ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

LASER PRINTER CX725DTE

According to ISO 14025

Lexmark

Lexmark hardware, software and services combine to help our customers securely and efficiently capture, manage and print information. Our solutions connect unstructured printed and digital information to the applications, processes and people that need it most, improving customer service, driving financial performance and ensuring flexibility for the future.

As part of the commitment to our customers, Lexmark is undertaking the task of performing Life Cycle Analysis on the set of products announced after October 2012. The results of the LCA analysis will assist Lexmark in reducing the environmental impact of the hardware, software and services offered to our customers.

Combining the capabilities and durability of a workgroup MFP with the ease of use of a personal output device, the CX725 Series features enterprise-level security and integration into Lexmark's smart MFP ecosystem, all in a simple, intuitive design.

UL CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION UL.COM/EPD

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

Lexmark™

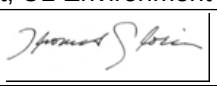
Laser Printer CX725DTE

Printers and multi-functional printing units

According to ISO 14025

This declaration is an environmental product declaration (EPD) in accordance with ISO 14025. EPDs rely on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to provide information on a number of environmental impacts of products over their life cycle. Exclusions: EPDs do not indicate that any environmental or social performance benchmarks are met, and there may be impacts that they do not encompass. LCAs do not typically address the site-specific environmental impacts of raw material extraction, nor are they meant to assess human health toxicity. EPDs can complement but cannot replace tools and certifications that are designed to address these impacts and/or set performance thresholds – e.g. Type 1 certifications, health assessments and declarations, environmental impact assessments, etc. Accuracy of Results: EPDs regularly rely on estimations of impacts, and the level of accuracy in estimation of effect differs for any particular product line and reported impact. Comparability: EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they cover different life cycle stages, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. EPDs from different programs may not be comparable.

PROGRAM OPERATOR	UL Environment
DECLARATION HOLDER	Lexmark
DECLARATION NUMBER	4787235582.107.1
DECLARED PRODUCT	Laser Printer CX725DTE
REFERENCE PCR	ULE (2012) Product Category Rules for preparing an environmental product declaration (EPD) for printers and multi-function printing units (v1.0). UL Environment
DATE OF ISSUE	February 17, 2016
PERIOD OF VALIDITY	5 Years
CONTENTS OF THE DECLARATION	Product definition and information about building physics Information about basic material and the material's origin Description of the product's manufacture Indication of product processing Information about the in-use conditions Life cycle assessment results Testing results and verifications

The PCR review was conducted by:	UL Environment Review Panel
	Lise Laurin (Chairperson)
	31 Leach Road; Kittery, Maine 03904; lise@earthshift.com
This declaration was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14025 by Underwriters Laboratories ☐ INTERNAL ☒ EXTERNAL	
	Wade Stout, UL Environment
This life cycle assessment was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR by:	
	Thomas Gloria, Indust. Ecology Consultants

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

Lexmark

Laser Printer CX725DTE

Printers and multi-functional printing units

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Product Description

Product Type	Color Laser Printer
Printer Model	CX725DTE
Maximum Print Speed	50 pages per minute
Intended use	primarily office
Range of applications	scan, copy, and print images or text in color onto paper or paper-like media
Product Lifetime	5 years
Introduction Date	01/28/2016
Product Specifications	http://www.lexmark.com/en_US/products/series/printer-and-multifunction/finder.shtml
Functional Unit	The functional unit has been defined as a 1,000 page simplex job in accordance with the Energy Star Typical Energy Consumption test procedure and the reference Product Category Rule (PCR).
Scope of Validity / Applicability	The EPD is representative for the printer model CX725DTE sold as a stand-alone unit. This EPD and the reference PCR are applicable for printer sale and use in the North American market. Lexmark cannot guarantee that comparisons with EPDs of competitive products will be valid.
Product Characterization	A solutions-capable, network-ready, multi-function device with standard 2-sided printing and scanning, a 1.2 GHz quad-core processor and up to 4GB of standard memory that prints at up to 50 ppm black and color. The printer fuses different colors to a medium (such as paper) to create hard copy images from electronic or hard copy originals. The printer product delivered to the customer consists of the printer, a power cord, printed setup instructions, a CD/DVD that includes the User Guide and Printer Drivers and an initial set of product supplies. The printer is delivered in packaging that can be recycled locally and is not needed for product operation. Product supplies include toner cartridges, imaging kits and the fusing mechanism. The power supply is internal to the product and the imaging kit and fusing mechanism are installed at the factory. Only the toner cartridges must be installed by the customer. The printer can be

	setup by the customer without outside assistance.

