

# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 15804+A2 & ISO 14025 / ISO 21930

## Led Son-T Premium

MAS LED SON-T UE M 8KLM 42.8W 727 E40

Signify N.V



## GENERAL INFORMATION

### MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer	Signify N.V
Address	High Tech Campus 48, 5656 AE Eindhoven, The Netherlands
Contact details	sustainability@signify.com
Website	<a href="https://www.signify.com/global">https://www.signify.com/global</a>

### EPD STANDARDS, SCOPE AND VERIFICATION

Program operator	EPD Hub, hub@epdhub.com
Reference standard	EN 15804+A2:2019 and ISO 14025
PCR	EPD Hub Core PCR version 1.0, 1 Feb 2022
Sector	Lighting
Category of EPD	Pre-verified EPD
Scope of the EPD	Cradle to gate with options, A4-B7, and modules C1-C4, D
EPD author	Sustainability Signify
EPD verification	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal certification <input type="checkbox"/> External verification

The manufacturer has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. EPDs within the same product category but from different programs may not be comparable. EPDs of lighting products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804 and if they are not compared in a lighting context.

### PRODUCT

Product name	Led Son-T Premium
Additional labels	MAS LED SON-T UE M 8KLM 42.8W 727 E40
Product reference	929003677502
Place of production	China
Period for data	2022
Averaging in EPD	No averaging
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3	%

### ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SUMMARY

Declared unit	1 unit
Declared unit mass	0.196 kg
GWP-fossil, A1-A3 (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2.33E0
GWP-total, A1-A3 (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2.28E0
Secondary material, inputs (%)	5.33
Secondary material, outputs (%)	48.0
Total energy use, A1-A3 (kWh)	9.36
Total water use, A1-A3 (m <sup>3</sup> e)	-2.81E-2

## PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

### ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER

Signify is the world leader in lighting for professionals, consumers and lighting for the Internet of Things. Our energy efficient lighting products, systems and services enable our customers to enjoy a superior quality of light, and make people's lives safer and more comfortable, businesses more productive and cities more liveable.

For more information, please visit: <https://www.signify.com/global>

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Philips MASTER - LED HID SON-T lamps are an easy LED solution with a short payback period to replace High-Intensity Discharge (HID) and High-Pressure Sodium (SON) lamps. MASTER – LED HID SON-T solutions bring the energy efficiency and long lifetime benefits of LED to HID replacement, providing instant savings for a low initial investment. With the right lamp size and light distribution, you can easily retrofit MASTER – LED HID SON-T lamps into existing SON and SON-T systems, enhancing the lighting quality with LED without changing the luminaire's ballast (for IF replacements) or reflector.

For more information, please visit:

[MAS LED SON-T UE M 8Klm 42.8W 727 E40 | 929003677502 | Philips lighting](#)

### PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL MAIN COMPOSITION

Raw material category	Amount, mass- %	Material origin
Metals	25.903	China
Minerals	63.632	China
Fossil materials	10.464	China
Bio-based materials	0	Not applicable

### BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT

Product's biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Biogenic carbon content in product, kg C	0
Biogenic carbon content in packaging, kg C	0.0143

### FUNCTIONAL UNIT AND SERVICE LIFE

Declared unit	1 Unit
Mass per declared unit	0.196 kg
Functional unit	8000 lumens over 50000 hours
Reference service life	50000

### SUBSTANCES, REACH - VERY HIGH CONCERN

The product does not contain any REACH SVHC substances in amounts greater than 0,1 % (1000 ppm).

## PRODUCT LIFE-CYCLE

### SYSTEM BOUNDARY

This EPD covers the life-cycle modules listed in the following table.

Product stage			Assembly stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Beyond the system boundaries		
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D		
x	x	x	x	x	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	x	MNR	MNR	x	x	x	x		
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstr./demol.	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse	Recovery	Recycling

Modules not declared = MND. Modules not relevant = MNR.

### MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING (A1-A3)

The environmental impacts considered for the product stage cover the manufacturing of raw materials used in the production as well as packaging materials and other ancillary materials. Also, electricity, and waste formed in the production processes at Signify's manufacturing facilities are included in this stage.

The product is made of metals, plastics, and electronic components. All components are transported to Signify's production facility, where the main manufacturing processes primarily are associated with assembly. The finished product is packaged with polyethylene, cardboard, and/or paper as packaging material before being sent to customers.

### TRANSPORT AND INSTALLATION (A4-A5)

Transportation distance is defined according to the PCR. The average distance of transportation from suppliers in Europe to manufacturing sites in Europe and from suppliers in Asia to manufacturing sites in Asia was assumed to be 2000 km by lorry. In the case of intercontinental

transportation, a conservative average distance of 20000 km by a container ship (sea) was assumed. The same applies to distances from manufacturing sites to customers. Environmental impacts from installation include waste packaging materials (A5). The impacts of energy consumption and the used ancillary materials during installation are considered negligible.

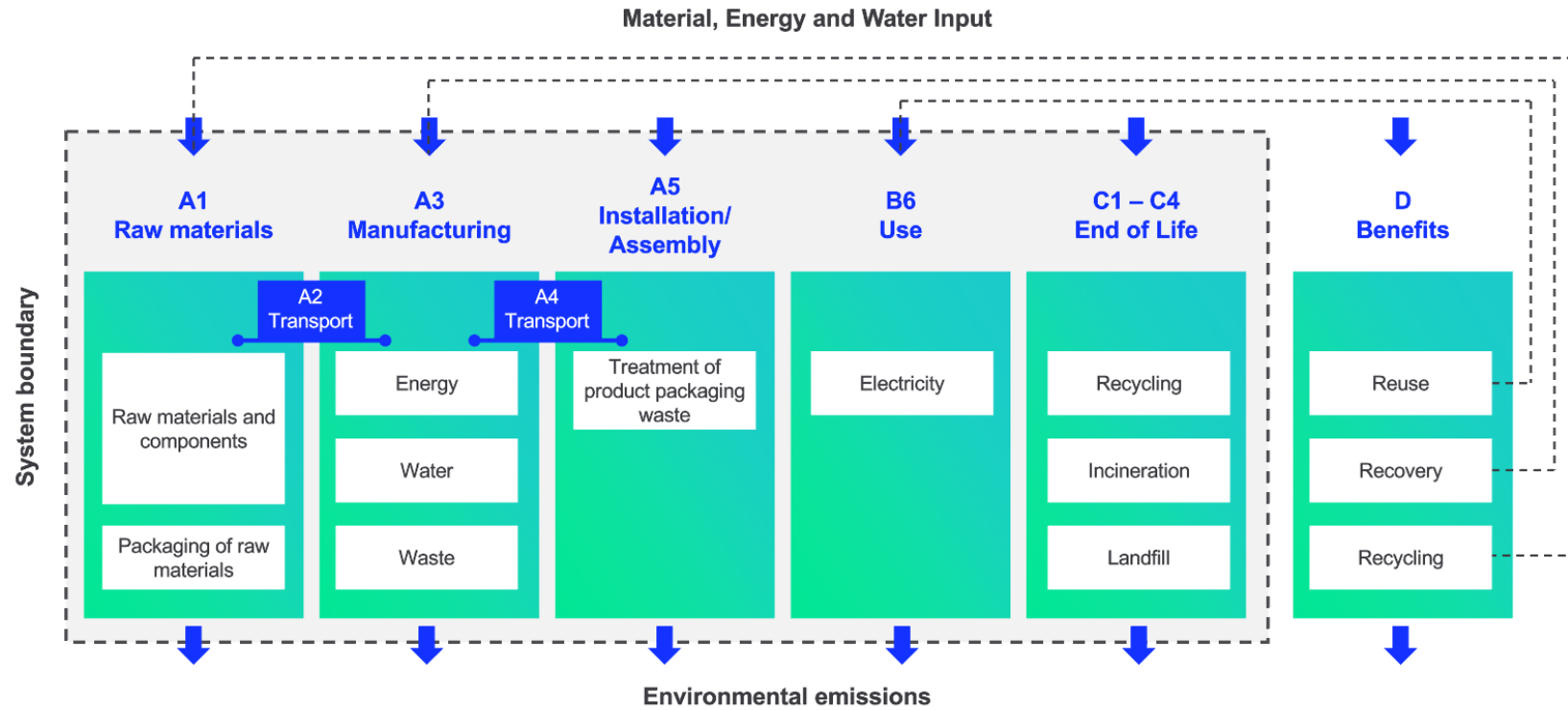
### PRODUCT USE AND MAINTENANCE (B1-B7)

