## Product Environmental Aspects Declaration

ECO LIDAL UNITED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

EP and IJ printer (PCR-ID:AD-04)

No. AD-14-E449
Date of publication
Nov./7/2014

# RICOH imagine. change.



Environment Contact: RICOH Company, Ltd. Corporate Communication Center email: envinfo@ricoh.co.jp



The photo shows the product with an optional Paper Feed Unit (※) attached. The environmental load of the optional unit is not included in the results.

## **RICOH MP C3003SPG**

1.Printing process: Electrophotographic (EP) Printing

2.Color: Monochrome and Full-color
3.Print Speed: 30 ppm B&W and FC (LTR)

4.Maximum Paper Size: 12" x 18"

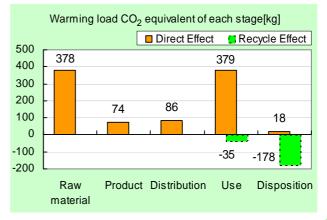
5.Included Units in Assessment: Automatic Reversing

Document Feeder, Automatic Duplex Unit

The warming load of the Use stage is based on the supposition that the product prints 540,000 images for five years.

Consumption and discharge in a	All the stage sum
life cycle	totals
Global Warming (CO <sub>2</sub>	935kg
equivalent)	(722kg)
Acidification (SO <sub>2</sub>	1.52kg
equivalent)	(1.27kg)
Energy resources (crude oil	18.2GJ
equivalent)	(13.5GJ)

\*\*Figures in ( ) indicated environmental impact including recycle effect \*note3



### Notes:

- 1. Original LCA data is available on PEIDS: Product Environmental Information Declaration Sheet, and Product Data Sheet.
- 2. Unified rules and requirements for EcoLeaf LCA, for intended product category, are available as a PCR: Product Category Rule. Visit EcoLeaf website under JEMAI homepage at http://www.ecoleaf-jemai.jp/eng/ for details.
- 3. Recycle Effect illustrates an indirect influence to other products/services.
- 4. Basic Units used for calculations are based on Japan domestic data at this time, due to a lack of base data to establish localized Basic Unit for overseas locations adequately.
- 5. This declaration was produced using Product Category Rule intended for a product model sold in the Japanese market and using the qualitative and quantitative data collected in Japan.

## [Supplemental environmental information]

- Certified regulations: International Energy Star Program, EU RoHS.
- •This product and its main components such as photoreceptor, toner, carrier are produced in our factories certified to ISO14001 management system standard.

PCR review was conducted by: PCR Deliberation Committee, January 01, 2008, Name of reprentative: Youji Uchiyama, University of Tsukuba, Graduate School

Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO14025 □internal ■external Third party verifier: Hiroo Sakazaki \*

Programme operator: Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry, ecoleaf@jemai.or.jp

<sup>\*</sup> In the case of an business entity certified as an Ecoleaf-data-collection system, the names of certification auditors are written.

## Product Environmental Information Data Sheet (PEIDS)



Document control no.	F-02B-03
Product vendor	RICOH COMPANY, LTD.
EcoLeaf registration no.	AD-14-E449

Characterization Factor DB version

v2.1	
v2.1	

PCR name	EP and IJ pri	Product type	RICOH MP C3003SPG				
PCR ID	AD-04	Product weight (kg)	93	Package (kg)	15	Weight total (kg)	108
	Life Cycle Stage	Produ	uction				5

