STREETLIFE®

EU

Environmental Impact Sheet

Cliffhanger | Accoya | FSC Mix 70% modified wood

Material Description

Accoya FSC Mix 70% modified wood can be applied in the Cliffhanger product family. Accoya is using acetylation to make the wood rot resistant and to improve the form stability and the hardness. Accoya uses Radiate pine from New Zealand from FSC certified and other verified sources. In the Netherlands the wood is treated with a natural acetic acid which penetrates the wood all through the section. In this process no waste is produced and the acetic acid is recycled. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

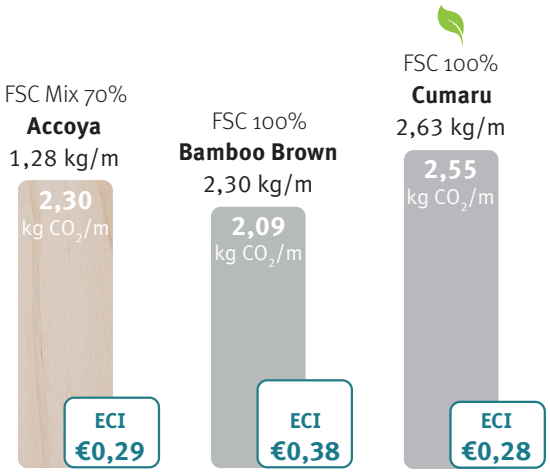
System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 20% of the material is replaced with new material. *

Impact Comparison

Cliffhanger material options per meter.

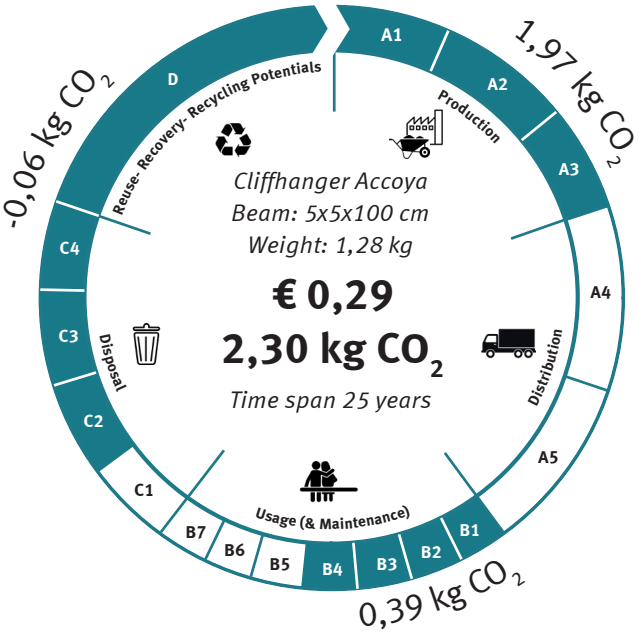
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

** This document is valid until: 01-01-2026

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EU TWIN

Environmental Impact Sheet

Cliffhanger | Bamboo Brown | FSC 100% biobased composite

Material Description

The Bamboo Brown material is FSC 100% certified and can used for the Cliffhanger product family. It is a biobased composite made from extremely fast growing, giant bamboo species. Each four to five year the stems can be harvested. After the bamboo stems are harvested, the stems will be cut into strips. These strips will be compressed under high temperature and pressure with a limited amount of phenol glue (10% vol.). Bamboo Brown comes oiled. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling, sanding, is done using 100% green electricity.

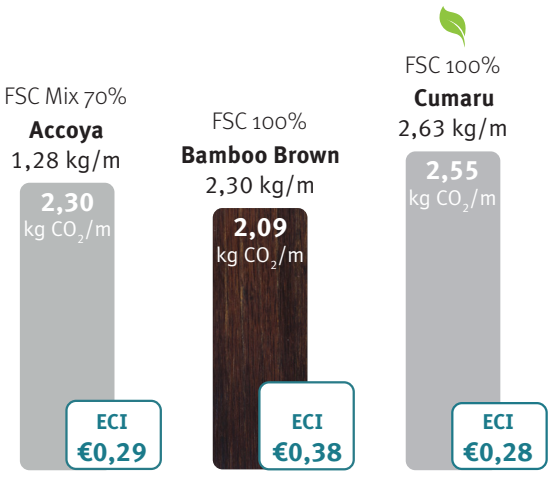
System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 10% of the material is replaced with new material. *

Impact Comparison

Cliffhanger material options per meter

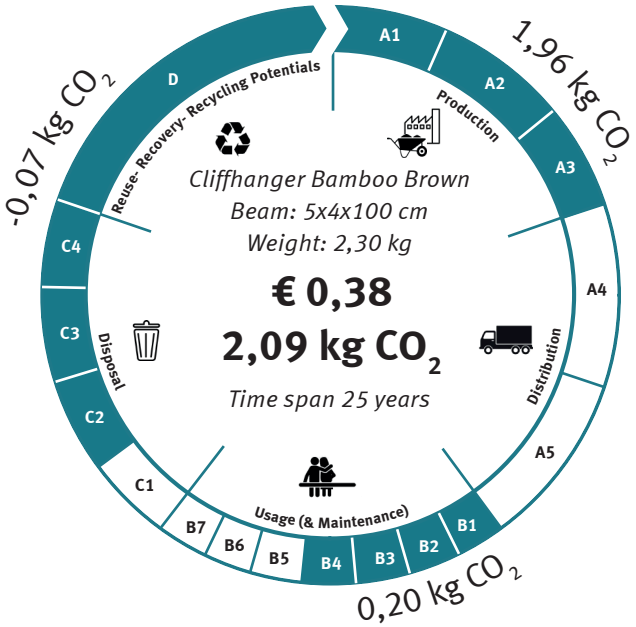
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

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Environmental Impact Sheet
Cliffhanger | Cumaru | FSC 100% hardwood

Material Description

The hardwood species Cumaru can be used for the Cliffhanger product family. Streetlife only uses FSC 100% Cumaru from Brazil and Suriname. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling, and sanding, is done using 100% green electricity.

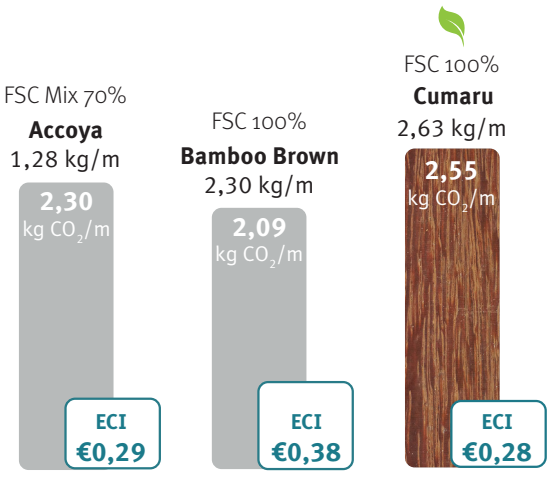
System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 25% of the material is replaced with new material. *

Impact Comparison

Cliffhanger material options per meter

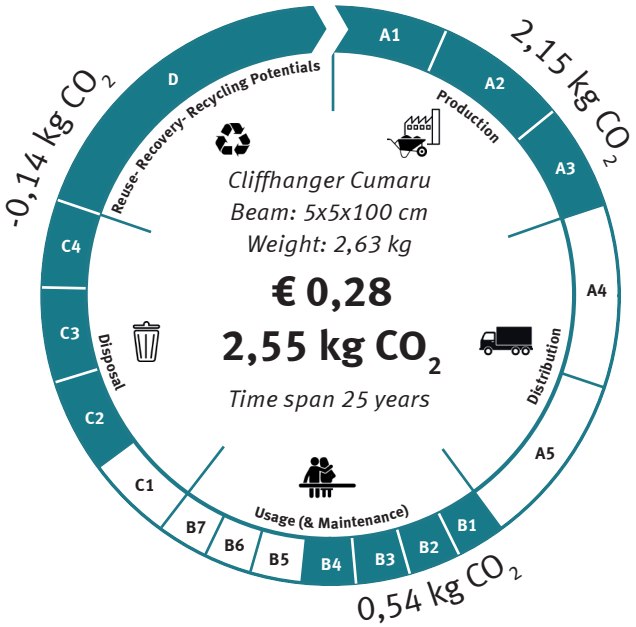
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