During the use phase, the product consumes electricity from Europe's electricity grid mix (B6). Impacts due to electricity production include direct emissions to air, transformation, and transmission losses. The non-functional parts that are replaced are disposed and sent to waste treatment in the same module. Air, soil, and water impacts during the use phase have not been studied.

### PRODUCT END OF LIFE (C1-C4, D)

Consumption of energy and natural resources in demolition process is assumed to be negligible. It is assumed that the waste is collected separately and transported to the waste treatment centre. Transportation distance to treatment is assumed as 150 km and the transportation method is assumed to be lorry (C2). According to EN 50693:2019, the sequence of treatment operations occurring to the product shall include de-pollution, fractions separation and preparation (dismantling, crushing, shredding, sorting), recycling, other material recovery, energy recovery and disposal. In this study, the default values from table G.4 of EN 50693 is used for treating materials in different waste treatment methods. Due to the material and energy recovery potential of parts in the lighting system, the end-of-life product is converted into recycled raw materials, while the energy recovered from incineration displaces electricity and heat production (D). The benefits and loads of incineration and recycling are included in Module D.

# MANUFACTURING PROCESS



## LIFE LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT

### CUT-OFF CRITERIA

The study does not exclude any modules or processes which are stated mandatory in the reference standard and the applied PCR. The study does not exclude any hazardous materials or substances. The study includes all major raw material and energy consumption. All inputs and outputs of the unit processes, for which data is available for, are included in the calculation. There is no neglected unit process more than 1% of total mass or energy flows. The module specific total neglected input and output flows also do not exceed 5% of energy usage or mass.

### ALLOCATION, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Allocation is required if some material, energy, and waste data cannot be measured separately for the product under investigation. All allocations are done as per the reference standards and the applied PCR. In this study, ancillary materials, energy & water consumption, material loss and waste generation at the manufacturing site are attributed to the bill of materials of the products, therefore, they are allocated by partitioning the quantities on the base of the total production in kg throughout the year. Thus, allocation has been done in the following ways:

Data type	Allocation
Raw materials	No allocation
Packaging materials	No allocation
Ancillary materials	Allocated by mass or volume
Manufacturing energy and waste	Allocated by mass or volume

This EPD is created with a most conservative scenario in A1-A3 in terms of material composition.

### AVERAGES AND VARIABILITY

Type of average	No averaging
Averaging method	Not applicable
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3	Not applicable

This EPD is product and factory specific and does not contain average calculations. It is created with a most conservative scenario in A1-A3 in terms of material composition.

### LCA SOFTWARE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

This EPD has been created using One Click LCA EPD Generator. The LCA and EPD have been prepared according to the reference standards and ISO 14040/14044. EcolInvent 3.8 database was used as the source of environmental data.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DATA

### CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP – total <sup>1)</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	2E0	0E0	2.8E-1	2.28E0	4.39E-2	5.24E-2	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	1.57E3	MND	8.61E-4	2.65E-3	1.9E-2	1.49E-2	-1.34E-1
GWP – fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	2E0	0E0	3.31E-1	2.33E0	4.39E-2	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	1.57E3	MND	8.61E-4	2.65E-3	1.66E-2	1.49E-2	-1.33E-1
GWP – biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	0E0	0E0	-5.24E-2	-5.24E-2	0E0	5.24E-2	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	0E0	MND	0E0	1.97E-8	2.43E-3	2.62E-7	-4.18E-4
GWP – LULUC	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	3.31E-3	0E0	1.41E-3	4.72E-3	3.2E-5	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	3.3E0	MND	8.82E-8	9.77E-7	1.93E-6	5.59E-6	-1.96E-4
Ozone depletion pot.	kg CFC <sub>11</sub> e	3.44E-7	0E0	1.67E-8	3.61E-7	8.7E-9	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	5.3E-5	MND	2.37E-11	6.09E-10	1.52E-10	6E-10	-5.71E-9
Acidification potential	mol H <sup>+</sup> e	2.1E-2	0E0	1.84E-3	2.29E-2	1.43E-3	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	7.98E0	MND	7.06E-7	1.12E-5	1.28E-5	2.74E-5	-8.38E-3
EP-freshwater <sup>2)</sup>	kg Pe	3.47E-4	0E0	6.49E-5	4.12E-4	1.56E-7	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	8.24E-2	MND	1.44E-9	2.17E-8	4.13E-8	1.5E-7	-2.62E-5
EP-marine	kg Ne	3.11E-3	0E0	1.65E-3	4.75E-3	3.51E-4	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	1.35E0	MND	1.12E-6	3.33E-6	3.84E-6	8.79E-6	-3.44E-4
EP-terrestrial	mol Ne	3.83E-2	0E0	4.54E-3	4.29E-2	3.9E-3	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	1.5E1	MND	2.55E-6	3.68E-5	4.16E-5	9.4E-5	-5.02E-3
POCP (“smog”) <sup>3)</sup>	kg NMVOCe	1.18E-2	0E0	1.59E-3	1.34E-2	1.01E-3	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	4.05E0	MND	9.14E-7	1.18E-5	1.1E-5	2.54E-5	-1.46E-3
ADP-minerals & metals <sup>4)</sup>	kg Sbe	5.88E-4	0E0	1.25E-6	5.89E-4	6.06E-8	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	7.35E-3	MND	2.81E-10	6.21E-9	6.92E-8	3.16E-8	-2.44E-4
ADP-fossil resources	MJ	2.58E1	0E0	3.72E0	2.95E1	5.5E-1	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	2.04E4	MND	1.85E-3	3.98E-2	1.58E-2	5.56E-2	-1.53E0
Water use <sup>5)</sup>	m <sup>3</sup> e depr.	7.63E-1	0E0	3.99E-1	1.16E0	1.63E-3	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	4.3E2	MND	1.17E-5	1.78E-4	1.02E-3	2.47E-3	-7.1E-2

1) GWP = Global Warming Potential; 2) EP = Eutrophication potential. Required characterisation method and data are in kg P-eq. Multiply by 3,07 to get PO4e; 3) POCP = Photochemical ozone formation; 4) ADP = Abiotic depletion potential; 5) EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Abiotic depletion and Water use and optional indicators except Particulate matter and Ionizing radiation, human health. The results of these environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

### ADDITIONAL (OPTIONAL) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	Incidence	1.34E-7	0E0	3.16E-8	1.65E-7	1.36E-9	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	6.06E-5	MND	1.33E-11	3.05E-10	1.59E-10	3.73E-10	-1.71E-8
Ionizing radiation <sup>6)</sup>	kBq U235e	2.24E-1	0E0	1.21E-2	2.36E-1	2.53E-3	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	2.29E2	MND	9.16E-6	1.89E-4	8.59E-5	2.63E-4	-1.38E-2
Ecotoxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	3.38E2	0E0	3.19E1	3.7E2	3.49E-1	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	3.1E4	MND	3.96E-3	3.58E-2	8.65E-2	2.66E0	-6.02E1
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	3.27E-9	0E0	3.57E-10	3.63E-9	2.63E-11	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	4.73E-7	MND	6.31E-14	8.79E-13	2.79E-12	3.63E-10	-1.33E-9
Human tox. non-cancer	CTUh	1.08E-7	0E0	9.6E-9	1.18E-7	2.23E-10	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	1.75E-5	MND	1.68E-12	3.54E-11	1.04E-10	9.7E-9	-1.38E-7
SQP <sup>7)</sup>	-	1.37E1	0E0	7.61E0	2.13E1	7.56E-2	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	3.31E3	MND	4.37E-3	4.58E-2	2.27E-2	8.79E-2	-2.83E0

6) EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Ionizing radiation, human health. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator; 7) SQP = Land use related impacts/soil quality.

### USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renew. PER as energy <sup>8)</sup>	MJ	3.24E0	0E0	1.45E0	4.69E0	3.78E-3	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	2.65E3	MND	3.85E-5	4.48E-4	1.52E-3	2.03E-3	-2.35E-1
Renew. PER as material	MJ	0E0	0E0	5.15E-1	5.15E-1	0E0	-5.15E-1	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Total use of renew. PER	MJ	3.24E0	0E0	1.97E0	5.2E0	3.78E-3	-5.15E-1	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	2.65E3	MND	3.85E-5	4.48E-4	1.52E-3	2.03E-3	-2.35E-1
Non-re. PER as energy	MJ	2.54E1	0E0	3.66E0	2.9E1	5.5E-1	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	2.04E4	MND	1.85E-3	3.98E-2	1.58E-2	5.56E-2	-1.52E0
Non-re. PER as material	MJ	3.01E-1	0E0	1.34E-2	3.14E-1	0E0	-1.34E-2	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	-1.5E-1	-1.5E-1	0E0
Total use of non-re. PER	MJ	2.57E1	0E0	3.67E0	2.93E1	5.5E-1	-1.34E-2	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	2.04E4	MND	1.85E-3	3.98E-2	-1.35E-1	-9.47E-2	-1.52E0
Secondary materials	kg	1.05E-2	0E0	4.92E-3	1.54E-2	2.52E-4	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	1.88E0	MND	6.49E-7	1.1E-5	1.33E-5	5.89E-5	1.69E-2
Renew. secondary fuels	MJ	1.52E-3	0E0	2.51E-4	1.77E-3	6.74E-7	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	1.31E-2	MND	2.49E-8	1.11E-7	5.28E-7	6.3E-7	-6.69E-5
Non-ren. secondary fuels	MJ	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Use of net fresh water	m <sup>3</sup>	2.03E-2	0E0	-4.84E-2	-2.81E-2	3.51E-5	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	1.2E1	MND	1.96E-6	5.15E-6	2.85E-5	3.4E-5	-3.65E-3

8) PER = Primary energy resources.



### END OF LIFE – WASTE

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste	kg	2.31E-1	0E0	3.26E-2	2.64E-1	7.51E-4	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	1.32E2	MNR	0E0	5.27E-5	7.59E-5	2.3E-2	-3.17E-2
Non-hazardous waste	kg	5.23E0	0E0	3.92E-1	5.62E0	6.11E-3	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	3.54E3	MNR	7.35E-3	8.67E-4	2.06E-2	7.12E-2	-2.82E0
Radioactive waste	kg	7.29E-5	0E0	5.78E-6	7.87E-5	3.9E-6	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	6.3E-2	MNR	0E0	2.66E-7	5.52E-8	2.23E-9	-4.75E-6

### END OF LIFE – OUTPUT FLOWS

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	0E0	MNR	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Materials for recycling	kg	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	0E0	MNR	0E0	0E0	8.74E-2	0E0	0E0
Materials for energy rec	kg	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	0E0	MNR	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Exported energy	MJ	0E0	0E0	6.34E-2	6.34E-2	0E0	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	0E0	MNR	1.44E-1	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0

### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – EN 15804+A1, CML / ISO 21930