			1.7. 0. 1. 0.		D 1	r.				
			Life Cycle Stage	Unit		uction	Distribution	Use	Disposition	Recycle effect
In/Ou	ut items				Raw material	Product			,	
Fne	rgy Cons	umption		MJ	7.19E+03	1.36E+03	1.18E+03	8.40E+03	2.79E+01	-4.66E+03
				Mcal	1.72E+03	3.25E+02	2.83E+02	2.01E+03	6.66E+00	-1.11E+03
			Coal	kg	5.79E+01	8.94E+00	8.10E-01	2.89E+01	1.07E-01	-4.10E+01
		Energy	Crude oil (for fuel)	kg	6.28E+01	1.02E+01	2.44E+01	7.55E+01	4.10E-01	-2.33E+01
		3,	LNG	kg	1.06E+01	5.55E+00	7.55E-01	2.49E+01	5.87E-02	-1.57E+00
			Uranium content of an ore	kg	8.85E-04	6.04E-04	5.31E-05	1.69E-03	7.27E-06	4.47E-05
			Crude oil (for material)	kg	3.65E+01	0	0	2.84E+01	0	-5.04E+01
			Iron content of an ore	kg	4.52E+01	0	0	3.70E+00	0	-4.81E+01
			Cu content of an ore	kg	1.20E+00	0	0	1.12E-02	0	-1.39E+00
	_		Al content of an ore	kg	9.84E-01	0	0	1.46E-01	0	-1.06E+00
	otion	e s	Ni content of an ore	kg	5.44E-01	0	0	1.14E-01	0	-9.79E-04
	mng muc	Exhaustible resources	Cr content of an ore	kg	7.52E-01	0	0	1.56E-01	0	-1.79E-02
	Sons	xha eso	Mn content of an ore	kg	3.27E-01	0	0	3.80E-02	0	-4.18E-02
	S e e	Material	Pb content of an ore	kg	9.85E-02	0	0	9.10E-04	0	-1.13E-01
	Resource Consumption from the environment	- Indicate	Sn content of an ore	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Res		Zn content of an ore	kg	9.78E-01	0	0	8.94E-03	0	-1.11E+00
			Au content of an ore	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Ag content of an ore	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Silica Sand	kg	5.11E+00	0	0	6.16E-02	0	-2.33E+00
es S			Halite	kg	3.29E+01	0	0	1.62E+00	3.59E-03	-5.87E-01
alys			Limestone	kg	1.02E+01	0	0	9.68E-01	2.71E-01	-8.66E+00
an			Natural soda ash	kg	2.12E-01	0	0	1.86E-03	0	-1.87E-01
otor)		Renewable	Wood	kg	2.30E+01	0	0	2.29E+01	0	0.00E+00
Inventory analyses		resources	Water	kg	1.86E+04	7.40E+03	5.95E+02	3.23E+04	9.19E+01	-2.08E+03
_			CO <sub>2</sub>	kg	3.68E+02	7.25E+01	8.25E+01	3.65E+02	1.80E+01	-2.06E+02
			SO <sub>x</sub>	kg	2.64E-01	5.30E-02	4.70E-02	2.19E-01	9.90E-03	-1.08E-01
			NO <sub>x</sub>	kg	4.67E-01	4.66E-02	2.94E-01	4.88E-01	3.05E-02	-2.01E-01
			N <sub>2</sub> O	kg	3.39E-02	4.43E-03	1.39E-02	5.41E-02	3.72E-05	-2.65E-02
		to Atmosphere	CH <sub>4</sub>	kg	2.34E-03	1.62E-03	1.42E-04	4.51E-03	1.94E-05	1.41E-04
			СО	kg	5.99E-02	1.08E-02	6.26E-02	6.92E-02	7.45E-03	1.20E-02
	rge ant		NMVOC	kg	4.58E-03	3.16E-03	2.78E-04	8.83E-03	3.81E-05	2.76E-04
	chai		$C_xH_v$	kg	1.67E-02	7.52E-04	9.80E-03	1.71E-02	2.67E-04	-1.11E-02
	Emission/Discharge to the environment		Dust	kg	5.78E-02	2.28E-03	2.97E-02	4.07E-02	1.73E-03	-3.80E-02
	sion.		BOD	kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
	mis: o the		COD	kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ш=	to Water system	N total	kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
			P total	kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
			SS	kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Unspecified Solid Waste	kg	3.80E+00	0	0	5.41E+00	7.41E+00	-3.31E-01
		to Soil system	Slag	kg	1.87E+01	0	0	1.22E+00	0	-1.58E+01
			Sludge	kg	2.11E+00	0	0	3.14E-01	0	-2.27E+00
			Low level radio-active waste	kg	6.21E-04	4.22E-04	3.71E-05	1.18E-03	5.08E-06	3.13E-05
ant	ource	Exhaustible	Energy resources (crude oil equivalent)	kg	1.20E+02	2.75E+01	2.62E+01	1.38E+02	6.09E-01	-5.11E+01
Impact assessment	by Resource Consumption	resources	Mineral resources (Iron ore equivalent)	kg	8.82E+02	0	0	1.14E+02	0	-4.96E+02
oact as	nission/ narge to the onment	to Atmosphere	Global Warming (CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	kg	3.78E+02	7.37E+01	8.63E+01	3.79E+02	1.80E+01	-2.13E+02
Ē	by Emission Discharge 1 the environmer	to Autiosphere	Acidification (SO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	kg	5.91E-01	8.56E-02	2.53E-01	5.61E-01	3.13E-02	-2.49E-01

