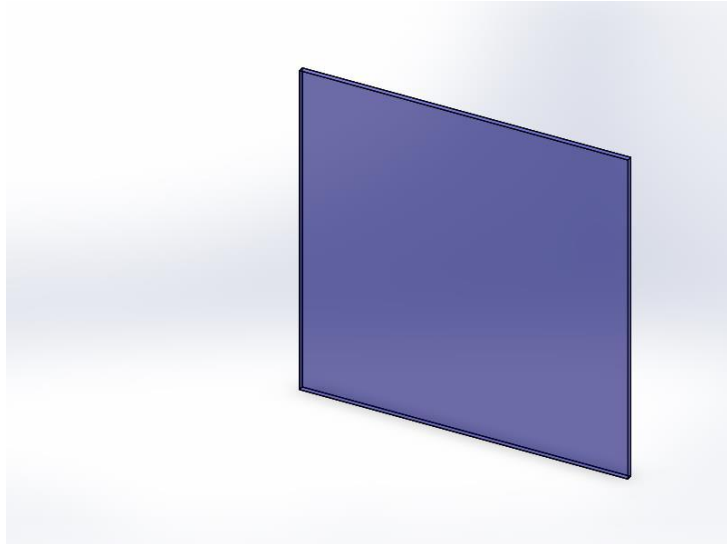


# SOLIDWORKS

## Sustainability Report

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[title] [email address] (###) ###-####



**Model Name:** Front & Side Wall (Student)

**Material:** PP Copolymer

**Recycled content:** 0.00 %

**Weight:** 96.39 g

**Manufacturing process:** Injection Molded

**Surface Area:** 74480.00 mm<sup>2</sup>

**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

## Sustainability Report

<b>Model Name:</b>	Front & Side Wall (Student)	<b>Material:</b>	PP Copolymer	<b>Weight:</b>	96.39 g	<b>Manufacturing process:</b>	
		<b>Recycled content:</b>	0.00 %	<b>Surface Area:</b>	74480.00 mm <sup>2</sup>		Injection Molded
				<b>Built to last:</b>	1.0 year		
				<b>Duration of use:</b>	1.0 year		

**Material** PP Copolymer 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: 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 %

### Comments

### Sustainability Report

<b>Model Name:</b>	Front & Side Wall (Student)	<b>Material:</b>	PP Copolymer	<b>Weight:</b>	96.39 g	<b>Manufacturing process:</b>	
		<b>Recycled content:</b>	0.00 %	<b>Surface Area:</b>	74480.00 mm <sup>2</sup>	<b>Injection Molded:</b>	
				<b>Built to last:</b>	1.0 year		
				<b>Duration of use:</b>	1.0 year		

### Environmental Impact (calculated using CML impact assessment methodology)

#### Carbon Footprint



0.427 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e

Material:	0.219 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Manufacturing:	0.143 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Transportation:	0.012 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
End of Life:	0.053 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e

#### Total Energy Consumed



9.8 MJ

Material:	7.5 MJ
Manufacturing:	2.1 MJ
Transportation:	0.182 MJ
End of Life:	0.039 MJ

#### Air Acidification



1.8E-3 kg SO<sub>2</sub>e

Material:	7.9E-4 kg SO <sub>2</sub> e
Manufacturing:	9.6E-4 kg SO <sub>2</sub> e
Transportation:	5.5E-5 kg SO <sub>2</sub> e
End of Life:	2.7E-5 kg SO <sub>2</sub> e

#### Water Eutrophication



1.7E-4 kg PO<sub>4</sub>e

Material:	5.2E-5 kg PO <sub>4</sub> e
Manufacturing:	3.5E-5 kg PO <sub>4</sub> e
Transportation:	1.2E-5 kg PO <sub>4</sub> e
End of Life:	6.6E-5 kg PO <sub>4</sub> e

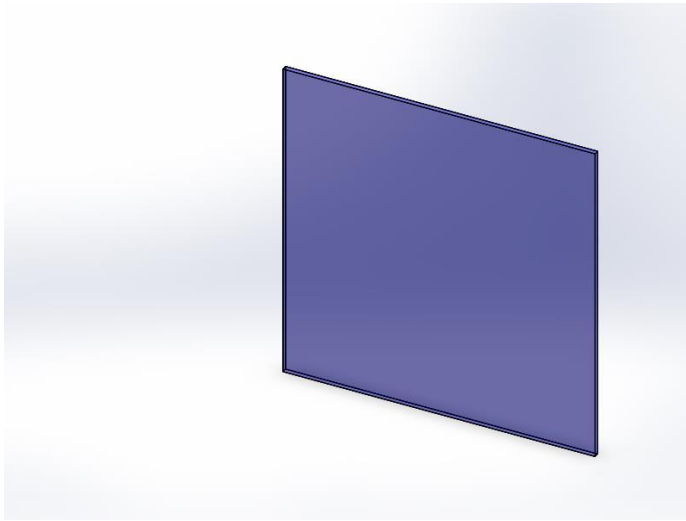
**Material Financial Impact** 0.30 USD

Comments

[Click here for alternative units such as 'Miles Driven in a Car'](#)



