Environmental Product Declaration for Tork® Xpressnap® Napkins

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EPD® AUSTRALASIA INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM

EPD INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM

essity

Essity

Essity is a leading global hygiene and health company, dedicated to improving well-being through innovative and sustainable products, shaping a healthier future for people, business and society. We create everyday essentials that empower people to live with confidence and dignity at every stage of life. Our focus is on improving people's well-being, caring for the environment and driving strong business performance. By balancing these priorities, we aim to make a positive impact on daily life, ensure sustainable resource use and deliver lasting value for the future.

With sales in approximately 150 countries and around 36,000 employees worldwide, Essity's diverse portfolio of trusted brands helps millions of people every day. Headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden, Essity is listed on NASDAQ Stockholm and is committed to breaking barriers to well-being for everybody and every body.

Our portfolio supports people, businesses and societies across a broad spectrum, from managing everyday hygiene routines to supporting the care of a variety of medical conditions. Locally, Essity manufactures, markets, distributes and sells consumer products and professional hygiene solutions in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, employing approximately 700 people. For more than 65 years our locally manufactured brands have been supporting homes, workplaces and public facilities across Australia and New Zealand. These include leading brands such as TENA, Libra, TOM Organic and Modibodi, as well as Purex, Sorbent and Handee in New Zealand.

Through innovation, expertise and our portfolio of established brands, Essity delivers quality, comfort and care while helping to improve health, hygiene and well-being for people across all stages of life.

For more information, visit www.essity.com.

Brands in this Environmental Product Declaration

Tork

For more than half a century, Tork has been the market shaper and innovation leader in professional hygiene across the globe. From washrooms and healthcare facilities to industrial environments, kitchens and dining areas, Tork helps organisations stay ready for business through solutions that improve efficiency, support well-being and drive sustainability.

Tork inspires and supports organisations to think ahead and stay ready for business. From enhancing the guest experience and improving cleaning efficiencies to finding new ways to become more sustainable, Tork's sustainability commitment focuses on three key areas: well-being, more from less, and circularity.

Tork helps businesses reduce consumption, improve hygiene standards and enhance the user experience through high-quality products, dispensing systems and services. By thinking ahead, Tork supports organisations in creating cleaner, safer and more sustainable environments.

Tork is a registered trademark of Essity, licensed exclusively to Essity for use in Australia, New Zealand and countries in the Pacific region. To learn more about Tork, please visit www.torkglobal.com

Sustainability – a core part of how we do business

Sustainability is built into Tork napkin products from the start:

We begin with 100% certified sustainable pulp. We are committed to purchase pulp and paper reels consistent with No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) policies adopted by the forestry and palm oil industries. All the wood fiber we source and use must come from suppliers that are certified according to the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) or Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC™). Our demand is that the fiber at a minimum will always meet the FSC Controlled Wood standard, which means that the origin of the fiber has been verified by an independent third party. 100% of the pulp that enters our Kawerau paper machines is from suppliers that are certified to FSC standards, with a minimum of 70% FSC Mix sourced fiber and a maximum of 30% FSC Controlled Wood sources. To learn more about FSC standards and labels, please visit: www.fsc.org

We then manufacture paper locally, using a large share of renewable energy. We are proud to manufacture the products in this Environmental Product Declaration in Kawerau, New Zealand. Our Kawerau operation is certified to ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001 and FSC chain of custody. Since 2010, we've invested heavily in new technologies to replaced most of our natural gas consumption with geothermal steam in an ongoing partnership with Ngāti Tūwharetoa Geothermal Assets. In 2024, we invested over NZD$20 million in building the world's only tissue machine to use 100% geothermal steam in place of natural gas. As a result of our work to minimise our impact, since 2009 we have reduced the greenhouse gas emissions generated at our Kawerau plant by more than 70%.

