

# Product Environmental Profile

Getinge Poladus 150 Low-Temperature Sterilizer

# Overview

## Getinge sustainability ambitions

At Getinge we take steps to empower our customers to reach their sustainability goals. One way to do this is by looking at how we can make our products and solutions as resource efficient as possible. We are committed to reduce our carbon footprint by setting ambitious targets to become net-zero by 2050 in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

All manufacturing sites work with Environmental management systems in compliance with ISO 14001.

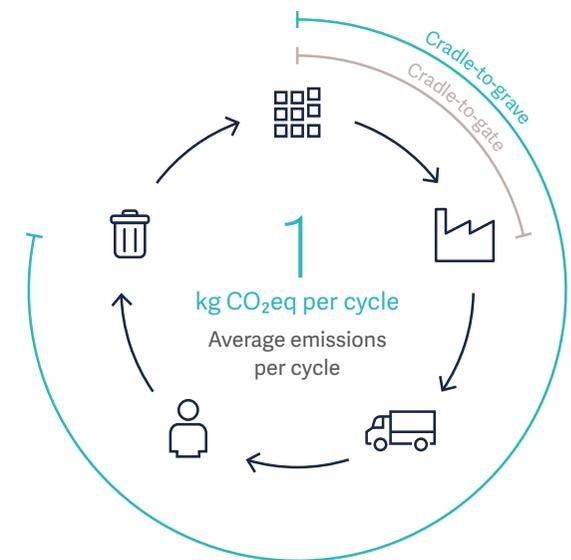
Read more about Getinge sustainability ambitions on our [website](#).

## EcoDesign efforts

EcoDesign is standard practice at Getinge, focusing on using safer and fewer materials, incorporating circular solutions, and reducing media, energy, and water consumption.

- No pressurized air needed
- No water consumption
- $H_2O_2$  is counted as “low-impact chemical” as the chemical ( $VH_2O_2$ ) is decomposed to non-toxic residues – although the process to manufacture  $H_2O_2$  is quite energy consuming and include some unhealthy chemicals.

## Product climate impact



The main cradle-to-grave results are representative for the EU market, please refer to page 5 for other regional scenarios.

# Product description

Getinge Poladus 150 is a low-temperature sterilizer for heat-sensitive surgical instruments.

Getinge Poladus 150 delivers the safety and quality that your facility needs when sterilizing heat-sensitive surgical instruments. This reliable and easy-to-use VH2O2 low-temperature sterilizer maximizes throughput for sterile processing departments. It offers high instrument turnover due to a combination of fast cycles, a large chamber capacity, and consistent and accurate results.

## Main assumptions of the Life Cycle Assessment study (LCI parameters)

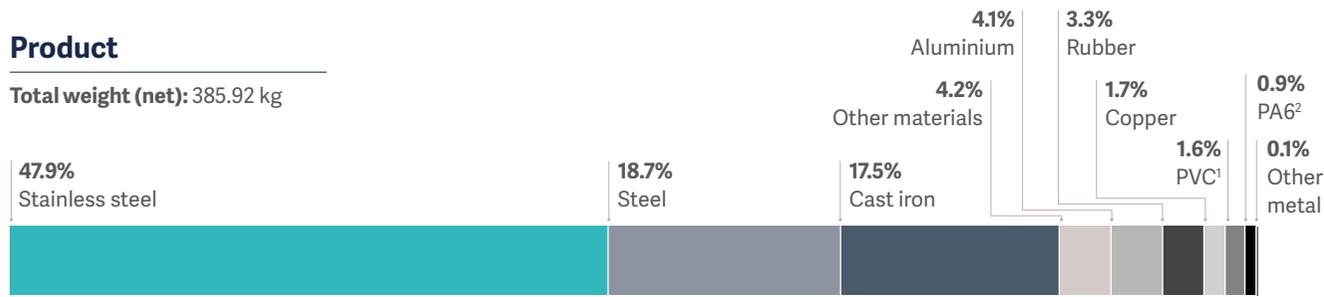
Lifetime = 10 years

Sterilizing 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> of medical devices



## Product

Total weight (net): 385.92 kg



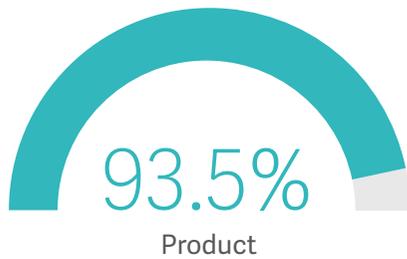
¹ Polyvinyl Chloride - ² Polyamid 6

## Packaging

Total weight (gross): 54.28 kg



## Recyclability



The following materials are considered recyclable: Steel, Alu, Bronze, Brass, Copper (except cables), Cardboard, Paper, Thermoplastics (PMMA, PVC, ABS, PC, PS, PET, PE, PA, PP, POM). Thermosetting plastics, elastomers and other materials not listed are considered non recyclable. Recycled content evaluated in the study but requires documented trail in the value chain.