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Pot.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	1.95E0	0E0	3.43E-1	2.29E0	4.36E-2	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	1.54E3	MNR	7.03E-4	2.62E-3	1.65E-2	1.47E-2	-1.3E-1
Ozone depletion Pot.	kg CFC <sub>11</sub> e	2.71E-7	0E0	1.4E-8	2.85E-7	6.89E-9	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	4.43E-5	MNR	1.88E-11	4.83E-10	1.25E-10	4.8E-10	-4.74E-9
Acidification	kg SO <sub>2</sub> e	1.73E-2	0E0	1.47E-3	1.88E-2	1.14E-3	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	6.66E0	MNR	5.38E-7	8.71E-6	9.88E-6	2.06E-5	-7.41E-3
Eutrophication	kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> e	1.29E-2	0E0	1.37E-3	1.43E-2	1.27E-4	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	2.89E0	MNR	4.74E-5	1.98E-6	4.49E-6	1.76E-4	-1.54E-3
POCP (“smog”)	kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> e	1.7E-3	0E0	1.16E-4	1.82E-3	2.93E-5	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	2.67E-1	MNR	1.29E-7	3.4E-7	3.57E-7	9.92E-7	-2.86E-4
ADP-elements	kg Sbe	5.87E-4	0E0	1.19E-6	5.88E-4	5.95E-8	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	7.34E-3	MNR	2.72E-10	6.01E-9	6.88E-8	2.08E-8	-2.44E-4
ADP-fossil	MJ	2.58E1	0E0	3.72E0	2.95E1	5.5E-1	0E0	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	2.04E4	MNR	1.85E-3	3.98E-2	1.58E-2	5.56E-2	-1.52E0

## APPENDIX (PEP ECOPASSPORT ALIGNED)

This section represents the scaling method for the **B6 module**, following the PEP EcoPassport PSR for luminaries (PSR-0014-ed2.0-EN-2023 07 13). The GWP results were scaled from the product Functional Unit to the PEP EcoPassport Functional Unit, based on the lumen output ( $O_{lum}$ ) and reference service life ( $RSL$ ) of the product.

To calculate the Scaled Impact ( $SI_{pep}$ ), we have followed the below methods:

1. Calculate the GWP scaling factor ( $GSF$ ), which is the ratio of the the PEP EcoPassport Functional Unit ( $FU_{pep}$ ) and product Functional Unit ( $FU_p$ ).

$$GSF = \frac{FU_{pep}}{FU_p} = \frac{1,000}{O_{lum}} * \frac{35,000}{RSL}$$

2. Calculate the Total Scaling factor by multiplying the GSF by the control scaling factor ( $CSF$ ), where the CSF is determined according the relevant light management functions (e.g. if the luminaire has a presence detection system), as presented in Table A1.

$$TSF = GSF * CSF$$

**Table A1: Light management function (PEP EcoPassport aligned)**

Scenario	Abbrev.	CSF
No control	NC	1
Daylight dependency factor	DD	0.75
Presence sensing	PS	0.75
Daylight dependency and presence sensing	DD+PS	0.55

3. Using this GWP scaling factor, we calculate the Scaled Impact ( $SI$ ) and results are shown in Table A2.

$$SI_{PEP} = GWP_{base} * TSF$$

As described in the EPD, calculations are made based on dataset describing electricity available on the low voltage level in Europe for year 2022 (source Ecoinvent 3.8 database). This value should be adjusted depending on specific project requirements. Please refer to this publication or contact Signify directly for more information.

**Table A2 Scaled GWP per scaling factor (PEP EcoPassport aligned)**

Flux [lm]	Power [W]	Efficacy [lm/W]	Total Scaling Factor (TSF) *				Scaled Impacts (GWP100 B6 - kg CO2eq.)			
			NC	DD	PS	DD+PS	NC	DD	PS	DD+PS
8000	42.8	186.9	0.087	0.065	0.065	0.048	136.6	102.0	102.0	75.4

\* Note that if the product is non-dimmable, only the values for "NC (No Control)" are valid; if the driver type is PSU, only the values for "NC (No Control)" and "PS (presence sensing)" for are va