We help our customers to reduce their environmental footprint through their use of our unique consumption-reducing dispensers, composting certification and recyclable packaging, both of which are all innovations designed to reduce waste. We continue to lead with our investments in recycled content soft plastic packaging that reduces waste and emissions from virgin plastic.

This EPD helps to demonstrate Essity's commitment to sustainability and complements our work with eco-label and sustainability organisations such as FSC, Eco Choice Aotearoa, and Sedex.

Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)

An Environmental Product Declaration, or EPD, is a standardised and verified way of quantifying the environmental impacts of a product based on a consistent set of rules known as a PCR (Product Category Rules). Environmental Product Declarations within the same product category from different EPD programmes may not be comparable.

Products covered by this EPD

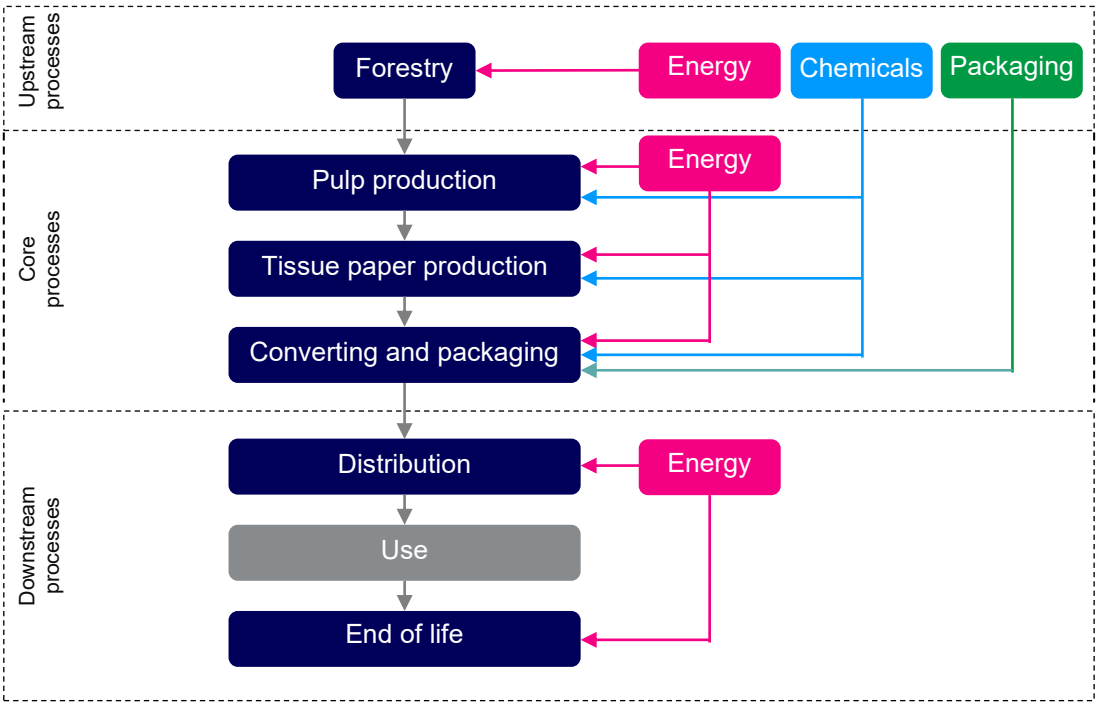
This EPD covers the Tork Xpressnap® White Dispenser Napkin. When paired with a Tork Xpressnap® Tabletop Dispenser (not included in this EPD), which dispenses napkins one-at-a-time, napkin consumption can be reduced by up to 25% compared to traditional dispenser napkin systems. This combination is ideal for limited service restaurants that offer napkins at the table. Dispensers are available in a range of different formats to match your business needs.

Tork Xpressnap® falls under the following industry classifications: ANZSIC v1.0 C152400 “Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing” and UN CPC v2 32131 “Toilet or facial tissue stock, towel or napkin stock and similar paper, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres”.