System Boundary

The study considers all phases of the life cycle, as shown below.

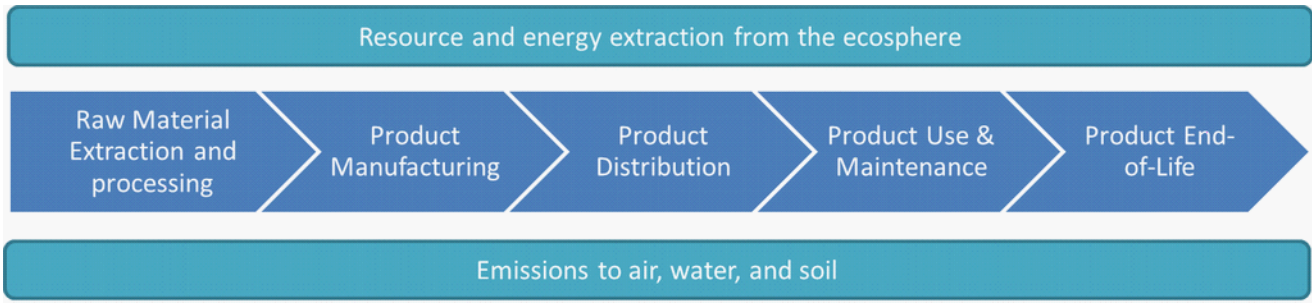

Figure 1: System Boundaries

Declaration of Basic Materials

The printer consist of mechanical, electromechanical, and electronic components. Its material composition can be described using the basic material fractions given below. Please note that the category 'Electronics' also includes all wiring.

Material	Mass (kg)
Plastics (recyclable)	18.3
Plastics (non-recyclable)	3.96
Ferrous Metals	23.6
Aluminum	0.463
Copper	0.0811
Glass	0.953
Electronics	5.2
Other Materials	0.494

Table 1: Basic Material Declaration

Product Supply Chain

The printer is manufactured and assembled in Southeast China. The cartridges for the North American market are manufactured and assembled in Juarez, Mexico.

Life Cycle Assessment Results

The following sections describe the printer's potential environmental impacts over the full printer life cycle. These represent the typical impacts for an average system sold in the North American market. All impacts are presented per functional unit of printing 1,000 images of the reference standard.

Manufacturing Material and Resources Inventory

Table 2 displays the use of material resources (kg) and of non-renewable as well as renewable primary energy demand necessary for printer manufacturing, but excludes other life cycle stages of the printer (cradle-to-gate). Likewise, material and energy consumption associated with printer packaging, cartridges, and paper is excluded here.

Use of Material Resources [kg]	
Non-Renewable	1.56E003
Renewable (excl. water)	4.11E003
Water	3.75E005
Use of Non-Renewable Primary Energy [MJ]	
Crude Oil	975
Hard Coal	2.68E003
Lignite	148
Natural Gas	1.68E003
Uranium	360
Use of Renewable Primary Energy [MJ]	
Biomass	0.463
Geothermal	8.49
Solar	148
Wind	79.2
Hydropower	242

Table 2: Use of Material and Energy Resources for Printer Manufacturing (Cradle-to-Gate)

Energy Consumption During Utilization

Based on the EnergyStar Typical Energy Consumption (TEC) test methodology, the printer is expected to have the following power consumption for an assumed average job load.

	Per 1,000 page	Per product lifetime
Energy Consumption During Utilization [kWh]	0.385	624

Table 3: At-wall power consumption during utilization

Life Cycle Impact Assessment

The following provides an overview of the potential printer life cycle impacts with emissions classified and characterized to standard environmental impact metrics using the Recipe 2008 Hierarchist (H) midpoint characterization factors (v1.08).