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Environmental Impact Sheet
Drifter | Core Hardwood | FSC 100% recycled hardwood

Material Description

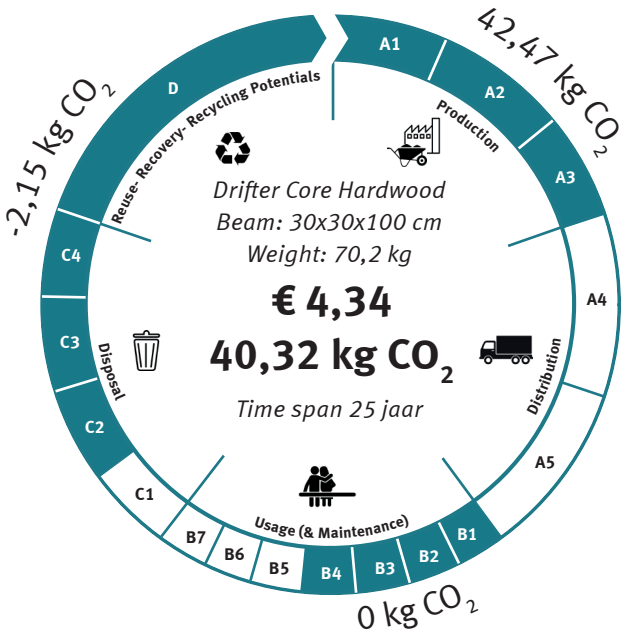
Core Hardwood can be used for the Drifter product family. The beams are the core of newly cut Basralocus wood. Basralocus is generally used in large sizes for heavy-duty applications. The wood close to the heart center tends to crack and remains unused. Because of the low demand, most of these wooden cores leftovers (approx. 10-20 cm in diameter) will end up in the incinerator. The Core Hardwood beams are certified FSC 100%. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 0% of the Core Hardwood material is replaced with new material. *
Note that Streetlife beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. Returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**

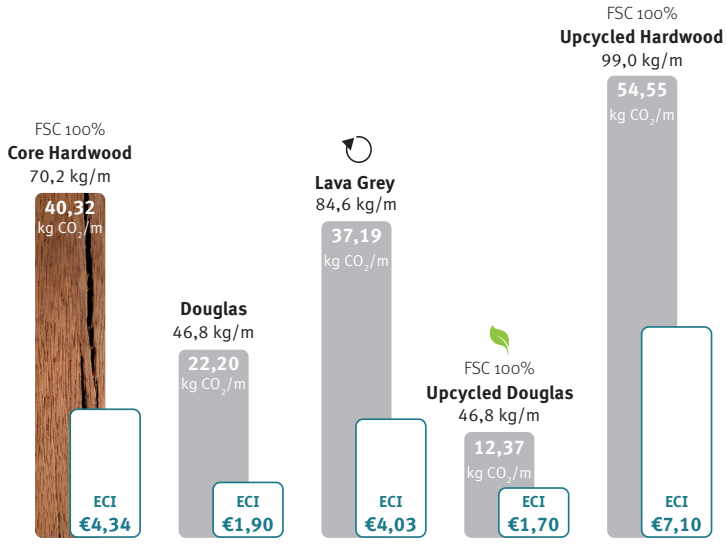


A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

Impact Comparison

Drifter material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

** This document is valid until: 01-01-2026

STREETLIFE®

EU

Environmental Impact Sheet
Drifter | Douglas | European wood

Material Description

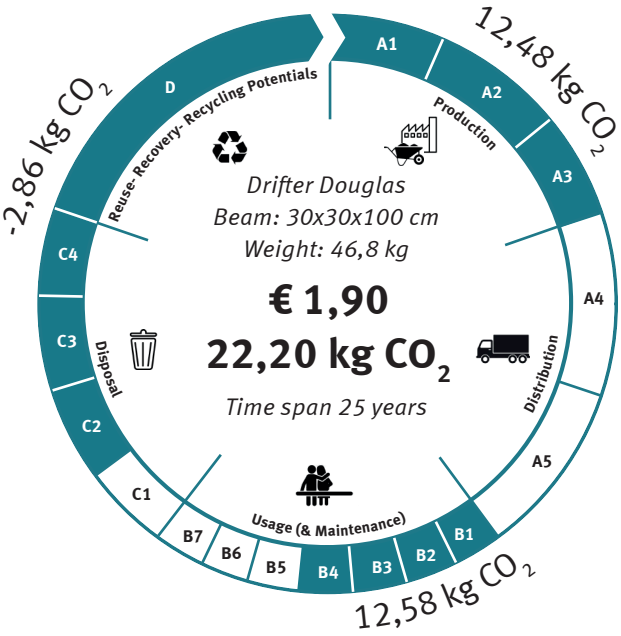
The wood species Douglas can be used for the Drifter product family. This wood is sourced from North European forests where only sustainable forest management takes place. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 100% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. This returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**

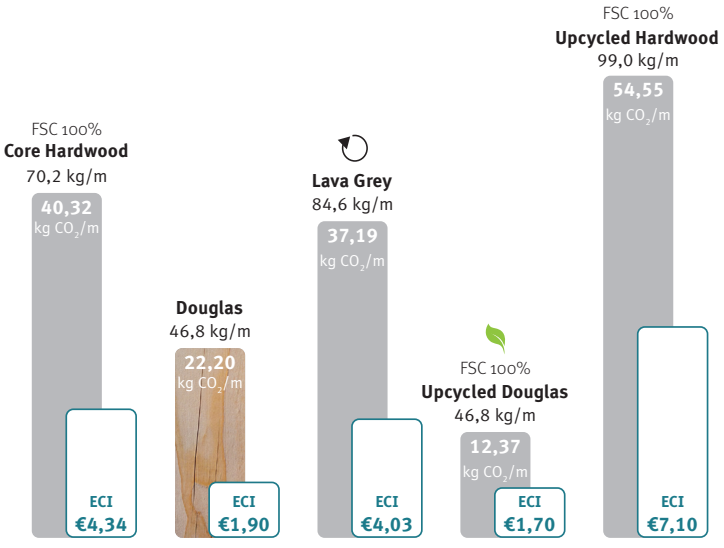


Impact Comparison

Drifter material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

** This document is valid until: 01-01-2026

STREETLIFE®

EU TWIN

Environmental Impact Sheet
Drifter | Lava Grey | recycled synthetic material

Material Description

The Lava Grey material can be used for the Drifter product family. Lava Grey is made entirely from recycled household plastic waste. After shredding, washing, drying and the removal of contamination, the remaining plastics are sorted by type of plastic. Lava Grey consist of approx. 75% recycled PE and 25% recycled PP. Lava Grey is 100% recycled and recyclable. All post-processing to the beam, like drilling, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 0% of the Lava Grey material is replaced with new material. *

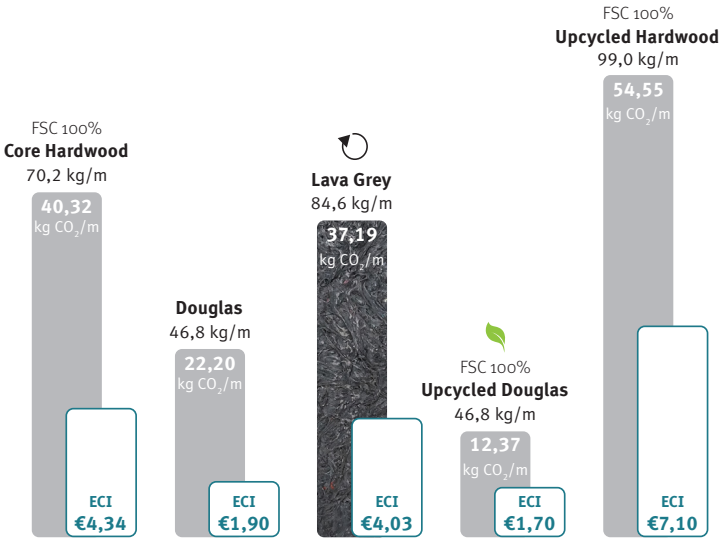
Note that the Lava Grey beams can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. The returned Lava Grey material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife Lava Grey beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Drifter material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