Tork Xpressnap® White Dispenser Napkin (SKU: 2310917, 2310166)

- 1 ply, white tissue paper
- FSC Mix 70% certified
- Unfolded sheet dimensions: 21.6cm (L) x 33.0cm (W)
- Folded sheet dimensions: 11.2cm (L) x 16.2cm (W)
- Net weight per pack of 500 napkins: 642 g

Life cycle of Tork® and Handee paper products



This EPD covers the full life cycle of napkin products from cradle-to-grave.

The life cycle starts with (1) forestry to grow wood fibre, (2) production of the chemicals needed to make paper from wood fibre, (3) production of packaging materials, and (4) production of energy for these process steps. These are the **upstream processes**.

Wood chips/residues, chemicals and fuels are transported to pulp mills, where wood pulp is made from wood fibre. This pulp is then transported to Essity Australasia's paper mill where it is formed into paper, cut to size ('converted'), packaged and then warehoused. These steps also require energy to be produced, and for both solid waste and wastewater to be treated. These are the **core processes**.

Finally, finished napkin products are transported to customers. As the use of a napkin has no direct environmental impacts, use is not included in this EPD. The final step is end-of-life, where the napkin and its packaging are disposed. These are the **downstream processes**.

Key parameters and assumptions for the LCA

- **Declared unit**: 1 tonne (1000 kg) of tissue paper, plus packaging.
- **Manufacturing site**: Kawerau, New Zealand.
- **Distribution to customer**: Distribution from the manufacturing plant to customer via Essity's warehouses is based on a sales- and population-weighted average of the distances travelled in each transport mode (truck and container ship). For product SKU: 2310166, the scope also includes road transport from distribution centres to relevant customer locations in Australia and New Zealand, as it is supplied for a specific customer application.
- **End of life**: Two options are provided for end-of-life: landfill and composting. Results are declared separately for each option in the results tables that follow.
  77% of paper packaging is assumed to be recycled, with the remainder landfilled. This is based on the Australian average for 2013-14 (APC 2014). The recycling rate in New Zealand is likely to be similar but is not available due to uncertainties in waste statistics (PCNZ 2015).
  All waste treatment assumes truck transport of 50 km outbound with an empty backhaul.
  No credits are applied for recycling paper in line with the PCR 2011:05 (IEPDS 2022).
- **Biogenic carbon emissions from landfill**: From every kilogram of paper, 22% of the mass is biogenic carbon that is converted to landfill gas. From every kilogram of carbon converted to landfill gas, 71.2% is released as carbon dioxide and 28.8% is released as methane.
  These percentages are representative of Australian conditions where data quality is best. They have been derived as follows:
    - 0.45 kg/kg = degradable organic carbon in paper at 10% water content (ECN 2012)
    - 0.49 kg/kg = fraction of carbon that degrades (Australian Government 2018)
    - Of the landfill gas formed, 50% is CO2 and 50% is CH4 (ibid)
    - 68% of the CH4 is captured, of which 75% is used for energy recovery and 25% is flared (Carre 2011, based on Hyder Consulting 2007)
    - 32% of the CH4 is not captured, of which 90% is released to the atmosphere as CH4 and 10% is oxidised to CO2 in the landfill's surface (Australian Government 2018)
- **Biogenic carbon emissions from composting**: This EPD presents emissions from windrow composting – one of the most common types of industrial composting. Operational inputs are from UNSW (2003). 92% of the carbon in the paper is assumed to break down following Venelampi et al. (2003), with 9 kg methane released per tonne of paper (IPCC 2006).
- **Data for core processes**: Primary (specific) data were collected from Essity and our pulp suppliers as per the PCR 2011:05 (IEPDS 2022). Data are an annual average for the 2021 calendar year.
    - Data energy updates were based on the 2025 calendar year.
    - Production data for all products has also been updated to 2025 for consistency. This ensures the same production data period was used for weighted average calculation.
    - Mono-nitrogen oxides (NOx) have been modelled as nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) has been modelled as hydrogen sulfide (H2S).