## Data input

Electrical consumption during full process (average):

➤ Non-Lumen: **680 Wh / cycle**

- Flex Lumen: **820 Wh / cycle**

- Rigid-Lumen: **1,050 Wh / cycle**

Electricity during start-up cold machine mode: **800 Wh / cycle**

Electrical consumption during standby mode: **300 W**

Proportion used in this study:

- Non-Lumen: **40% of total cycles**

- Flex-Lumen: **50% of total cycles**

- Rigid-Lumen: **10% of total cycles**

- Start-Up cold machine: **100% of total cycles**

- Standby: **9.5 h / day, 220 working days / year**

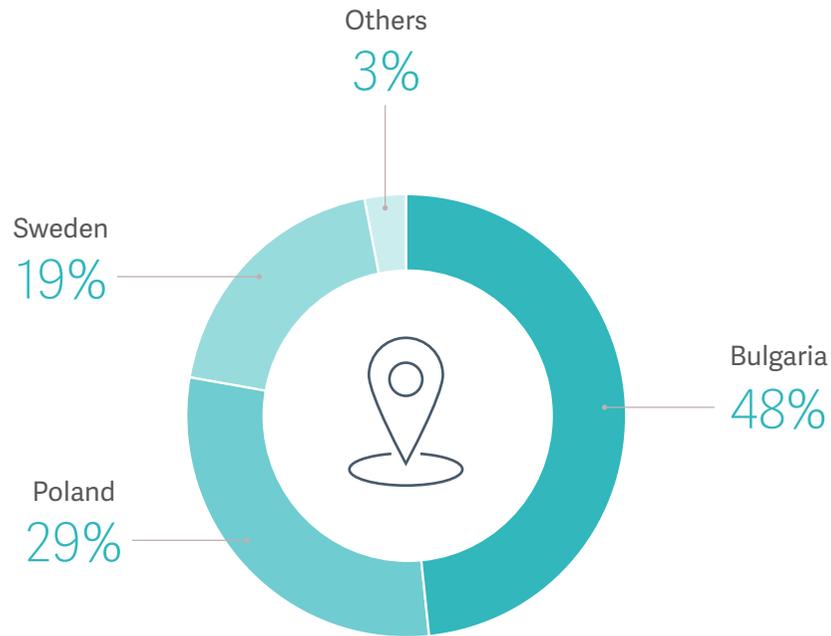
Oil consumption: **4L / year**

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> consumption: **14 ml / cycle**

-70% of electricity consumption per liter of sterilized medical device compared to GSS67H-10.

# Supplier's location

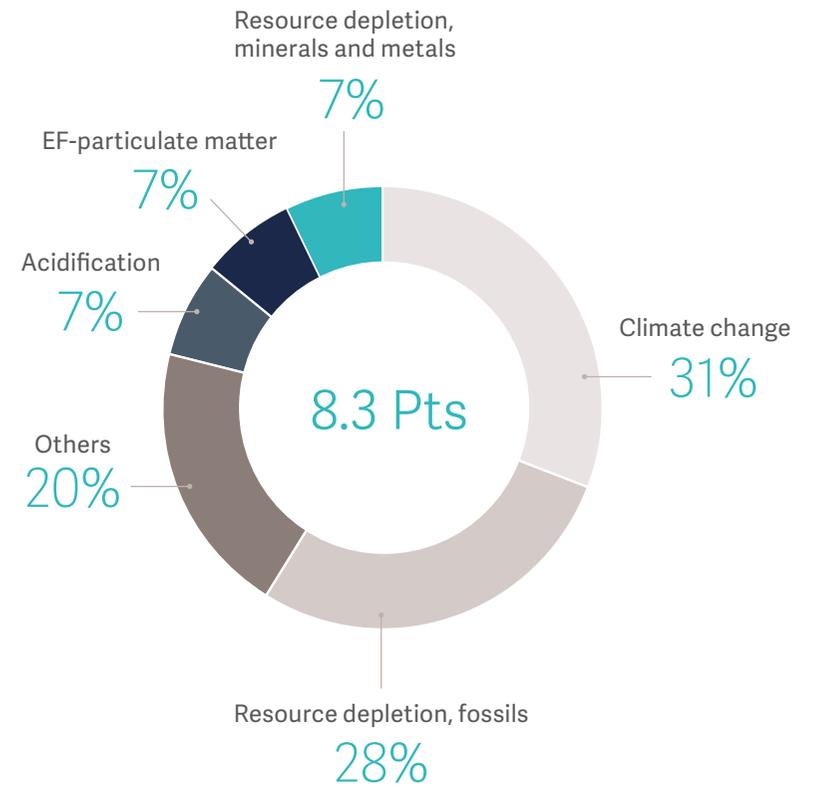
The locations illustrated on this chart represent the origin of the suppliers utilized in the production of this product.