Note that the mineral resource depletion results do not include any contributions from the paper life cycle as the AF&PA report does not allow for the conversion to ReCiPe 2008.

Ecotoxicity and human health are not included in this study, as per the PCR, due to their respective uncertainties.

LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

	per 1000 pages including paper	per 1000 pages excluding paper	per printer lifetime including paper	per printer lifetime excluding paper
Global Warming Potential [kg CO2-Equiv.]	8.05E00	1.67E00	1.31E04	2.72E03
Ozone Depletion Potential [kg CFC-11 eq]	2.44E-07	2.02E-09	3.95E-04	3.28E-06
Acidification Potential [kg SO2 eq]	4.70E-02	4.80E-03	7.63E01	7.79E00
Eutrophication Potential [kg P eq]	1.61E-03	1.48E-05	2.61E00	2.40E-02
Fossil Fuel Depletion Potential [kg oil eq]	1.36E00	6.05E-01	2.20E03	9.81E02
Mineral Resource Depletion Potential [kg Fe eq]	2.56E-01	2.56E-01	4.15E02	4.15E02

Table 3: Summary of Life Cycle Impact Assessment Results

Interpretation of Results

Dominance Analysis

Due to the 5 year lifetime and the number of pages printed per day as established by the Energy Star Typical Energy Consumption test procedure, the use phase heavily dominates the life cycle impacts. The below tables and charts display the results of the dominance analysis for each impact category addressed in Table 3.

Global Warming Potential

	per 1000 pages including paper	per 1000 pages excluding paper	per printer lifetime including paper	per printer lifetime excluding paper
Printer	2.63E-01	2.63E-01	4.27E02	4.27E02
Lexmark use phase	7.79E00	1.41E00	1.26E04	2.29E03
EoL phase	2.33E-03	2.33E-03	3.79E00	3.79E00

Table 4: GWP dominance analysis [kg CO2 equiv]