## Baseline



**Model Name:** Front & Side Wall (Student)

**Material:** Acrylic (Medium-high impact)

**Recycled content:** 0.00 %

**Weight:** 130 g

**Manufacturing process:** Injection Molded

**Surface Area:** 74480.00 mm<sup>2</sup>

**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.

## Comments

## Sustainability Report

Model Name:	Front & Side Wall (Student)	Material:	Acrylic (Medium-high impact)	Weight:	130 g	Manufacturing process:	
BASELINE		Recycled content:	0.00 %	Surface Area:	74480.00 mm <sup>2</sup>		Injection Molded
				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

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: 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 %

### Comments

## Sustainability Report

Model Name:	Front & Side Wall (Student)	Material:	Acrylic (Medium-high impact)	Weight:	130 g	Manufacturing process:	
BASELINE		Recycled content:	0.00 %	Surface Area:	74480.00 mm <sup>2</sup>		Injection Molded
				Built to last:	1.0 year		
				Duration of use:	1.0 year		

### Environmental Impact Comparison

New Design:  
■ Better

■ Worse

Original Design:  
■ Baseline

#### Carbon Footprint - Comparison

Total	PP Copolymer : 0.427 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
	Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 0.600 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e

#### Total Energy Consumed - Comparison

Total	PP Copolymer : 9.8 MJ
	Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 8.4 MJ

#### Air Acidification - Comparison

Total	PP Copolymer : 1.8E-3 kg SO <sub>2</sub> e
	Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 1.9E-3 kg SO <sub>2</sub> e

#### Water Eutrophication - Comparison

Total	PP Copolymer : 1.7E-4 kg PO <sub>4</sub> e
	Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 2.9E-4 kg PO <sub>4</sub> e

#### Material Financial Impact Comparison



Comments

[Click here for alternative units such as 'Miles Driven in a Car'](#)







## 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 (SO<sub>2</sub>)**, or **moles H<sup>+</sup> 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 (PO<sub>4</sub>)** 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).

[Learn more about Life Cycle Assessment](#) 

[company logo here]

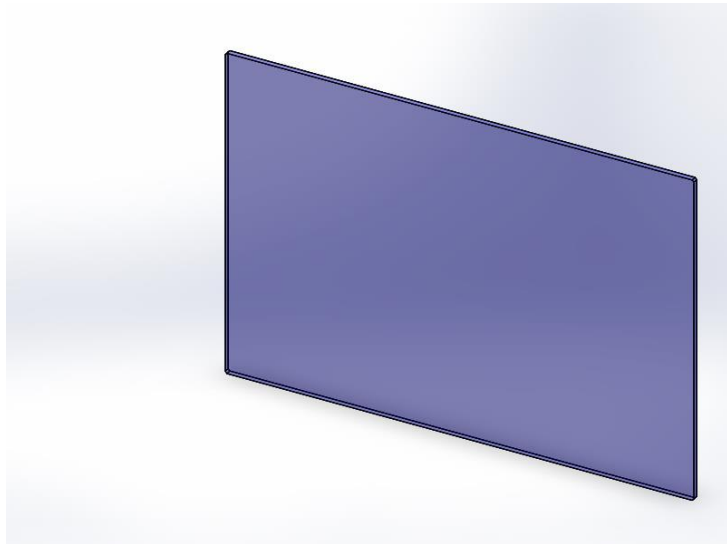


# SOLIDWORKS

## Sustainability Report

[company name here] [city, state here] [company url here]

[title] [email address] (###) ###-####



**Model Name:** Top Panel (Student)

**Material:** PP Copolymer

**Recycled content:** 0.00 %

**Weight:** 136.97 g

**Manufacturing process:** Injection Molded

**Surface Area:** 1.05E+5 mm<sup>2</sup>

**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

## Sustainability Report

<b>Model Name:</b>	Top Panel (Student)	<b>Material:</b>	PP Copolymer	<b>Weight:</b>	136.97 g	<b>Manufacturing process:</b>	
		<b>Recycled content:</b>	0.00 %	<b>Surface Area:</b>	1.05E+5 mm <sup>2</sup>		Injection Molded
				<b>Built to last:</b>	1.0 year		
				<b>Duration of use:</b>	1.0 year		

**Material** PP Copolymer 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: 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 %