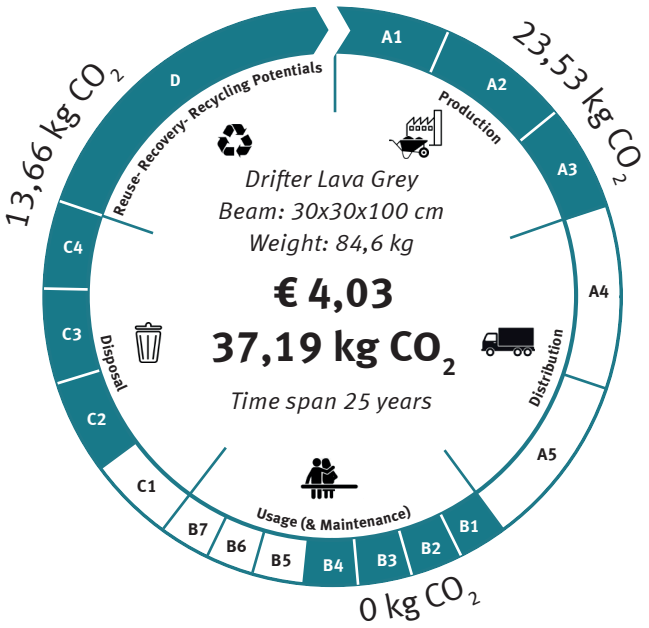
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
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B1: Use of the installed product
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C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
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D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

** This document is valid until: 01-01-2026

STREETLIFE®

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Environmental Impact Sheet

Drifter | Upcycled Douglas | FSC 100% recycled wood

Material Description

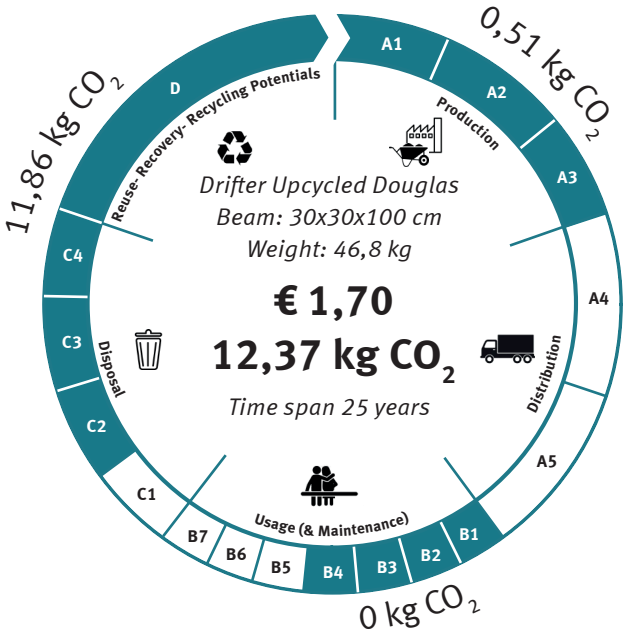
Upcycled Douglas can be used for the Drifter product family. The wooden beams are sourced from reused Douglas beams. These were used as underlayment and dunnage in container cargo vessels. The beams are selected by hand. By reusing the beams, by planing and/or sanding to remove the worn surface, these beams are upcycled. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing and drilling, is done by using 100% green electricity. The Upcycled Douglas beams are certified FSC Recycled 100%. The wood originates from Europe.

System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 0% of the Upcycled Douglas material is replaced with new material. *
Note that Streetlife beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. Returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**

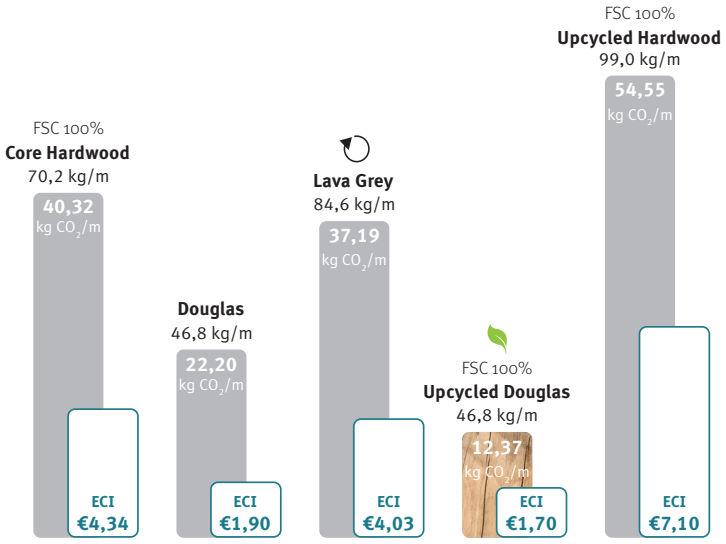


A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

Impact Comparison

Drifter material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

** This document is valid until: 01-01-2026

STREETLIFE®

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Environmental Impact Sheet
Drifter | Upcycled Hardwood | FSC 100% recycled hardwood

Material Description

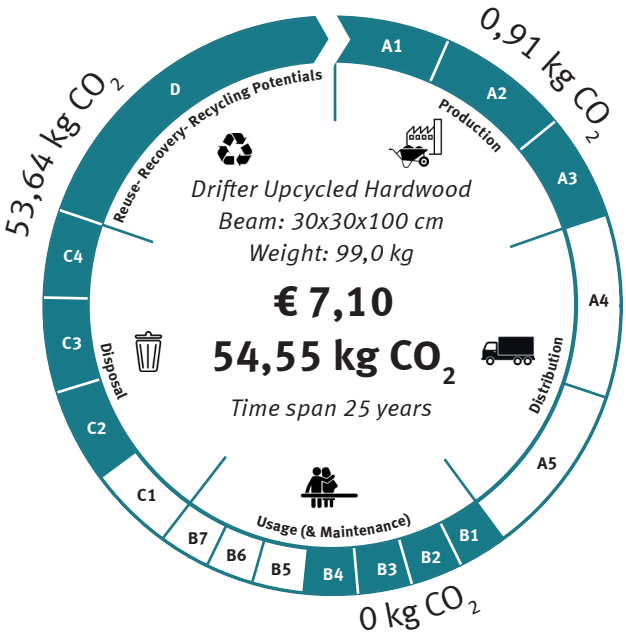
Upcycled Hardwood can be used for the Drifter product family. The wooden beams were used in construction and in European waterways and harbours. By reusing the beams, and by planing and/or sanding to remove the worn surface, these beams are upcycled. All post-processing of the beam, like sawing and drilling, is done by using 100% green electricity. Upcycled Hardwood consists of multiple wood species, e.g. Basralocus, and Azobé. The Upcycled Hardwood beams are certified FSC Recycled 100%.