## [Notes for readers: EcoLeaf common rules]

- Stage related
   A. "Production" stage is intended for two sub-stages listed below.
   (1) "Raw material" production: consists of mining, transportation and raw material production.
   (2) "Product" production: consists of the parts processing, assembly and installation.
   B. "Distribution" stage is intended for transportation of produced product. Transportation of consumables and maintenance goods (e.g. replacement parts) for use of the product are included into "Use" stage.
- C. "Use" stage is intended for use of the product (active mode, standby mode, etc.) and production, transportation to disposal/recycle of consumables/maintenance goods (e.g. replacement parts).
- D. "Disposition/Recycle" stage is intended for environmental impacts by product disposition/recycle, and deduction by recycling (e.g. impact reduction of raw material production).
- E. "Recycle Effect" illustrates an indirect environmental influences to other products/services by use of reclaimed materials/parts, and/or by supply of used products to other businesses for material reclaim/parts reuse.
- Case 1: Use of reclaimed materials/parts: Sum of increase of environmental impact by collection activities of used materials/parts, and decrease by volume reduction of used materials/parts.

  Case 2: Supply of used products to other businesses for material reclaim/parts reuse: Sum of increase of environmental impact by materials/parts reclaiming process, and decrease by volume reduction of new materials/parts production.

- II. Inventory analyses

  A. Data of mineral ore on "Exhaustible resources" are presented in weight of pure ingredients (e.g. Iron, aluminum) in the ore.

  B. Data on energy resources are presented based on origin in calorific value. e.g. Data on uranium ore presents weight of uranium concentrate, which is available for use as an atomic fuel.

  C. Data of discharge to water system are in actual figure (not calculated using unit function in inventory analyses).

- III Impact analyses
  Result of the "Impact analyses" is found in converting results of inventory analyses into total amount of a reference material (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub> in case of "Global Warming").
  A. Impact "by resource consumption" represents magnitude of impacts to resource depletion.
  B. Impact "by emission/discharge to environment" represents magnitude of impacts to Atmosphere, Water and Soil system.

- V Data entry format

  A. Exponential notation, after the decimal point to two, should be used.

  B. Indicate "O" instead exponential notation, if the result of calculation or estimation is considered as "zero" or negligible in comparison to related results.

  C. Indicate "-- If calculation nor estimation can not be done, in order to differentiate to indicate "zero".

  (BGD for material production are for production from mineral ore. Those data do not include reclaiming processes like recovery from scrap.)

This declaration was produced using Product Category Rule intended for a product model sold in the Japanese market and using the qualitative and quantitative data collected in Japan.

## **Product data sheet**

(Input data and parameters for LCA)

Document control no.	F-03-03
Product vendor	RICOH COMPANY, LTD.
EcoLEaf registration no.	AD-14-E449



PCR name	EP and IJ printer ( PCR-ID : AD-04 )	Product type	RICOH MP C3003SPG				
LCA/LCIA in units of:	1 product	Product weight (kg)	93	Package (kg)	15	Weight total (kg)	108

1. Product information (per unit): parts etc. by material and by process/assembly method

	Bro	eakdown of pi	rimary materials		Math breakdown of parts, which	h need to apply	Processing / Assembly Base U	nits (Parts B, C)
	Material name	Weight (kg)	Material name	Weight (kg)	Process name	Weight (kg)	Process name	Weight (kg)
	SUS	3.44E+00	PCB	1.34E+00	Press molding: Iron (kg)	4.44E+01	Parts assembly (kg)	9.43E+01
	Alminum	9.30E-01	Steel	4.21E+01	Press molding: Nonferrous metal (kg)	4.50E+00		
Product	Glass	2.26E+00	Wood	1.13E-01	Injection molding (kg)	4.17E+01		
2	Rubber	3.70E-01			Glass molding (kg)	2.62E+00		
_	Other metals	3.57E+00						
	Paper	1.06E+01						
	Thermoplastic	3.96E+01						
	Thermosetting	3.69E+00						
	Subtotal	6.44E+01	Subtotal	4.36E+01				
		Total		1.08E+02	Subtotal	9.33E+01	Subtotal	9.43E+01

