

# Product Environmental Aspects Declaration



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

No. AD-16-E784

Date of publication  
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## MP 305SPF

【 Part # 417434 】

1. **Printing Process** : Electrophotographic (EP) Printing
2. **Color** : Monochrome
3. **Print Speed** : 30 prints/minute (Letter)
4. **Maximum Paper Size** : 8.5" x 11"
5. **Included Units in Assessment** : Automatic Reversing Document Feeder, Automatic Duplexing Unit

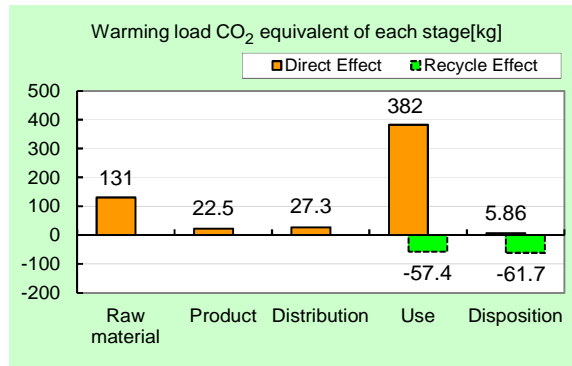


Environment Contact:  
RICOH Company, Ltd.  
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The warming load of the Use stage is based on the supposition that the product prints 540,000 images for five years.  
The environmental impact derived from paper itself is not included as prescribed in the PCR.

Consumption and discharge in a life cycle	All the stage sum totals
Global Warming (CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	568kg (449kg)
Acidification (SO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	0.915kg (0.746kg)
Energy resources (crude oil equivalent)	11.4GJ (8.72GJ)

※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, and 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 representative: Youji Uchiyama, University of Tsukuba, Graduate School  
Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO14025  internal  external  
Third party verifier: Shozo Nakamuta \*

Programme operator: Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry, [ecoleaf@jemai.or.jp](mailto:ecoleaf@jemai.or.jp)

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

The EcoLeaf is an environmental labeling program that belongs to the ISO-Type III category.

# Product Environmental Information Data Sheet (PEIDS)



Document control no.	F-02Bs-02
Product vendor	RICOH COMPANY, LTD.
EcoLeaf registration no.	AD-16-E784

Unit Function DB version	v2.1
Characterization Factor DB version	v2.1

PCR name	EP and IJ printer		Product type	MP C305SPF [ Part # 417434 ]			
PCR-ID	AD-04	Product weight (kg)	32.0	Package (kg)	5.7	Weight total (kg)	37.7