- **Data for upstream and downstream processes**: Secondary (generic) data were used for forestry, chemical production, packaging materials and electricity, as allowed under the PCR 2011:05 (IEPDS 2022). All data are from the Sphera's Managed LCA Content (MLC) database CUP2022.2, formerly known as GaBi LCI database, and are typically representative of the years 2018 to 2021, depending on the dataset (Sphera 2022).
- **Electricity mixes**: All electricity is based on New Zealand's national electricity production mix for 2018 from the Sphera's MLC database CUP2022.2 (Sphera 2022).
- **Allocation**: Where required, co-product allocation using the most relevant physical quantity (mass, energy or exergy) was applied for core processes. Allocation rules for secondary data (upstream/downstream processes) are documented on the Sphera website (Sphera 2022). Recycling allocation follows the polluter pays principle in line with IEPDS (2017).
- **Cut-off criteria**: Environmental impacts relating to personnel, infrastructure, and production equipment not directly consumed in the process are excluded from the system boundary as per the PCR 2011:05 (IEPDS 2022). All other reported data were incorporated and modelled using the best available life cycle inventory data.

Environmental indicators

Indicator	Description
Climate change Total (GWP-total) Fossil (GWP-fossil) Biogenic (GWP-biogenic) Land use and Land use change (GWP-luluc)	A measure of greenhouse gas emissions, such as CO_2 and methane. These emissions are causing an increase in the absorption of radiation emitted by the earth, increasing the natural greenhouse effect. This may in turn have adverse impacts on ecosystem health, human health and material welfare
Ozone Depletion (ODP)	A measure of air emissions that contribute to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer. Depletion of the ozone leads to higher levels of UVB ultraviolet rays reaching the earth's surface with detrimental effects on humans and plants
Acidification Potential (AP)	The potential of emissions to cause acidifying effects in the environment, typically due to acid rain. Potential downstream effects include fish mortality, forest decline and the deterioration of building materials.
Eutrophication Freshwater (EP-fw) Aquatic marine (EP-fm) Terrestrial (EP-tr)	Eutrophication covers all potential impacts of excessively high levels of macronutrients, the most important of which nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P). Nutrient enrichment may cause an undesirable shift in species composition and elevated biomass production in both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. In aquatic ecosystems increased biomass production may lead to depressed oxygen levels, because of the additional consumption of oxygen in biomass decomposition.
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)	A measure of emissions of precursors that contribute to ground-level smog formation (mainly ozone, O_3). Ground-level ozone can be harmful to human and ecosystem health and can also damage crops.
Depletion of abiotic resources – minerals and metals (ADP-mm)	The consumption of non-renewable resources leads to a decrease in the future availability of the functions supplied by these resources. Depletion of mineral resources is assessed based on ultimate reserves
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP-fossil)	The consumption of non-renewable resources leads to a decrease in the future availability of the functions supplied by these resources.
Water use (WDP)	Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption (WDP)

Tork Xpressnap® White Dispenser Napkin

Article number(s): 2310917

1,000 kg air-dry tissue + 86 kg paper packaging + 23 kg plastic packaging = 1,109 kg total.

Content declaration: Paper >99% virgin kraft pulp. Bleaching agent: chlorine dioxide (elemental chlorine free).