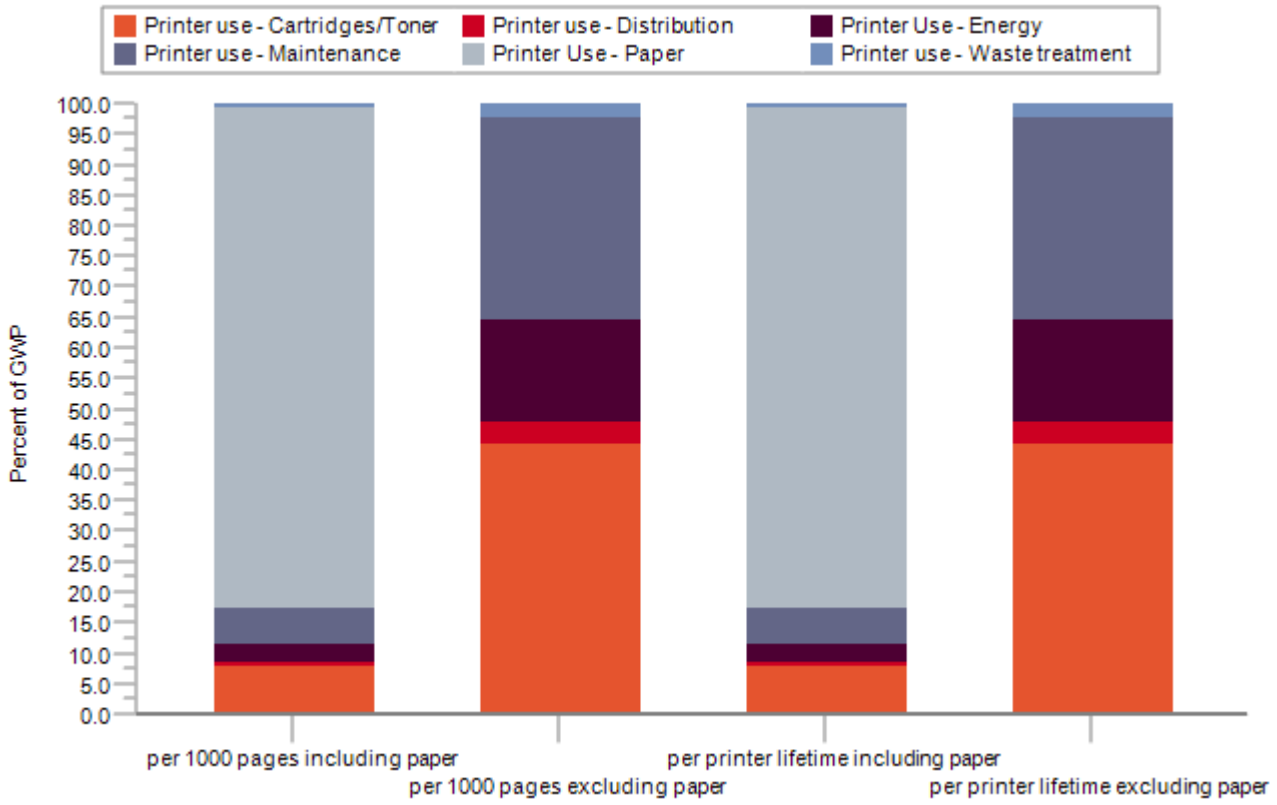

Figure 1: GWP dominance analysis of the use phase

Ozone Depletion Potential

	per 1000 pages including paper	per 1000 pages excluding paper	per printer lifetime including paper	per printer lifetime excluding paper
Printer	6.58E-10	6.58E-10	1.07E-06	1.07E-06
Lexmark use phase	2.43E-07	1.36E-09	3.94E-04	2.21E-06
EoL phase	2.26E-14	2.26E-14	3.66E-11	3.66E-11

Table 5: ODP dominance analysis [kg CFC-11 equiv]