In/Out items	Life Cycle Stage	Unit	Production		Distribution	Use	Disposition	Recycle Effect			
			Raw material	Product							
<b>Energy Consumption</b>											
		MJ	2.54E+03	4.05E+02	3.76E+02	8.09E+03	6.32E+00	-2.70E+03			
		Mcal	6.06E+02	9.67E+01	8.97E+01	1.93E+03	1.51E+00	-6.44E+02			
Inventory analyses	Impact by Resource Consumption	Energy resources	Coal	kg	1.85E+01	2.74E+00	2.83E-01	3.72E+01	3.45E-02	-2.03E+01	
			Crude oil (for fuel)	kg	2.28E+01	3.46E+00	7.69E+00	7.62E+01	7.44E-02	-1.44E+01	
			LNG	kg	4.03E+00	1.38E+00	2.51E-01	1.68E+01	1.80E-02	-1.28E+00	
			Uranium content of an ore	kg	3.34E-04	1.85E-04	1.85E-05	1.76E-03	2.33E-06	1.92E-05	
			Crude oil (for material)	kg	1.29E+01	0	0	2.42E+01	0	-2.99E+01	
		Exhaustible resources	Mineral resources	Iron content of an ore	kg	1.50E+01	0	0	9.89E+00	0	-2.23E+01
				Cu content of an ore	kg	4.46E-01	0	0	2.06E-02	0	-5.04E-01
				Al content of an ore	kg	2.48E-01	0	0	8.92E-01	0	-1.09E+00
				Ni content of an ore	kg	8.16E-02	0	0	2.11E-01	0	-4.53E-04
				Cr content of an ore	kg	1.16E-01	0	0	2.89E-01	0	-8.26E-03
	Mn content of an ore			kg	9.28E-02	0	0	8.64E-02	0	-1.93E-02	
	Pb content of an ore			kg	3.86E-02	0	0	2.42E-03	0	-4.10E-02	
	Sn content of an ore			kg	2.00E-03	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0	
	Zn content of an ore			kg	3.95E-01	0	0	2.87E-02	0	-4.03E-01	
	Au content of an ore			kg	4.98E-05	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0	
	Renewable resources	Water	Ag content of an ore	kg	6.06E-04	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0	
			Silica Sand	kg	1.25E+00	0	0	1.23E-01	0	-1.10E+00	
			Halite	kg	1.16E+01	1.44E-03	0	6.29E+00	7.07E-04	-3.49E-01	
			Limestone	kg	3.38E+00	0	0	2.06E+00	6.23E-02	-4.02E+00	
			Natural soda ash	kg	1.09E-01	0	0	3.37E-04	0	-9.37E-02	
Wood			kg	8.85E+00	0	0	1.41E+01	0	0		
Water			kg	7.02E+03	2.33E+03	2.07E+02	3.02E+04	2.96E+01	-2.11E+03		
Impact by Emission/Discharge to the environment			to Atmosphere	CO <sub>2</sub>	kg	1.27E+02	2.24E+01	2.62E+01	3.75E+02	5.86E+00	-1.15E+02
				SO <sub>x</sub>	kg	7.74E-02	1.63E-02	1.52E-02	2.56E-01	3.09E-03	-7.77E-02
				NO <sub>x</sub>	kg	1.58E-01	1.56E-02	9.71E-02	5.03E-01	7.16E-03	-1.31E-01
	N <sub>2</sub> O	kg		1.16E-02	2.62E-04	4.31E-03	2.51E-02	7.64E-06	-1.61E-02		
	CH <sub>4</sub>	kg		8.88E-04	4.96E-04	4.95E-05	4.68E-03	6.24E-06	7.21E-05		
	CO	kg		1.77E-02	3.15E-03	2.18E-02	7.82E-02	1.41E-03	4.15E-03		
	NMVOG	kg		1.74E-03	9.71E-04	9.70E-05	9.16E-03	1.22E-05	1.41E-04		
	C <sub>x</sub> H <sub>y</sub>	kg		5.81E-03	5.63E-05	3.15E-03	1.25E-02	3.27E-05	-6.60E-03		
	Dust	kg		1.87E-02	7.00E-04	9.68E-03	4.30E-02	4.04E-04	-2.26E-02		
	to Water system	to Water domain		BOD	kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
COD			kg	-	-	-	-	-	-		
N total			kg	-	-	-	-	-	-		
P total			kg	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SS			kg	-	-	-	-	-	-		
to Soil system			Unspecified Solid Waste	Unspecified Solid Waste	kg	1.38E+00	8.27E-03	0	8.04E+00	2.49E+00	-3.27E-01
				Slag	kg	5.81E+00	0	0	3.20E+00	0	-7.19E+00
				Sludge	kg	5.32E-01	0	0	1.91E+00	0	-2.33E+00
				Low level radio-active waste	kg	2.34E-04	1.30E-04	1.29E-05	1.23E-03	1.63E-06	1.35E-05
Impact assessment			by Resource Consumption	Exhaustible resources (crude oil equivalent)	kg	4.22E+01	8.40E+00	8.32E+00	1.35E+02	1.37E-01	-2.88E+01
	Mineral resources (Iron ore equivalent)	kg		4.04E+02	0	0	2.02E+02	0	-1.93E+02		
	by Emission/Discharge to environment	to Atmosphere	Global Warming (CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	kg	1.31E+02	2.25E+01	2.73E+01	3.82E+02	5.86E+00	-1.19E+02	
			Acidification (SO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	kg	1.88E-01	2.72E-02	8.31E-02	6.09E-01	8.10E-03	-1.69E-01	