System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 0% of the Upcycled Hardwood material is replaced with new material. *
Note that Streetlife beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. Returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
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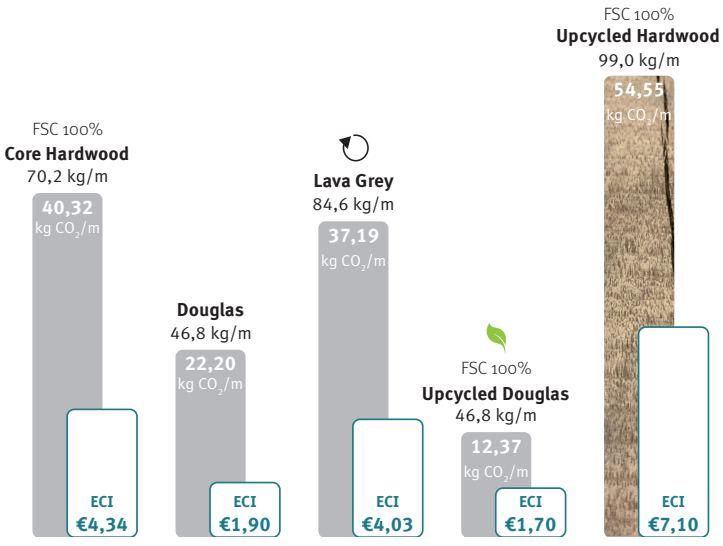
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

Impact Comparison

Drifter material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

** This document is valid until: 01-01-2026

STREETLIFE®

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Environmental Impact Sheet

Heavy-Heavy | Douglas | European wood

Material Description

The wood species Douglas can be used for the Heavy-Heavy product family. This wood is sourced from North European forests where only sustainable forest management takes place. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

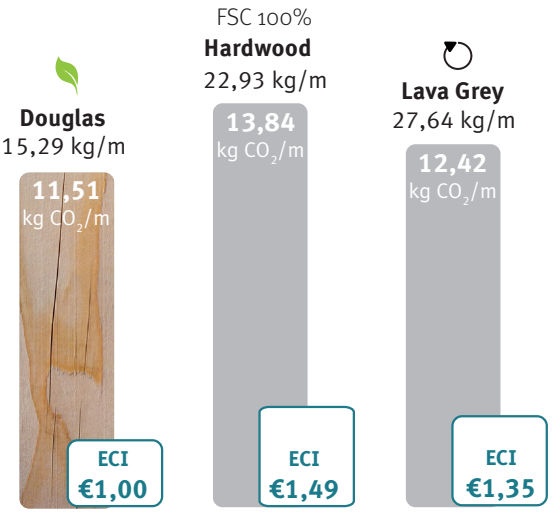
In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 200% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. This returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Heavy-Heavy material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

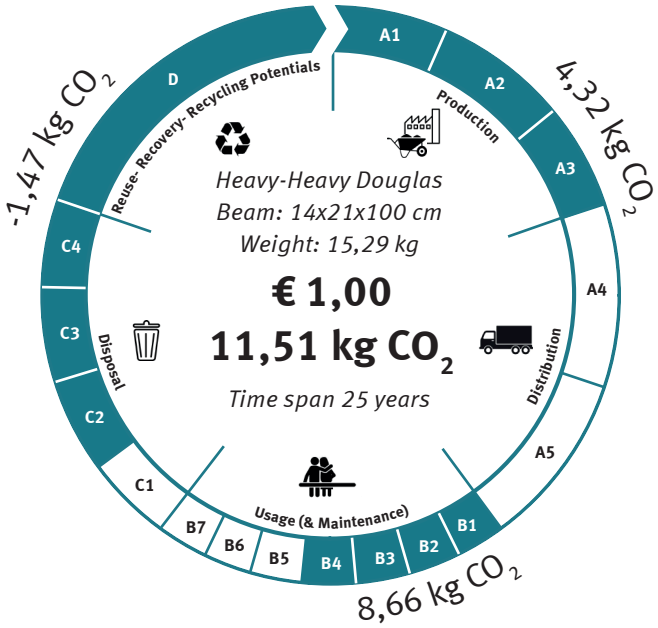
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

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Environmental Impact Sheet
Heavy-Heavy | Hardwood | FSC 100% hardwood

Material Description

The material Hardwood can be used for the Heavy-Heavy product family. Streetlife applies this course of the hardwood species Basralocus as source for the material Hardwood. This material certified FSC 100% Basralocus form Suriname. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 0% of the Hardwood material is replaced with new material. *
Note that Streetlife beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. Returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Heavy-Heavy material options per meter.

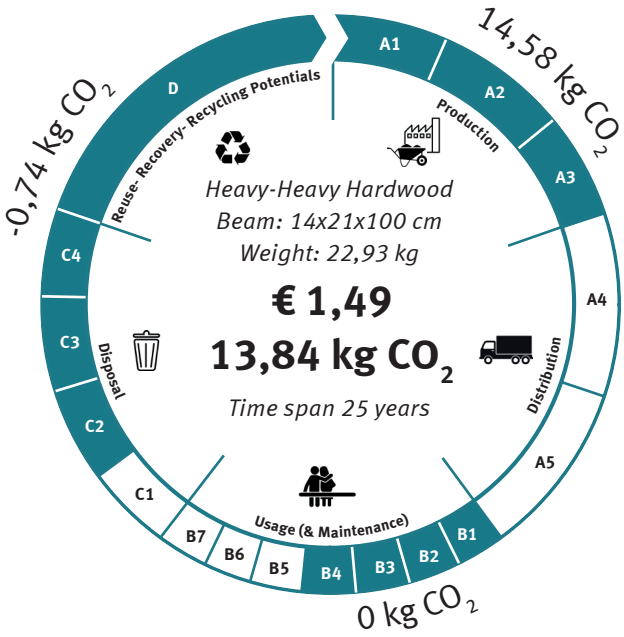
↻ Take-back programme

Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)

Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

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Environmental Impact Sheet

Heavy-Heavy | Lava Grey | recycled synthetic material

Material Description

The Lava Grey material can be used for the Heavy-Heavy product family. Lava Grey is made entirely from recycled household plastic waste. After shredding, washing, drying and the removal of contamination, the remaining plastics are sorted by type of plastic. Lava Grey consist of approx. 75% recycled PE and 25% recycled PP. Lava Grey is 100% recycled and recyclable. All post-processing to the beam, like drilling, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 0% of the Lava Grey material is replaced with new material. *

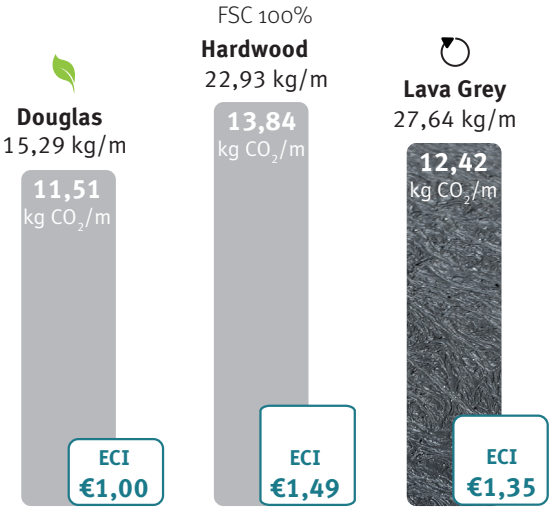
Note that the Lava Grey beams can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. The returned Lava Grey material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife Lava Grey beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Heavy-Heavy material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

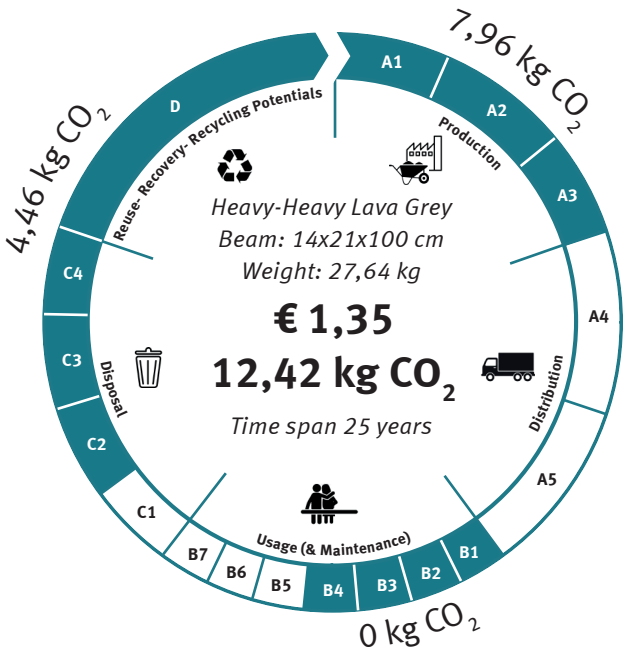
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
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D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

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Environmental Impact Sheet

Highlife III | Bamboo Brown | FSC 100% biobased composite

Material Description

The Bamboo Brown material is FSC 100% certified and can be used for the Highlife III product family. It is a biobased composite made from extremely fast growing, giant bamboo species. Each four to five years the stems can be harvest. After the bamboo stems are harvested, the stems will be cut into strips. These strips will be compressed under high temperature and pressure with a limited amount of phenol glue (10% vol.). All post-processing to the beam, like sawing and drilling, is done by using 100% green electricity. Bamboo Brown comes oiled.