Potential Environmental Impacts		Manufacture			Transport + Landfill		Transport + Compost		
Indicator	**Unit**	**Upstream**	**Core**	**To Gate**	**Downstream**	**Total**	**Downstream**	**Total**	**Reduction**
Climate change, total	kg CO_2-eq.	-3,480	2,820	-655	2,570	1,920	2,030	1,380	-28%
Climate change, fossil	kg CO_2-eq.	306	821	1,130	158	1,290	116	1,240	-4%
Climate change, biogenic	kg CO_2-eq.	-3,780	2,000	-1,790	2,410	626	1,920	132	-79%
Climate change, land use and land use change	kg CO_2-eq.	0.344	3.87	4.22	0.0129	4.23	0.00172	4.22	0%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11-eq.	4.73E-09	6.37E-10	5.37E-09	1.09E-10	5.48E-09	1.18E-11	5.38E-09	-2%
Acidification	Mole of H^+ eq.	1.89	9.02	10.9	3.17	14.1	2.48	13.4	-5%
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P eq.	0.00949	0.0425	0.0520	3.58E-04	0.0524	3.28E-04	0.0523	0%
Eutrophication, marine	kg N eq.	0.668	2.60	3.27	1.08	4.34	0.679	3.95	-9%
Eutrophication, terrestrial	Mole of N eq.	7.17	30.1	37.3	10.7	48.0	7.44	44.7	-7%
Photochemical ozone formation, human health	kg NMVOC eq.	1.88	7.07	8.95	3.07	12.0	1.91	10.9	-9%
Resource use, mineral and metals	kg Sb-eq.	6.12E-05	7.03E-05	1.31E-04	6.46E-06	1.38E-04	1.65E-06	1.33E-04	-4%
Resource use, fossils	MJ	5,010	7,980	13,000	2,010	15,000	1,380	14,400	-4%
Water use	m^3 world equiv.	91.0	440	531	25.2	556	0.731	532	-4%

Primary Energy Demand (PED)		Manufacture			Transport + Landfill		Transport + Compost		
Indicator	**Unit**	**Upstream**	**Core**	**To Gate**	**Downstream**	**Total**	**Downstream**	**Total**	**Reduction**
Use of renewable primary energy	MJ	45,300	23,400	68,700	77.7	68,800	7.78	68,700	0%
Primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	15,400	0	15,400	0	15,400	0	15,400	0%
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	60,700	23,400	84,100	77.7	84,200	7.78	84,100	0%
Use of non-renewable primary energy	MJ	5,040	7,990	13,000	2,010	15,000	1,380	14,400	-4%
Non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	0%
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	MJ	6,050	7,990	14,000	2,010	16,000	1,380	15,400	-4%
Input of secondary material	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Use of non renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Use of net fresh water	m^3	3.33	44.1	47.5	0.610	48.1	0.0134	47.5	-1%
Total use of non-renewable & renewable primary energy resources	MJ	66,787	31,353	98,140	2,084	1.00E+05	1,390	99,500	-1%
% Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	90.9%	74.5%	85.7%	3.7%	84.0%	5.61E-03	8.45E-01	0%
Primary Energy Demand (PED)		**Manufacture**			**Transport + Landfill**		**Transport + Compost**		

Indicator	Unit	Upstream	Core	To Gate	Downstream	Total	Downstream	Total	Reduction
Use of renewable primary energy	MJ	45,300	23,400	68,700	77.7	68,800	7.78	68,700	0%
Primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	15,400	0	15,400	0	15,400	0	15,400	0%
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	60,700	23,400	84,100	77.7	84,200	7.78	84,100	0%
Use of non-renewable primary energy	MJ	5,040	7,990	13,000	2,010	15,000	1,380	14,400	-4%
Non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	0	1,010	0%
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	MJ	6,050	7,990	14,000	2,010	16,000	1,380	15,400	-4%
Input of secondary material	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Use of non renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Use of net fresh water	m^3	3.33	44.1	47.5	0.610	48.1	0.0134	47.5	-1%
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% Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	90.9%	74.5%	85.7%	3.7%	84.0%	5.61E-03	8.45E-01	0%

Waste indicators		Manufacture			Transport + Landfill		Transport + Compost		
Indicator	Unit	Upstream	Core	To Gate	Downstream	Total	Downstream	Total	Reduction
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	2.00E-05	1.06E-06	2.10E-05	5.42E-08	2.11E-05	5.50E-09	2.10E-05	0%
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	7.28	39.7	47.0	242	289	23.3	70.3	-76%
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	0.135	0.0485	0.183	0.00485	0.188	4.26E-04	0.184	-2%
Components for re-use	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Materials for recycling	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Material for energy recovery	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Exported electrical energy	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Exported thermal energy	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

Article number(s): 2310166

1,000 kg air-dry tissue + 86 kg paper packaging + 23 kg plastic packaging = 1,109 kg total.

