



► Environmental impacts calculated over the product's whole life cycle*

Non-renewable energy consumption	Amount of non-renewable energy resources consumed over the product's whole life cycle (oil, natural gas, coke, uranium...)
Depletion of abiotic resources	Is defined as the decreasing availability of natural, non-living and non renewable resources.
Global Warming Potential	Index used to measure greenhouse gas emissions in the air and their contribution to global warming within the next 100 years
Acidification potential	Index used to measure the acidification of the atmosphere and watercourses caused by the release of hydrogen ions in acid rains. Forest decline is attributed to acidification.
Eutrophication Potential	Index used to measure the nutrient enrichment, which in turn may result in algal blooms, caused by the release of nitrates and phosphates into the atmosphere and watercourses. These algae are responsible of oxygen depletion in aquatic environment and therefore cause faun asphyxia.
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	Index used to measure the formation of ozone which is harmful in the lower atmosphere.

DUKA TROLLEY

Choose **plastic** over metal for your trolley !*



100% RECYCLED

100% RECYCLABLE



► ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

3 DUKA TROLLEYS = 1 METAL TROLLEY

www.plastimark.com

DUKA ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

To produce 73 trolleys, choosing plastic will save 3,6 tonnes of oil equivalent, which is the energy consumption of a European citizen over a year.

MANUFACTURING

- 48% of CO₂ emissions

- 40% of energy consumptions

TRANSPORT

- 52% of CO₂ emissions

- 52% and energy consumptions

RAW MATERIALS
100% RECYCLED



USE

END OF LIFE
100% RECYCLABLE



*Comparative study with a metal trolley carried out with a life cycle assessment tool. Results of the study are submitted as part of a type II environmental declaration according to the ISO 14021 standard.