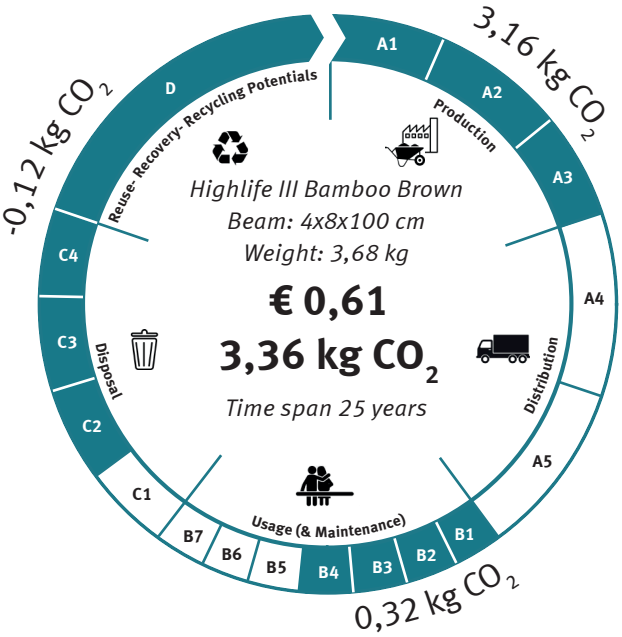
System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 10% of the material is replaced with new material. *

Streetlife uses a pattern of different beams for the Highlife III product family. This pattern consists of 3 beams, each with a different dimension in the cross section: 4x4 cm, 4x8 cm and 4x16 cm. For the calculations we used the beam with a cross section of 4x8 cm as the calculated unit.

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**

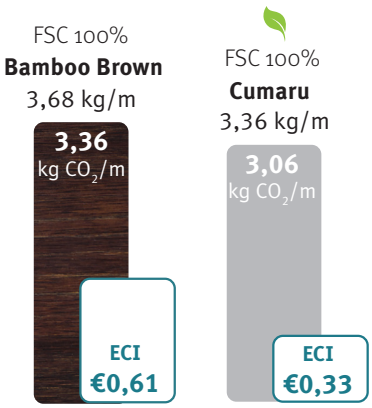


A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

Impact Comparison

Highlife III material options per meter.

Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

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Environmental Impact Sheet
Highlife III | Cumaru | FSC 100% hardwood

Material Description

The hardwood species Cumaru can be used for the Highlife III product family. Streetlife only uses FSC 100% Cumaru from Brazil and Suriname. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

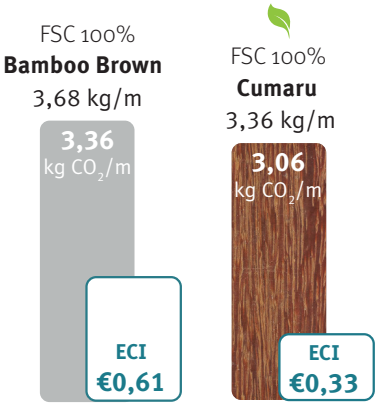
System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 25% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Streetlife uses a pattern of different beams for the Highlife III product family. This pattern consists of 3 beams, each with a different dimension in the cross section: 4x4 cm, 4x8 cm and 4x16 cm. For the calculations we used the beam with a cross section of 4x8 cm as the calculated unit.

Impact Comparison

Highlife III material options per meter.

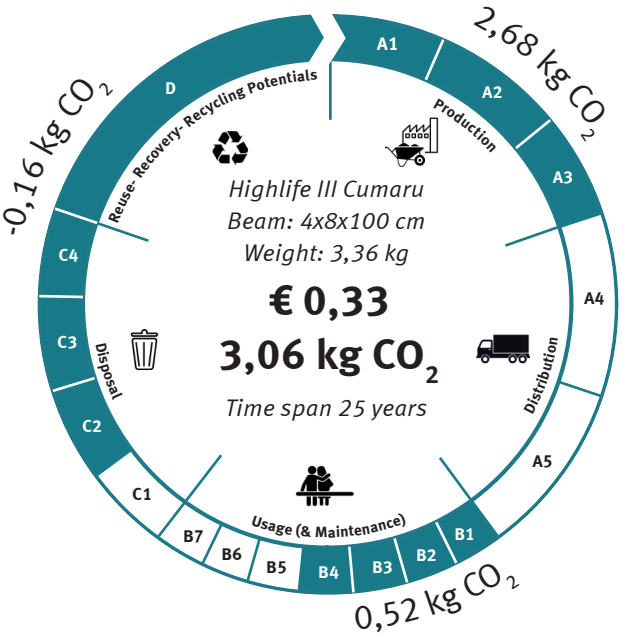
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

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Environmental Impact Sheet

Rough&Ready | Accoya | FSC Mix 70% modified wood

Material Description

Accoya FSC Mix 70% modified wood can be applied in the Rough&Ready product family. Accoya is using acetylation to make the wood rot resistant and to improve the form stability and the hardness. Accoya uses Radiate pine from New Zealand from FSC certified and other verified sources. In the Netherlands the wood is treated with a natural acetic acid which penetrates the wood all through the section. In this process no waste is produced and the acetic acid is recycled. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

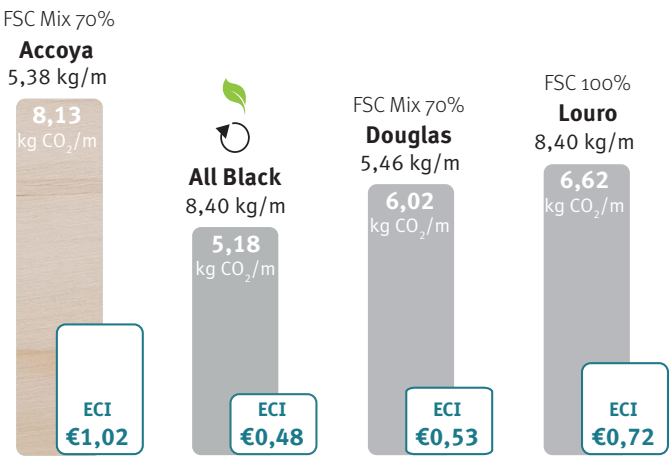
In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 20% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. This returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Rough&Ready material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

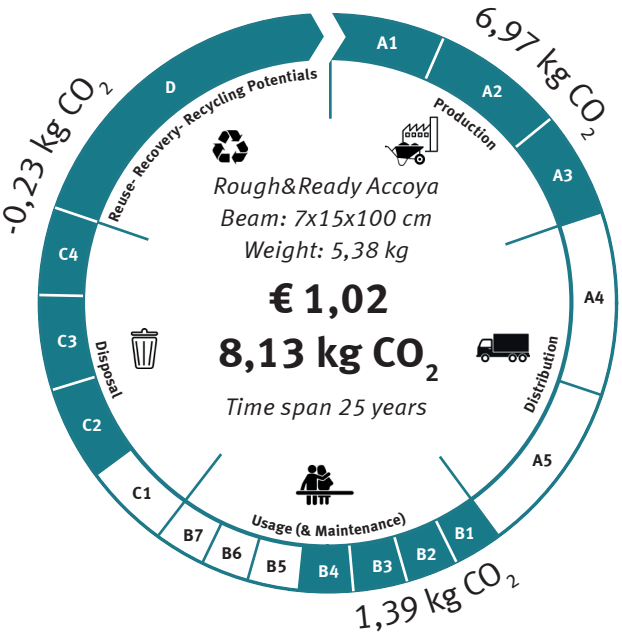
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
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C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