Content declaration: Paper >99% virgin kraft pulp. Bleaching agent: chlorine dioxide (elemental chlorine free).

Potential Environmental Impacts		Manufacture			Transport + Landfill		Transport + Compost		
Indicator	**Unit**	**Upstream**	**Core**	**To Gate**	**Downstream**	**Total**	**Downstream**	**Total**	**Reduction**
Climate change, total	kg CO_2-eq.	-3,480	2,820	-655	2,570	1,920	2,030	1,380	-28%
Climate change, fossil	kg CO_2-eq.	306	821	1,130	159	1,290	117	1,240	-4%
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Climate change, land use and land use change	kg CO_2-eq.	0.344	3.87	4.22	0.0129	4.23	0.00172	4.22	0%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11-eq.	4.73E-09	6.37E-10	5.37E-09	1.09E-10	5.48E-09	1.18E-11	5.38E-09	-2%
Acidification	Mole of H^+ eq.	1.89	9.02	10.9	3.33	14.2	2.64	13.5	-5%
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P eq.	0.00949	0.0425	0.0520	3.59E-04	0.0524	3.28E-04	0.0523	0%
Eutrophication, marine	kg N eq.	0.668	2.60	3.27	1.11	4.38	0.713	3.98	-9%
Eutrophication, terrestrial	Mole of N eq.	7.17	30.1	37.3	11.1	48.4	7.82	45.1	-7%
Photochemical ozone formation, human health	kg NMVOC eq.	1.88	7.07	8.95	3.17	12.1	2.02	11.0	-9%
Resource use, mineral and metals	kg Sb-eq.	6.12E-05	7.03E-05	1.31E-04	6.45E-06	1.38E-04	1.64E-06	1.33E-04	-4%
Resource use, fossils	MJ	5,010	7,980	13,000	2,010	15,000	1,390	14,400	-4%
Water use	m^3 world equiv.	91.0	440	531	25.2	556	0.740	532	-4%

Primary Energy Demand (PED)		Manufacture			Transport + Landfill		Transport + Compost		
Indicator	**Unit**	**Upstream**	**Core**	**To Gate**	**Downstream**	**Total**	**Downstream**	**Total**	**Reduction**
Use of renewable primary energy	MJ	45,300	23,400	68,700	77.7	68,800	7.73	68,700	0%
Primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	15,400	0	15,400	0	15,400	0	15,400	0%
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	60,700	23,400	84,100	77.7	84,200	7.73	84,100	0%
Use of non-renewable primary energy	MJ	5,040	7,990	13,000	2,010	15,000	1,390	14,400	-4%
Non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	1,030	0	1,030	0	1,030	0	1,030	0%
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	MJ	6,070	7,990	14,100	2,010	16,100	1,390	15,400	-4%
Input of secondary material	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Use of non renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Use of net fresh water	m^3	3.33	44.1	47.5	0.610	48.1	0.0134	47.5	-1%
Total use of non-renewable & renewable primary energy resources	MJ	66,811	31,353	98,164	2,092	1.00E+05	1,390	99,600	-1%
% Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	90.9%	74.5%	85.7%	3.7%	84.0%	5.55E-03	8.45E-01	0%