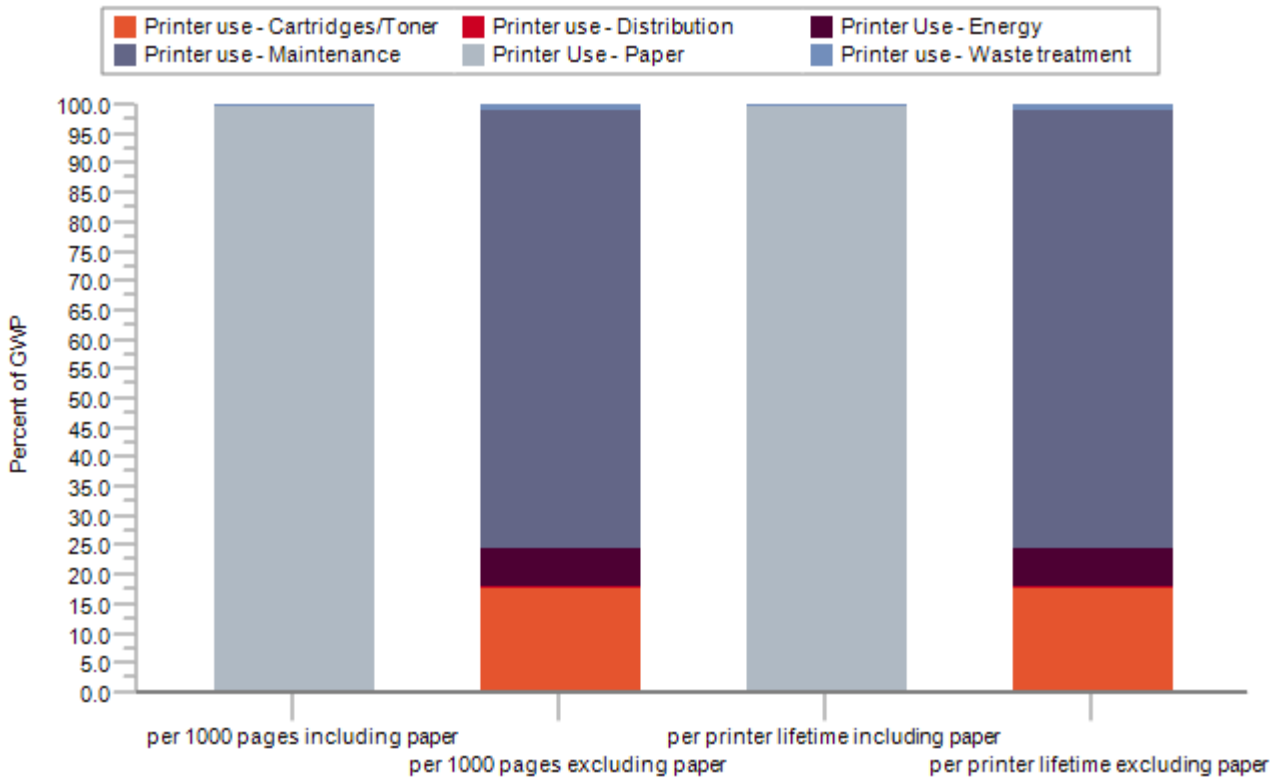

Figure 2: ODP dominance analysis of the use phase

Acidification Potential

	per 1000 pages including paper	per 1000 pages excluding paper	per printer lifetime including paper	per printer lifetime excluding paper
Printer	1.03E-03	1.03E-03	1.67E00	1.67E00
Lexmark use phase	4.60E-02	3.77E-03	7.46E01	6.11E00
EoL phase	9.33E-06	9.33E-06	1.51E-02	1.51E-02

Table 6: AP dominance analysis [kg SO_2 equiv]