Note

2. Production site information (per unit): Consumption and discharge/emission for production/processing/assembly within the site.

SOx and NOx should be indicated in  $SO_2$ ,  $NO_2$  equivalent.

Ξ	Classification	Energy	Material	Energy	Material	Energy		
Consumption	Distribution	Electricity (kWh)	Clean water (kg)	Furnace LNG (kg)	Industrial water (kg)	Furnace urban gas (13A) (m <sup>3</sup> )		
SE S	Quantity	3.75E+01	1.18E+02	3.14E-01	4.96E+02	9.64E-01		
၁	Note							
	Classification	Water system						
Emission/ Discharge	Distribution	Sewage processing (kg)						
iii Si	Quantity	6.14E+02						
	Note							

Note

3. Distribution stage information (per unit): means, distance, loading ratio, consumptions and emissions/discharges.

	Means of transportation	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)	Freight by ship (kg·km)	Freight by ship (kg·km)	Freight by ship (kg·km)	Freight by ship (kg·km)			
	Conditions	Mass(kg)	Distance (km)	Loading Ratio(%w)	Load(kg·km)	Mass(kg)	Distance (km)	Loading Ratio(%w)	Load(kg·km)
5	Quantity	1.08E+02	2.53E+01	4.51E+01	6.05E+03	1.08E+02	1.20E+04	1.00E+02	1.29E+06
i	Note								
Distribution	Means of transportation	Freight by rail (kg·km)	Freight by rail (kg·km)	Freight by rail (kg·km)	Freight by rail (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)			
	Conditions	Mass(kg)	Distance (km)	Loading Ratio(%w)	Load(kg·km)	Mass(kg)	Distance (km)	Loading Ratio(%w)	Load(kg·km)
	Quantity	1.08E+02	4.99E+03	1.00E+02	5.39E+05	1.08E+02	6.00E+02	4.51E+01	1.44E+05
	Note								

Note

4. Use stage (per unit): use condition (mode, term) including active mode, standby mode and maintenance.

4.1 Product and accessories subject to this analysis

	Classification	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption
	Distribution	Stainless steel plate (kg)	Aluminum plate (kg)	Glass (kg)	Styrene- butadiene rubber (SBR) (kg)	Copper plate (kg)	Tin (kg)	Corrugated cardboard (kg)	ABS (kg)
	Quantity	7.21E-01	1.38E-01	2.21E-02	1.66E-02	3.71E-02	8.94E-05	1.08E+01	4.62E-02
	Note								
	Classification	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption
	Distribution	PA66 (Polyamide 66) (kg)	PBT (kg)	Polycarbonate (kg)	Polycarbonate- ABS (70/30) (kg)	Low density polyethylene (kg)	PET (kg)	POM (polyacetal) (kg)	Polypropylene (kg)
	Quantity	7.78E-03	4.95E-03	6.58E-02	1.23E+00	2.39E-03	2.46E+01	5.67E-02	3.57E-02
	Note								
	Classification	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption
	Distribution	Polystyrene (kg)	PVC (kg)	Epoxy resin (EP) (kg)	Expandable hard polyurethane (Hard) (kg)	Expandable soft polyurethane (for automobile) (kg)	Unsaturated polyester (UP) (kg)	Assembled circuit board (kg)	Electroplated steel Plate (kg)
ct	Quantity	1.08E+01	8.13E-04	2.03E-02	6.21E-04	1.28E-01	2.96E-02	1.64E-04	1.36E+00
oduct	Note						•		