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Environmental Impact Sheet
Rough&Ready | All Black | recycled synthetic material

Material description

The All Black material can be used for the Rough&Ready product family. It consists of post-industrial recycled synthetic materials (PE, HDPE and LDPE) with 2% black pigments as a UV-protector. The All Black material is 100% recyclable. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing and drilling, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System boundaries

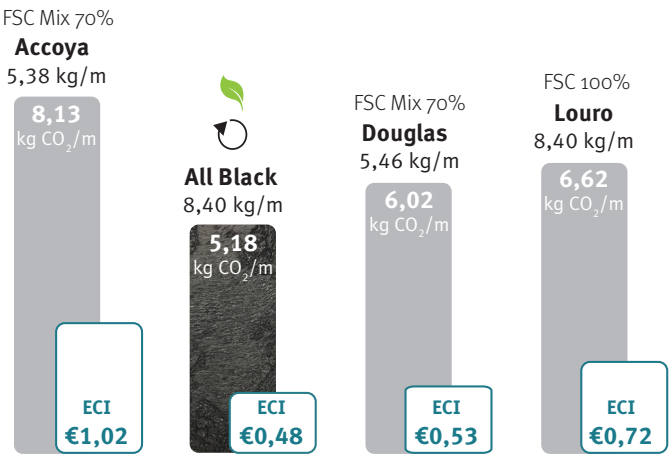
In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 0% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the All Black beams can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. The returned All Black material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife All Black beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Rough&Ready material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

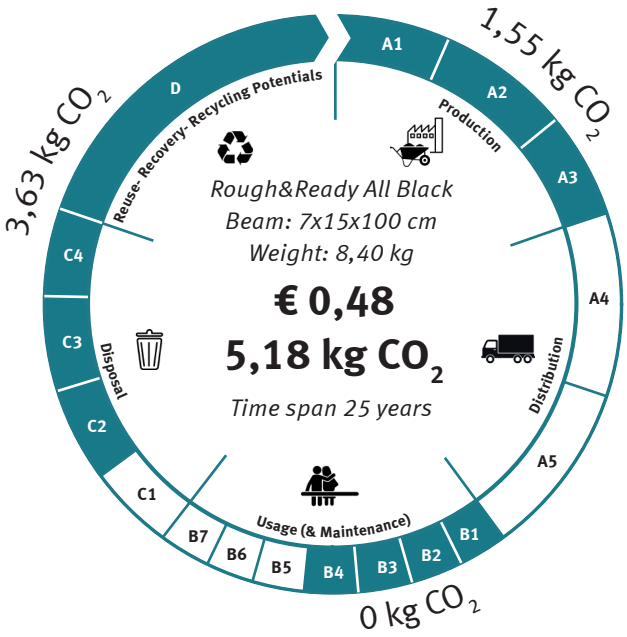
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
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D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

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Environmental Impact Sheet

Rough&Ready | Douglas | FSC Mix 70% European wood

Material Description

FSC Mix 70% Douglas wood can be used for the Rough&Ready product family. This wood is sourced from North European FSC certified forests and other verified sources where only sustainable forest management takes place. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

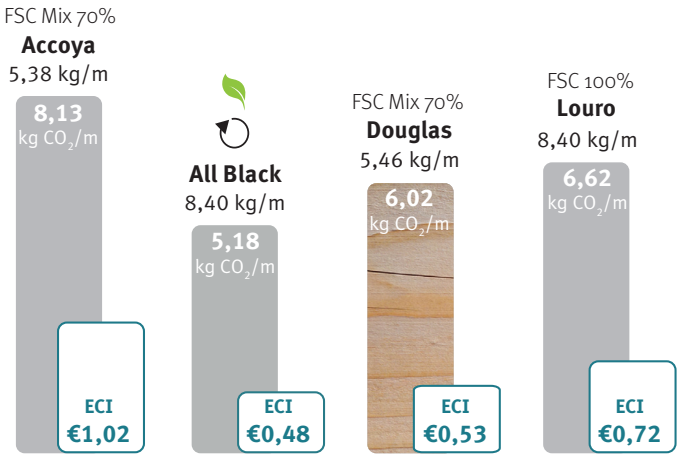
In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 300% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. This returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Rough&Ready material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

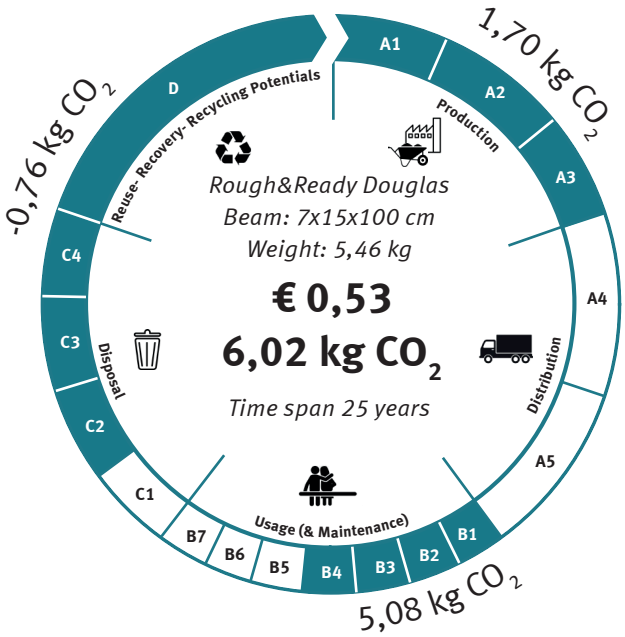
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
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* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

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Environmental Impact Sheet
Rough&Ready | Louro Gamela | FSC 100% hardwood

Material Description

The hardwood species Louro Gamela can be used for the Rough&Ready product family. Streetlife only uses FSC 100% Louro Gamela from Brazil, Guyana and Suriname. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

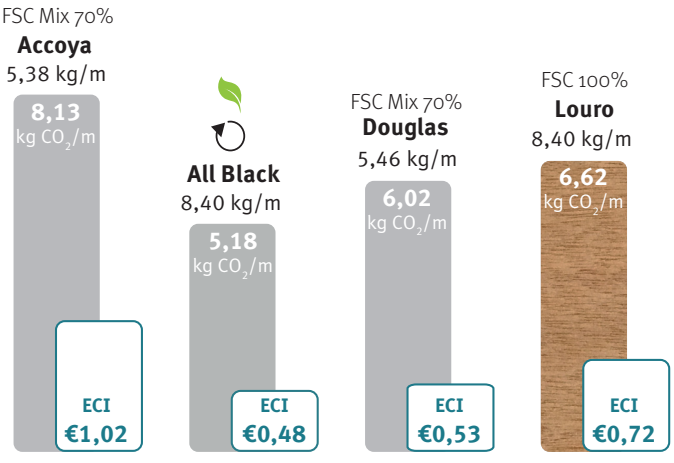
In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 20% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. This returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Rough&Ready material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

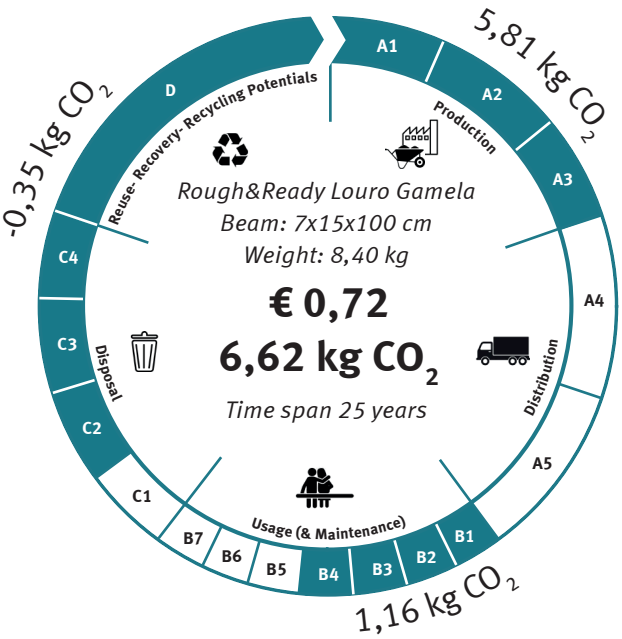
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
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* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