### Comments

### Sustainability Report

<b>Model Name:</b> Top Panel (Student)	<b>Material:</b> PP Copolymer	<b>Weight:</b> 136.97 g	<b>Manufacturing process:</b> Injection Molded
	<b>Recycled content:</b> 0.00 %	<b>Surface Area:</b> 1.05E+5 mm <sup>2</sup>	<b>Built to last:</b> 1.0 year
		<b>Duration of use:</b> 1.0 year	

### Environmental Impact (calculated using CML impact assessment methodology)

#### Carbon Footprint



0.607 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e

Material:	0.311 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Manufacturing:	0.204 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Transportation:	0.017 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
End of Life:	0.075 kg CO <sub>2</sub> e

#### Total Energy Consumed



14 MJ

Material:	11 MJ
Manufacturing:	3.0 MJ
Transportation:	0.258 MJ
End of Life:	0.055 MJ

#### Air Acidification



2.6E-3 kg SO<sub>2</sub>e

Material:	1.1E-3 kg SO <sub>2</sub> e
Manufacturing:	1.4E-3 kg SO <sub>2</sub> e
Transportation:	7.8E-5 kg SO <sub>2</sub> e
End of Life:	3.8E-5 kg SO <sub>2</sub> e

#### Water Eutrophication



2.4E-4 kg PO<sub>4</sub>e

Material:	7.4E-5 kg PO <sub>4</sub> e
Manufacturing:	5.0E-5 kg PO <sub>4</sub> e
Transportation:	1.8E-5 kg PO <sub>4</sub> e
End of Life:	9.4E-5 kg PO <sub>4</sub> e

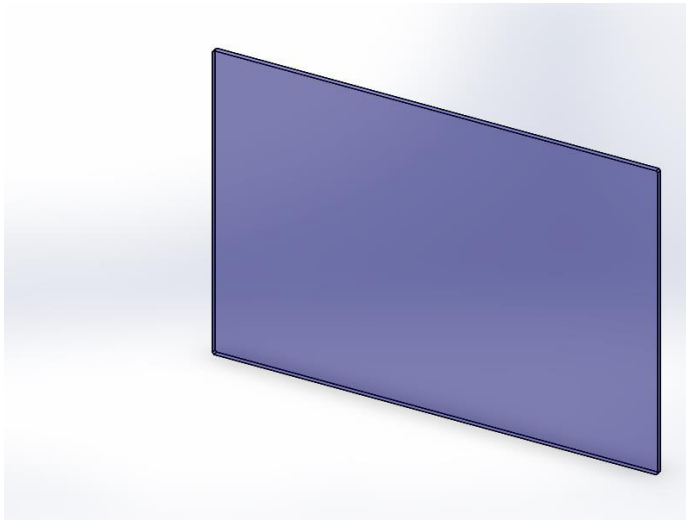
**Material Financial Impact** 0.40 USD

Comments

[Click here for alternative units such as 'Miles Driven in a Car'](#)



## Baseline



**Model Name:** Top Panel (Student)

**Material:** Acrylic (Medium-high impact)

**Recycled content:** 0.00 %

**Weight:** 180 g

**Manufacturing process:** Injection Molded

**Surface Area:** 1.05E+5 mm<sup>2</sup>

**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.

## Comments

## Sustainability Report

Model Name:	Top Panel (Student)	Material:	Acrylic (Medium-high impact)	Weight:	180 g	Manufacturing process:	
BASELINE		Recycled content:	0.00 %	Surface Area:	1.05E+5 mm <sup>2</sup>	Injection Molded	
				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

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: 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 %

### Comments

## Sustainability Report

Model Name: Top Panel (Student)

Material: Acrylic (Medium-high impact)

Weight: 180 g

Manufacturing process:

Surface Area: 1.05E+5 mm<sup>2</sup>

Injection Molded

BASELINE

Recycled content: 0.00 %

Built to last: 1.0 year

Duration of use: 1.0 year

### Environmental Impact Comparison

New Design:

■ Better

■ Worse

Original Design:

■ Baseline

#### Carbon Footprint - Comparison

Total  
PP Copolymer : 0.607 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e  
Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 0.852 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e

#### Total Energy Consumed - Comparison

Total  
PP Copolymer : 14 MJ  
Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 12 MJ

#### Air Acidification - Comparison

Total  
PP Copolymer : 2.6E-3 kg SO<sub>2</sub>e  
Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 2.6E-3 kg SO<sub>2</sub>e

#### Water Eutrophication - Comparison

Total  
PP Copolymer : 2.4E-4 kg PO<sub>4</sub>e  
Acrylic (Medium-high impact) : 4.2E-4 kg PO<sub>4</sub>e

#### Material Financial Impact Comparison



Comments

[Click here for alternative units such as 'Miles Driven in a Car'](#)







## 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 (SO<sub>2</sub>)**, or **moles H<sup>+</sup> 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 (PO<sub>4</sub>)** 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).

[Learn more about Life Cycle Assessment](#) 