Waste indicators		Manufacture			Transport + Landfill		Transport + Compost		
Indicator	Unit	Upstream	Core	To Gate	Downstream	Total	Downstream	Total	Reduction
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	2.00E-05	1.06E-06	2.10E-05	5.42E-08	2.11E-05	5.49E-09	2.10E-05	0%
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	7.28	39.7	47.0	242	289	23.3	70.3	-76%
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	0.135	0.0485	0.183	0.00484	0.188	4.18E-04	0.184	-2%
Components for re-use	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Materials for recycling	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Material for energy recovery	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Exported electrical energy	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Exported thermal energy	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

Material Circularity Indicators (MCIs)

Material Circularity Indicator (MCI) is a method for measuring how well a product performs in the context of a circular economy and aligns with ISO 59020 (ISO, 2024). It measures the degree to which a product system keeps materials in circulation at their highest form of value. It provides a common metric that applies to all of the different circular economy strategies including avoidance, durability, reuse, remanufacturing, recycling, regenerative sourcing, composting and energy recovery. The MCI can be reported as an MCI Score or as a percentage circularity (% MCI).

MCI Score: a value between 0 and 1 in which a score of 0.1 represents a linear system that uses only virgin, non-renewable materials and produces only non-recoverable waste and a score of 1 represents a perfectly circular system that uses only non-virgin or renewable materials and produces only recoverable waste. Values between 0 and 0.1 are reserved for products that consume more material, typically due to a lower utility than an average product. %MCI: is calculated using the same methodology and assumptions as the MCI Score but reports circularity on a scale from 0% (Linear) to 100% (Perfectly Circular) that is easier to understand and communicate.

The MCI has been reported as both an MCI Score and a percentage circularity (% MCI) in this EPD to support comparability. Although the methodology for MCI Score and %MCI is the same, the score cannot be directly transposed but needs to be converted per the methodology described by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2019/2024).

The MCI results are based on material flows from the papermaking process onwards; the pulping process is excluded from the MCI material-flow analysis. Accordingly, all pulp inputs used in the papermaking process have been classified as “sustainably sourced biological material” as the pulp is Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) certified.

A higher proportion of sustainably sourced biological inputs, such as pulp, and a greater proportion of material recovered through composting result in a higher MCI. These circularity results should be considered alongside the broader environmental-performance data presented in this EPD.

	Landfill		Compost	
Product	**MCI score**	**% MCI**	**MCI Score**	**% MCI**
Tork Xpressnap® White Dispenser Napkin (SKU: 2310917, 2310166)	0.57	52%	0.98	98%

References

Material Circularity Indicator (MCI) is a method for measuring how well a product performs in the context of a circular

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EPD registration and verification

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Product Category Rules (PCR):	PCR 2011:05 Tissue Products, Version 3.0.1, 2022-04-20
ANZSIC v1.0 classification:	C152400: “Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing”
UN CPC v2 classification:	32131: “Toilet or facial tissue stock, towel or napkin stock and similar paper, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres”
PCR review was conducted by:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Chair: Massimo Marino. Contact via info@environdec.com.
Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:	☐ EPD process certification (Internal) ☑ EPD verification (External)
Third party verifier:	**Andrew D Moore, Life Cycle Logic** Web: http://www.lifecyclelogic.com.au Email: info@lifecyclelogic.com.au Post: PO Box 571, Fremantle WA 6959, Australia
Approved by:	**EPD Australasia Ltd** Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: ☑ Y ☐ N

Version history	v1.0 Initial release v1.1 Correction to POCP results v2.0 Revision of all data. v3.0 Revision of all data from 2018 to 2022. Revision of impact indicators in line with EN15804+ A2. v4.0 Updated key parameters and assumptions: • Energy data for all products (new and previously published) • Data collection period for new products and energy update. • Production data for all products has also been updated to 2025 for consistency. • Parameter for landfill methane capture rate (increased to 68%). • Updated the key assumptions for distribution to customer, particularly for the new SKU. Included MCI results. Addition of SKU: 2310166 supplied for a specific customer application

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability and responsibility for the EPD.