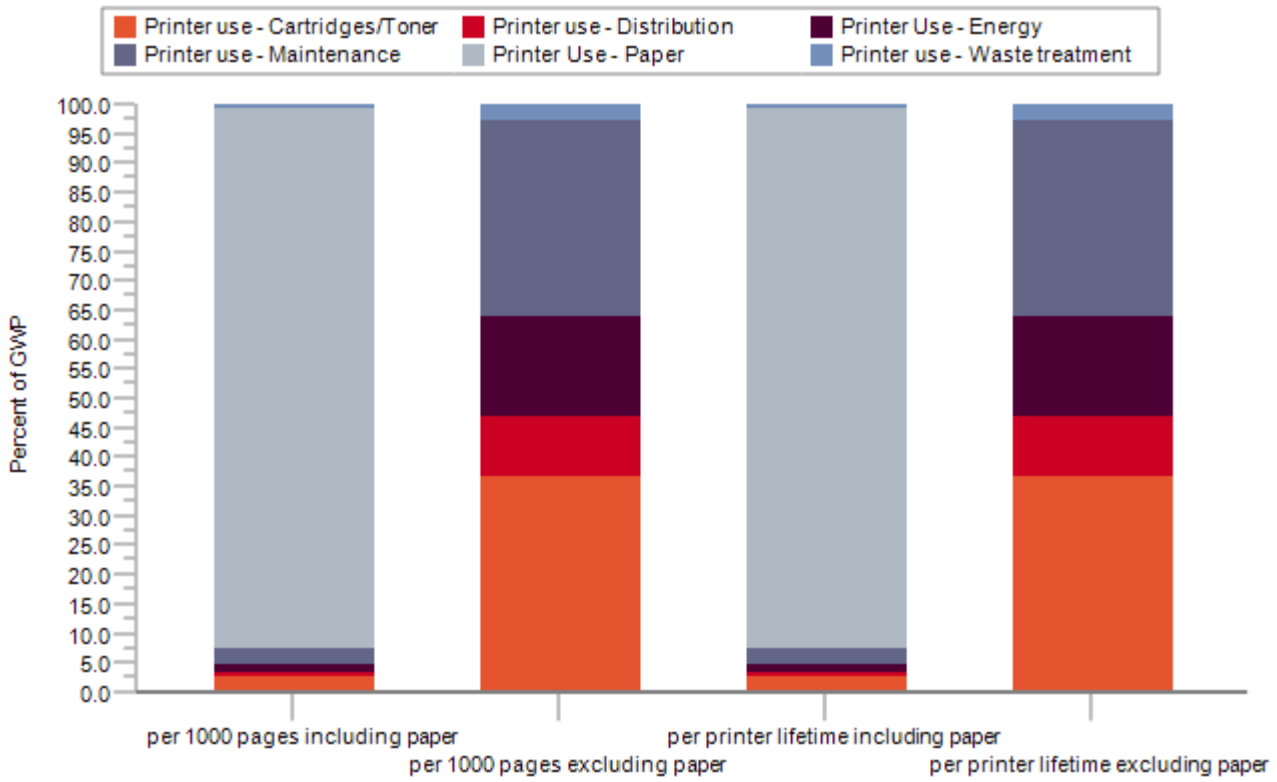

Figure 3: AP dominance analysis of the use phase

Eutrophication Potential

	per 1000 pages including paper	per 1000 pages excluding paper	per printer lifetime including paper	per printer lifetime excluding paper
Printer	2.28E-06	2.28E-06	3.70E-03	3.70E-03
Lexmark use phase	1.61E-03	1.25E-05	2.61E00	2.03E-02
EoL phase	1.49E-08	1.49E-08	2.42E-05	2.42E-05

Table 8: EP dominance analysis [kg P equiv]

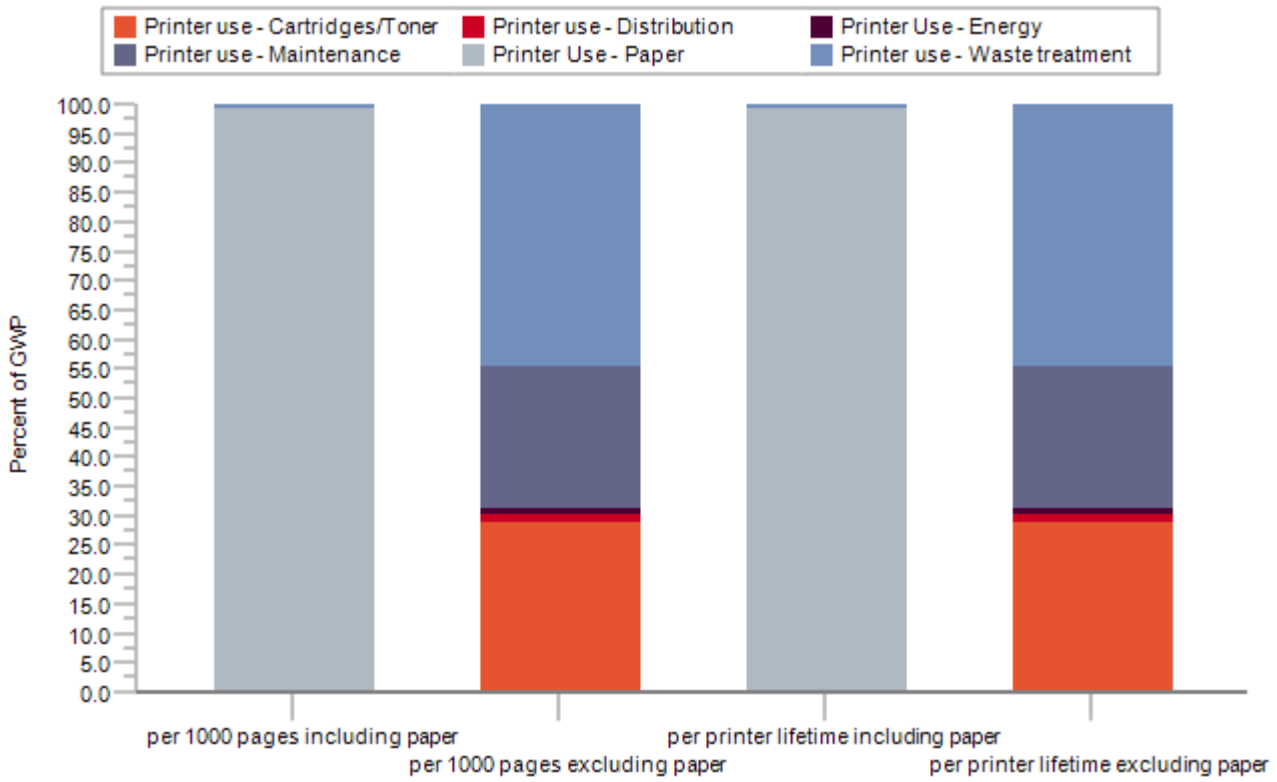

Figure 4: EP dominance analysis of the use phase

Fossil Fuel Depletion Potential

	per 1000 pages including paper	per 1000 pages excluding paper	per printer lifetime including paper	per printer lifetime excluding paper
Printer	8.04E-02	8.04E-02	1.30E02	1.30E02
Lexmark use phase	1.28E00	5.24E-01	2.07E03	8.50E02
EoL phase	7.87E-04	7.87E-04	1.28E00	1.28E00