# Environmental impacts

for sterilizing 10,000 m<sup>3</sup>

One point corresponds to the environmental impact of one person for one year. The result for this product is calculated over a period of 10 years.



# Product environmental impact with focus on climate impact

The main cradle-to-grave results are representative for the EU market and for other markets, please refer to regional scenarios. This as the results are sensitive to key parameters that are within the customer and end-user control and dependent on their geographical location such as choice of transportation mode and distances and waste handling of product and packaging.

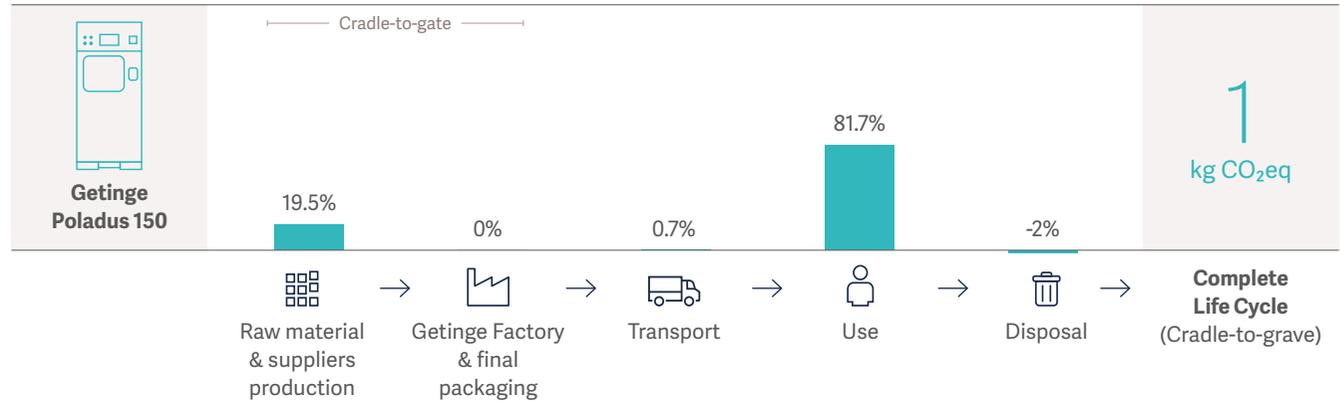
## Recommendations to reduce the climate impact

Recommendations to customers and end-users to further reduce the climate impact of their use of the product:

- Recycling of the product
- Avoid running the machine half-full
- Use low-carbon electricity

## Global Warming Potential

kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq per cycle



## Regional scenarios kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq

Europe	19.5%	0%	0.7%	81.7%	-2%	<b>1 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>
North America*	15.4%	0%	0.7%	85.5%	-1.6%	<b>1.3 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>
South America**	33.6%	0%	1.5%	68.3%	-3.4%	<b>0.6 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>
APAC***	11.4%	0%	0.5%	89.3%	-1.2%	<b>1.8 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>
Middle East	9.4%	0%	0.4%	91.2%	-1%	<b>2.2 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>
Japan	14.5%	0%	0.7%	86.3%	-1.5%	<b>1.4 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>
<b>Low carbon energy</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>-7.7%</b>	<b>0.3 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>