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Environmental Impact Sheet

Solid | Accoya | FSC Mix 70% modified wood

Material Description

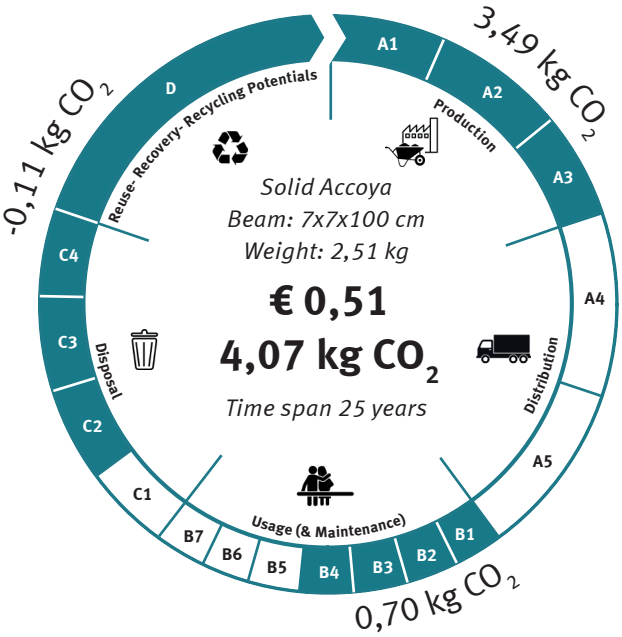
Accoya FSC Mix 70% modified wood can be applied in the Solid product family. Accoya is using acetylation to make the wood rot resistant and to improve the form stability and the hardness. Accoya uses Radiate pine from New Zealand from FSC certified and other verified sources. In the Netherlands the wood is treated with a natural acetic acid which penetrates the wood all through the section. In this process no waste is produced and the acetic acid is recycled. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 20% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. This returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
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B1: Use of the installed product
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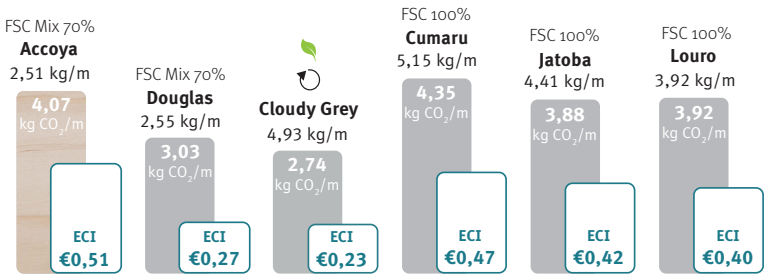
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

Impact Comparison

Solid material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

** This document is valid until: 01-01-2026

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Environmental Impact Sheet

Solid | Cloudy Grey | recycled synthetic material

Material description

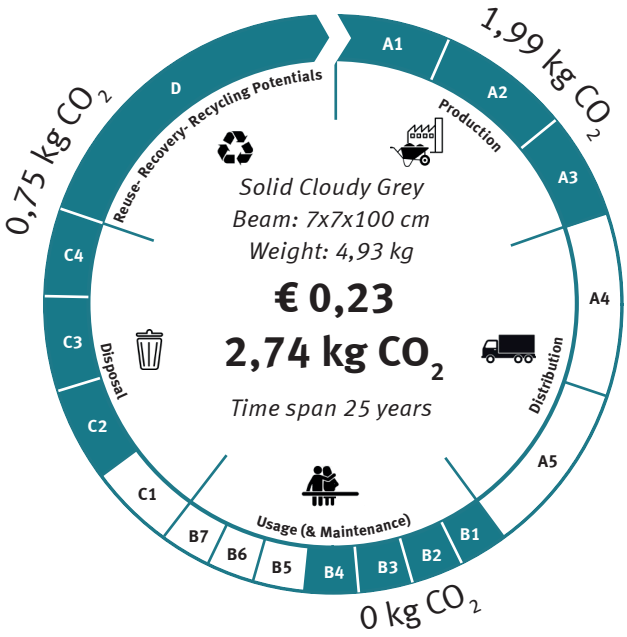
The Cloudy Grey material can be used for the Solid product family. It consists of a composition of recycled synthetic material from Dutch household waste. The material is 100% recyclable. All post-processing operations on the beam, such as sawing and drilling, are carried out using 100% green electricity.

System boundaries

In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 0% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the Cloudy Grey beams can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. The returned Cloudy Grey material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife Cloudy Grey beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
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C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
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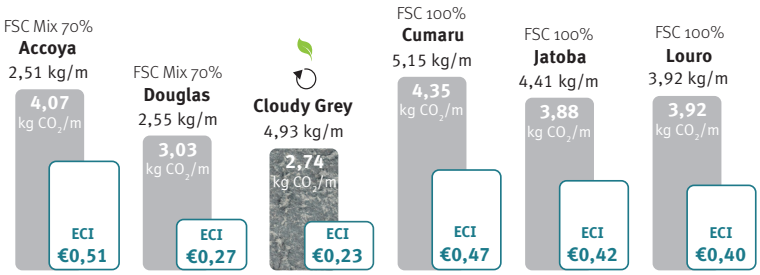
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

Impact Comparison

Solid material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

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Environmental Impact Sheet
Solid | Cumaru | FSC 100% hardwood

Material Description

The hardwood species Cumaru can be used for the Solid product family. Streetlife only uses FSC 100% Cumaru from Brazil and Suriname. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

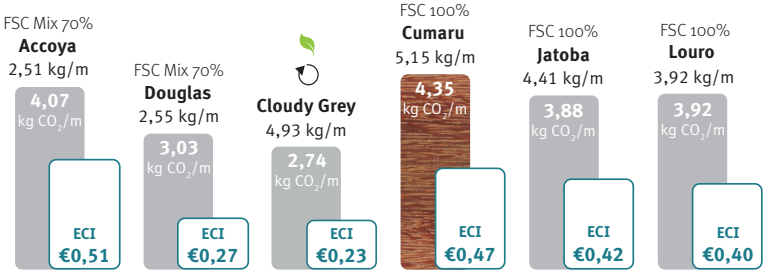
In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 20% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. This returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Solid material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

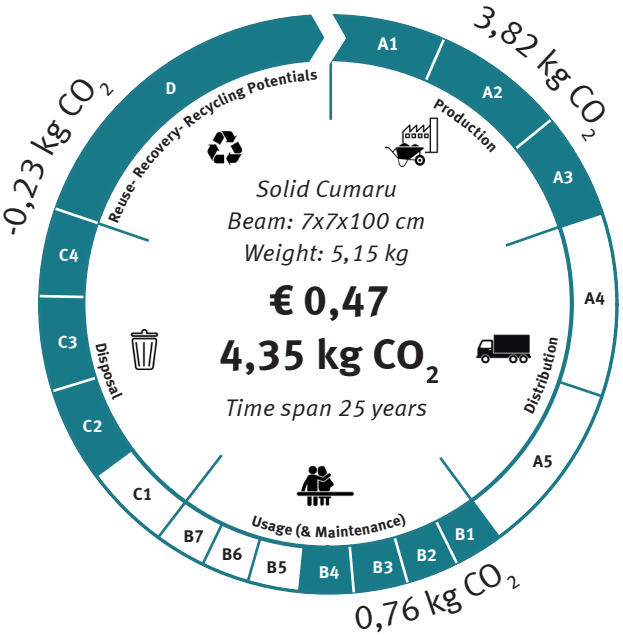
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

** This document is valid until: 01-01-2026

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EU

Environmental Impact Sheet
Solid | Douglas | FSC Mix 70% European wood

Material Description

FSC Mix 70% Douglas wood can be used for the Solid product family. This wood is sourced from North European FSC certified forests and other verified sources where only sustainable forest management takes place. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