Pr	Classification	Consumption	Condition	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Condition	Consumption
	Distribution	Cold-Rolled steel plate (kg)	Diesel truck: 10 ton (kg·km)	Press molding: Iron (kg)	Press molding: Nonferrous metal (kg)	Injection molding (kg)	Glass molding (kg)	Freight by ship (kg·km)	Parts assembly (kg)
	Quantity	1.99E+00	6.52E+03	4.06E+00	1.75E-01	1.31E+01	3.87E-02	3.12E+05	1.74E+01
	Note								
	Classification	Energy	Energy	Energy	Consumption	Consumption	Condition	Condition	Condition
	Distribution	Electricity (kWh)	Furnace LNG (kg)	Furnace urban gas (13A) (m <sup>3</sup> )	Electricity (kWh)	Gasoline (kg)	Freight by rail (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)
	Quantity	9.99E+01	4.79E+00	4.58E+00	2.79E+02	1.47E+00	1.72E+05	3.34E+04	7.10E+02
	Note								
	Classification	Condition	Condition	Condition					
	Distribution	Freight by ship (kg·km)	Freight by rail (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)					
	Quantity	2.08E+05	8.68E+04	1.68E+04					
	Note	•		•					

Note

### 4.2 Disposition/Recycle information on consumables and replacement parts

Consumables	Classification	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process
	Distribution	Diesel truck: 4 ton (kg·km)	Landfill: Industrial waste (kg)	Incineration to landfill (as ash) (kg)	Shredding (kg)	Sorting: Iron (by magnetic force) (kg)	Sorting: Nonferrous metal (by eddy current with wind force) (kg)	Sorting: Plastics (by relative density difference in water) (kg)	Recycle: to Glass (kg)
	Quantity	1.04E+03	3.26E+00	1.08E+01	1.98E+01	1.98E+01	1.59E+01	1.57E+01	2.21E-02
	Note								
	Classification	Process	Process	Process	Process	Deduction	Deduction	Deduction	Deduction
	Distribution	Recycle: to cold-rolled steel (kg)	Recycle: to Aluminum plate (kg)	Recycle: to copper plate (kg)	Recycle: to Thermoplastic pellet (kg)	Glass (kg)	Cold-Rolled steel plate (kg)	Aluminum plate (kg)	Copper plate (kg)
	Quantity	3.90E+00	1.33E-01	3.57E-02	1.24E+01	1.99E-02	3.90E+00	1.33E-01	3.57E-02
	Note								
	Classification	Deduction	Process						
	Distribution	Polystyrene (kg)	Diesel truck: 10 ton (kg·km)						
	Quantity	1.24E+01	1.58E+04						
	Note								

Note

## $\underline{\textbf{5. Disposition/Recycle stage information (per product): process method and scenarios}\\$

Scenario	Classification	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Deduction	Process	Process
	Distribution	Landfill: Industrial waste (kg)	Shredding (kg)	Incineration: Industrial waste (kg)	Incineration to landfill (as ash) (kg)	Diesel truck: 10 ton (kg·km)	High density polyethylene (kg)	Sorting: Iron (by magnetic force) (kg)	Sorting: Nonferrous metal (by eddy current with wind force) (kg)
	Quantity	5.83E+00	9.64E+01	2.19E+00	1.02E+01	8.53E+04	1.01E+00	9.10E+01	4.84E+01
	Note								
	Classification	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Deduction	Deduction
	Distribution	Sorting: Plastics (by relative density difference in water) (kg)	Recycle: to Glass (kg)	Recycle: to cold-rolled steel (kg)	Recycle: to Aluminum plate (kg)	Recycle: to copper plate (kg)	Recycle: to Thermoplastic pellet (kg)	Glass (kg)	Cold-Rolled steel plate (kg)
	Quantity	4.43E+01	2.26E+00	4.25E+01	8.68E-01	4.56E+00	3.82E+01	2.21E+00	4.25E+01
	Note								
	Classification	Deduction	Deduction	Deduction					
	Distribution	Aluminum plate (kg)	Copper plate (kg)	Polystyrene (kg)					
	Quantity	8.68E-01	4.56E+00	3.72E+01					
	Note								

Note

## 6. Others

This declaration was produced using Product Category Rule intended for a product model sold in the Japanese market and using the qualitative and quantitative data collected in Japan.