\*Based on US data

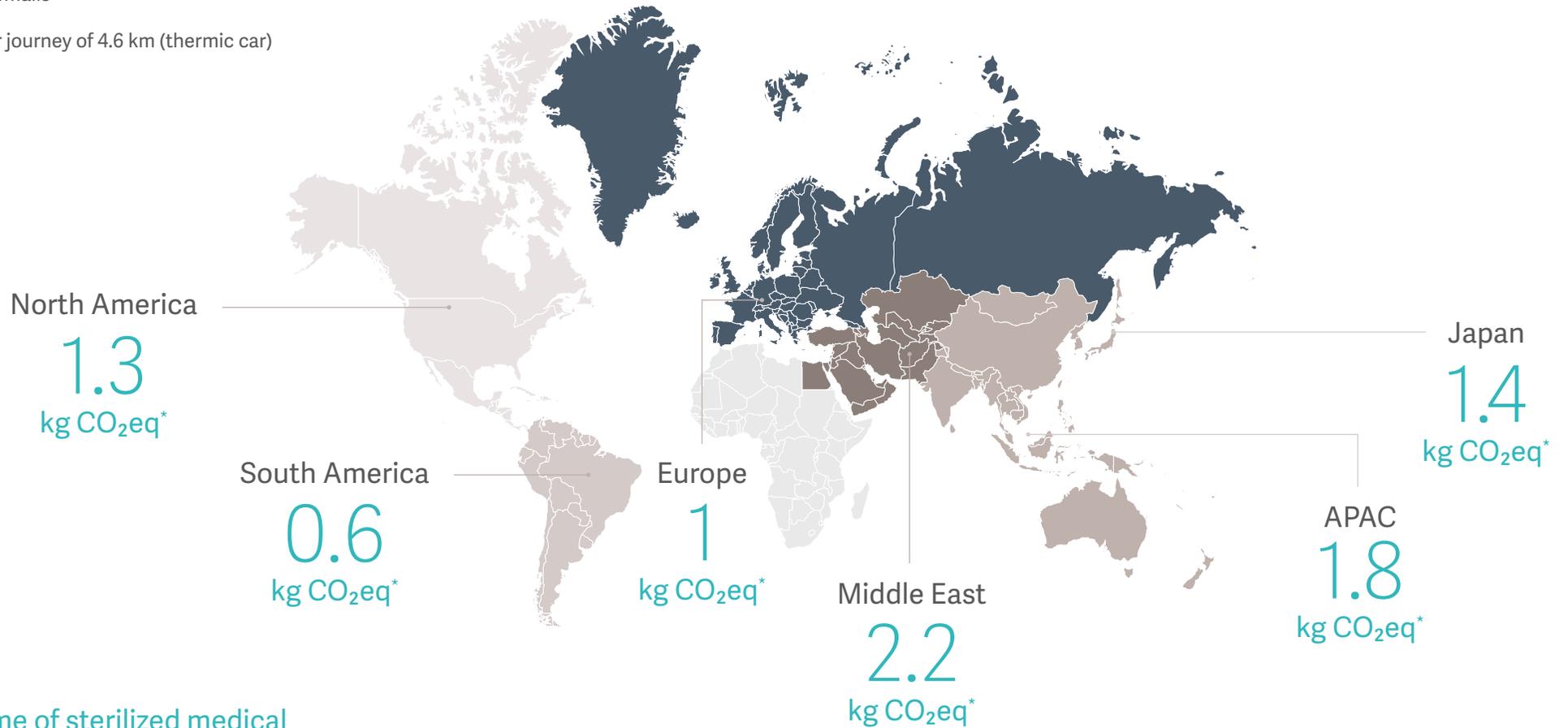
\*\*Based on Brazil data

\*\*\*Based on China data

# Complete life cycle per region

For reference, the emission of 1 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>eq is comparable to:

- 1.6 litres of coffee
- 406 emails
- A car journey of 4.6 km (thermic car)



Volume of sterilized medical devices for 1 cycle = 150L

\*Average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per sterilization cycle

## The LCA and EcoDesign methods

Product Environmental Profile (PEP) communicates the results of a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). This is a methodology for assessing environmental impacts associated with all the stages of the life cycle of a product, process, or service. I.e. for a product environmental impacts are assessed for the raw material extraction (cradle) followed by the whole value-chain further processing, through the product's manufacturing (gate), distribution and use, to the recycling or final disposal of the materials it is composed of.

The EIME (Environmental Impact and Management Explorer) software, version 6.1.1, and its database (version CODDE-2023-02) were used for the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). Indicators from the PEP Ecopassport PCR3 – 2015 were applied. All LCA studies include holistic analysis of all relevant environmental impacts used for EcoDesign input. Further details can be available upon request, contact responsible PLM/R&D team.



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