[Notes for readers: EcoLeaf common rules]

I. 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.

IV. Data entry format

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

B. Indicate "0" 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.)

[Notes for readers: Target product specific]

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-03s-02
Product vendor	RICOH COMPANY, LTD.
EcoLEaf registration no.	AD-16-E784

PCR name	EP and IJ printer ( PCR-ID : AD-04 )	Product type	MP 305SPF [ Part # 417434 ]				
LCA/LCIA in units of:	1 product	Product weight (kg)	32.0	Package (kg)	5.7	Weight total (kg)	37.7

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

Product	Breakdown of primary materials				Math breakdown of parts, which need to apply Processing / Assembly Base Units (Parts B, C)			
	Material name	Weight (kg)	Material name	Weight (kg)	Process name	Weight (kg)	Process name	Weight (kg)
	Stainless steel	5.15E-01	Thermosetting resin	3.94E-01	Press molding: Iron (kg)	1.45E+01	Parts assembly (kg)	3.26E+01
Aluminum	2.35E-01	Electronic circuit board	3.55E-01	Press molding: Nonferrous metal (kg)	1.59E+00			
Glass	1.19E+00	Wood	1.08E-03	Injection molding (kg)	1.50E+01			
Other metals	1.35E+00			Glass molding (kg)	1.48E+00			
Ordinary steel	1.43E+01							
Paper	4.16E+00							
Rubber	2.89E-01							
Thermoplastic resin	1.48E+01							
Subtotal	3.69E+01	Subtotal	7.50E-01					
Total			3.77E+01	Subtotal	3.26E+01	Subtotal	3.26E+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<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.

Consumption	Classification	Energy	Energy	Energy	Material	Energy	Material		
	Distribution	Electricity (kWh)	Steam (kg)	Kerosene as fuel (kg)	Clean water (kg)	Furnace LNG (kg)	Industrial water (kg)		
	Quantity	6.70E+00	2.81E+00	1.23E-01	5.15E+01	2.30E-03	1.97E+02		
	Note								
Emission/Discharge	Classification	Water system							
	Distribution	Sewage processing (kg)							
	Quantity	2.48E+02							
	Note								

Note

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

Distribution	Means of transportation	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)	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)
	Quantity	3.77E+01	3.00E+01	4.50E+01	2.51E+03	3.77E+01	1.06E+04	1.00E+02	3.99E+05
	Note								
	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)	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 20 ton (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	3.77E+01	4.99E+03	1.00E+02	1.88E+05	3.77E+01	6.00E+02	4.50E+01	5.03E+04
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

Product	Classification	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption
	Distribution	Stainless steel plate (kg)	Aluminum plate (kg)	Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) (kg)	Copper plate (kg)	Zinc (kg)	Corrugated cardboard (kg)	PA66 (Polyamide 66) (kg)	Polycarbonate (kg)
	Quantity	1.33E+00	8.43E-01	1.06E+00	6.20E-02	1.02E-02	6.61E+00	1.15E-01	2.15E-01
	Note								
	Classification	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption
	Distribution	Polycarbonate-ABS (70/30) (kg)	High density polyethylene (kg)	Low density polyethylene (kg)	PET (kg)	POM (polyacetal) (kg)	Polypropylene (kg)	Polystyrene (kg)	Epoxy resin (EP) (kg)
	Quantity	5.90E+00	9.80E-01	2.46E-01	1.62E+01	2.77E-01	6.90E-02	5.70E+00	2.62E-02
	Note								
	Classification	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption
	Distribution	Expandable hard polyurethane (Hard) (kg)	Expandable soft polyurethane (for automobile) (kg)	Assembled circuit board (kg)	Electroplated steel Plate (kg)	Cold-Rolled steel plate (kg)	Press molding: Iron (kg)	Press molding: Nonferrous metal (kg)	Injection molding (kg)
Quantity	1.01E-02	2.86E-02	1.36E-02	1.26E-01	8.99E+00	7.93E+00	9.15E-01	1.62E+01	
Note									