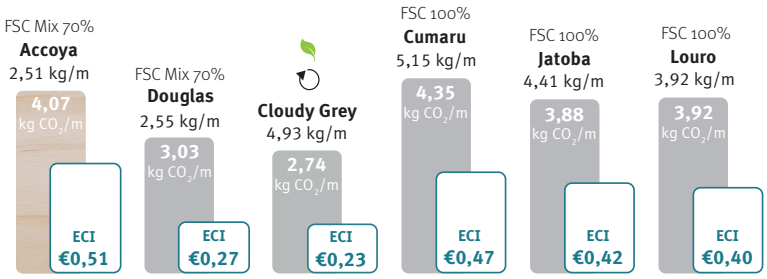
In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 300% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. This returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Solid material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

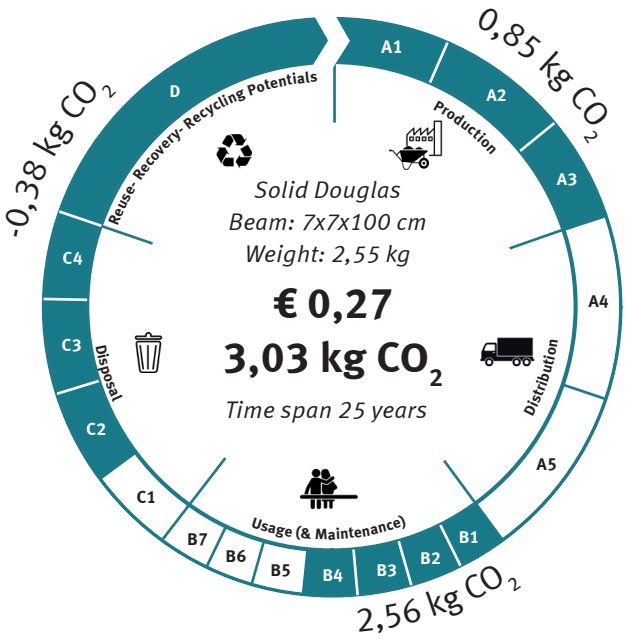
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

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Environmental Impact Sheet
Solid | Jatoba | FSC 100% hardwood

Material Description

The hardwood species Cumaru can be used for the Solid product family. Streetlife only uses FSC 100% Jatoba from Brazil. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

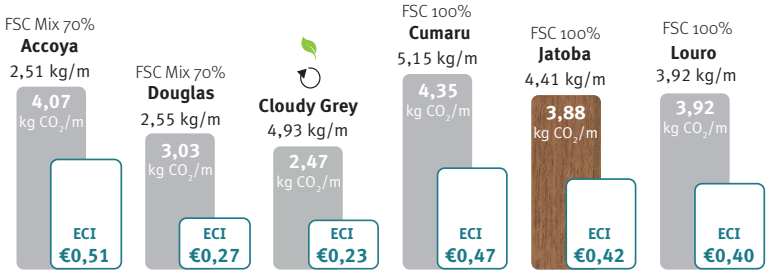
In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 25% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. This returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Solid material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

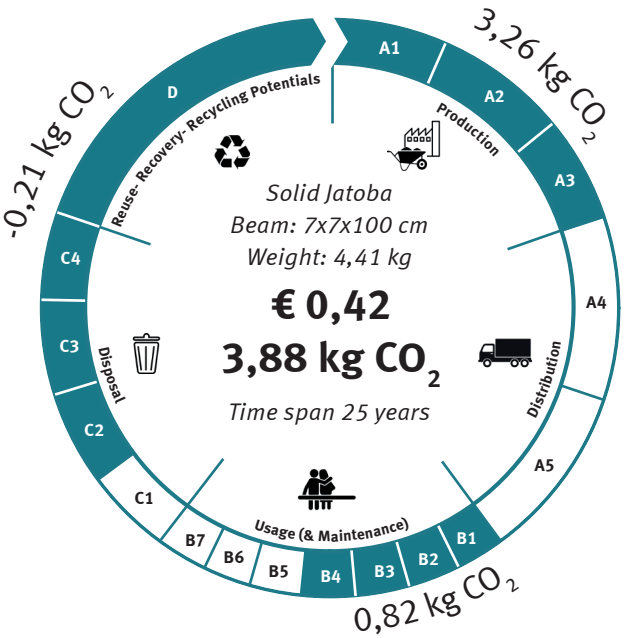
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

* More information can be found in '*Environmental Impact Sheet Explanation*'

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Environmental Impact Sheet
Solid | Louro Gamela | FSC 100% hardwood

Material Description

The hardwood species Louro Gamela can be used for the Solid product family. Streetlife only uses FSC 100% Louro Gamela from Brazil, Guyana and Suriname. All post-processing to the beam, like sawing, drilling and sanding, is done by using 100% green electricity.

System Boundaries

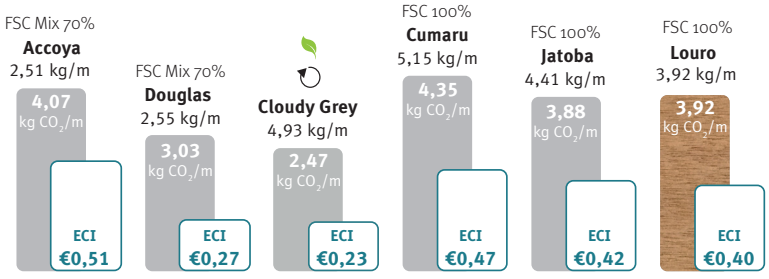
In this lifecycle assessment (LCA), the lifecycle of the calculated unit is cradle-to-cradle. The lifecycle stages that are included in the assessment are colored on the edge of the impact label. Stages that are not included, are white. The LCA's time span is 25 years. During this time span, 35% of the material is replaced with new material. *
Note that the beams that are made of recycled synthetic materials can be returned to Streetlife at the end of their life. This returned material will be re-entered into the production cycle of Streetlife beams. This will be indicated by this symbol: ↻.

Impact Comparison

Solid material options per meter.

↻ Take-back programme

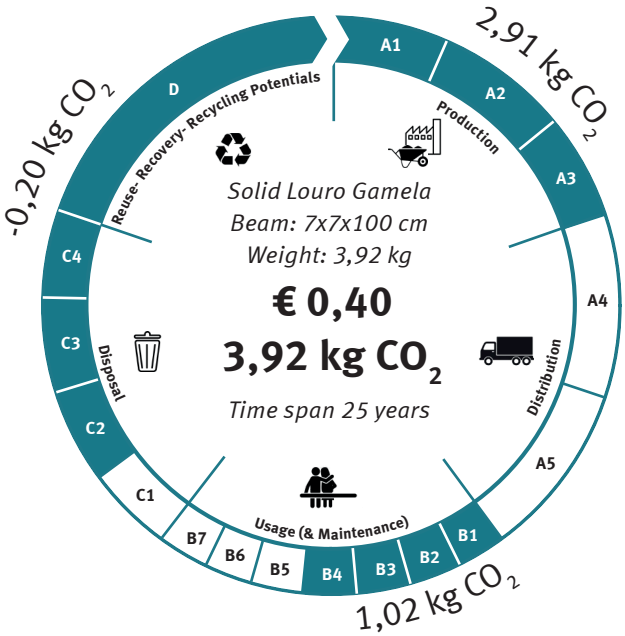
Most sustainable choice for this product family (lowest ECI)



Carbon footprint vs Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI)

Results & Impact Label

The Environmental Cost Indicator (ECI, in euros) and the resulting carbon footprint (in kg), for all stages are identified along the edge of the impact label. In the centre of the label, the total ECI and the total carbon footprint for the calculated unit are shown.**



A1: Raw material extraction, secondary material input
A2: Transport to the manufacturer
A3: Manufacturing
A4: Transport to the building site
A5: Installation on site
B1: Use of the installed product
B2: Maintenance
B3: Repair
B4: Replacement
B5: Refurbishment
B6: Operational energy use
B7: Operational water use
C1: De-construction, demolition
C2: Transport to waste processing
C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/ or recycling
C4: Disposal
D: Reuse, recovery and/ or recycling potential, expressed as net impact and benefit

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