Product	Classification	Condition	Consumption	Consumption	Energy	Energy	Energy	Condition	Material
	Distribution	Diesel truck: 10 ton (kg·km)	Glass molding (kg)	Parts assembly (kg)	Electricity (kWh)	Kerosene as fuel (kg)	Furnace LNG (kg)	Freight by ship (kg·km)	Industrial water (kg)
	Quantity	1.72E+04	1.06E+00	2.61E+01	7.75E+01	9.86E-01	1.36E-01	1.82E+05	4.13E+01
	Note								
	Classification	Water system	Consumption	Consumption	Condition	Condition	Condition	Condition	Condition
	Distribution	Sewage processing (kg)	Electricity (kWh)	Gasoline as fuel (kg)	Freight by rail (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 10 ton (kg·km)	Freight by ship (kg·km)	Freight by rail (kg·km)
	Quantity	4.13E+01	2.99E+02	6.60E+00	1.01E+05	1.95E+04	2.15E+03	2.27E+04	1.26E+04
	Note								
	Classification	Condition	Condition	Condition	Condition	Condition			
	Distribution	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)	Freight by ship (kg·km)	Freight by rail (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 20 ton (kg·km)			
	Quantity	2.44E+03	1.27E+03	2.77E+05	1.30E+05	2.53E+04			
	Note								

Note

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

Consumables	Classification	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process
	Distribution	Landfill: Industrial waste (kg)	Incineration to landfill (as ash) (kg)	Diesel truck: 4 ton (kg·km)	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 cold-rolled steel (kg)
	Quantity	6.00E+00	6.61E+00	6.40E+02	3.00E+01	3.00E+01	2.24E+01	2.15E+01	7.62E+00
	Note								
	Classification	Process	Process	Process	Deduction	Deduction	Deduction	Deduction	Process
	Distribution	Recycle: to Aluminum plate (kg)	Recycle: to copper plate (kg)	Recycle: to Thermoplastic pellet (kg)	Cold-Rolled steel plate (kg)	Aluminum plate (kg)	Copper plate (kg)	Polystyrene (kg)	Diesel truck: 10 ton (kg·km)
Quantity	8.09E-01	8.20E-02	1.55E+01	7.62E+00	8.09E-01	8.20E-02	1.55E+01	2.40E+04	
Note									

Note

#### 5. Disposition/Recycle stage information (per product): process method and scenarios

Scenario	Classification	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Deduction	Process
	Distribution	Landfill: Industrial waste (kg)	Shredding (kg)	Incineration: Industrial waste (kg)	Incineration to landfill (as ash) (kg)	Diesel truck: 10 ton (kg·km)	Diesel truck: 4 ton (kg·km)	High density polyethylene (kg)	Sorting: Iron (by magnetic force) (kg)
	Quantity	1.85E+00	3.33E+01	1.57E-01	4.10E+00	2.67E+04	3.97E+02	7.52E-01	3.13E+01
	Note								
	Classification	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Deduction
	Distribution	Sorting: Nonferrous metal (by eddy current with wind force) (kg)	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)
	Quantity	1.74E+01	1.59E+01	1.14E+00	1.39E+01	2.19E-01	1.59E+00	1.45E+01	1.12E+00
	Note								
	Classification	Deduction	Deduction	Deduction	Deduction				
	Distribution	Cold-Rolled steel plate (kg)	Aluminum plate (kg)	Copper plate (kg)	Polystyrene (kg)				
	Quantity	1.39E+01	2.19E-01	1.59E+00	1.38E+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.