Table 9: FDP dominance analysis [kg oil equiv]

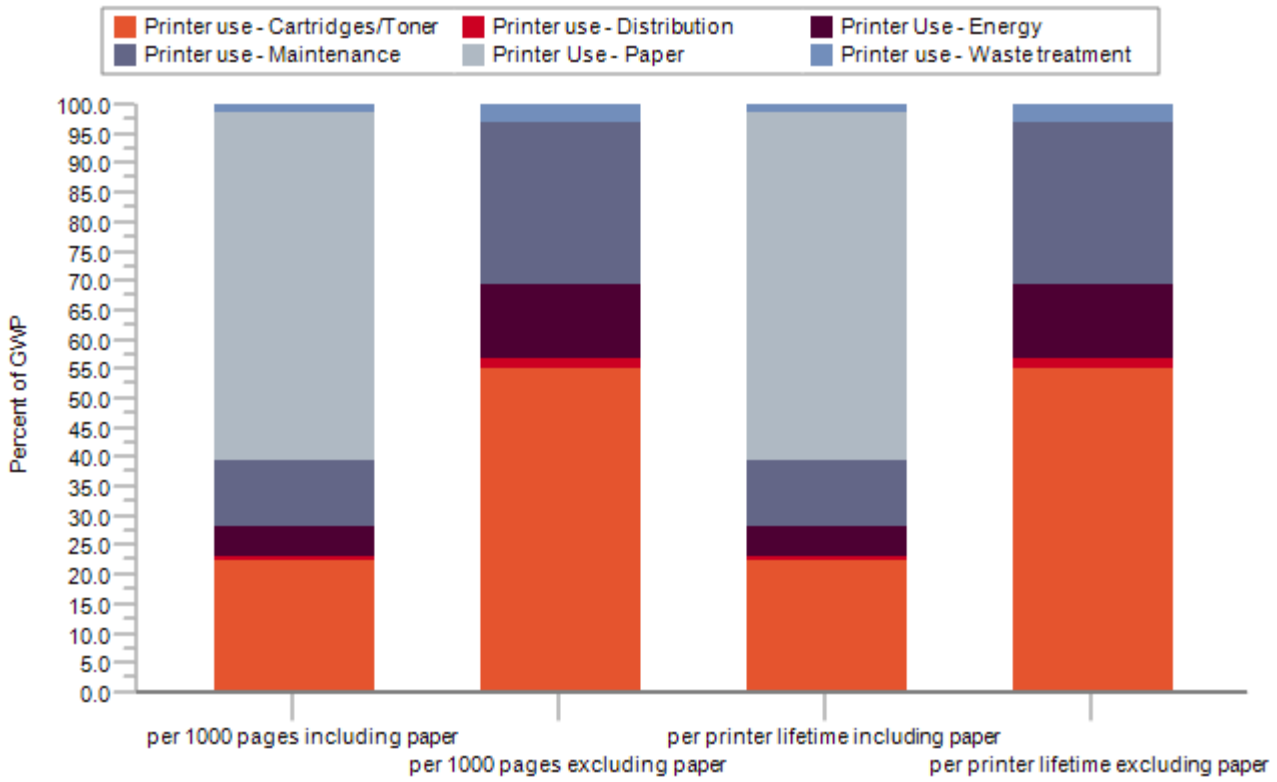

Figure 5: FDP dominance analysis of the use phase

Mineral Resource Depletion Potential

	per 1000 pages including paper	per 1000 pages excluding paper	per printer lifetime including paper	per printer lifetime excluding paper
Printer	1.30E-01	1.30E-01	2.11E02	2.11E02
Lexmark use phase	1.26E-01	1.26E-01	2.04E02	2.04E02
E oL phase	1.40E-05	1.40E-05	2.27E-02	2.27E-02

Table 10: MDP dominance analysis [kg Fe equiv]

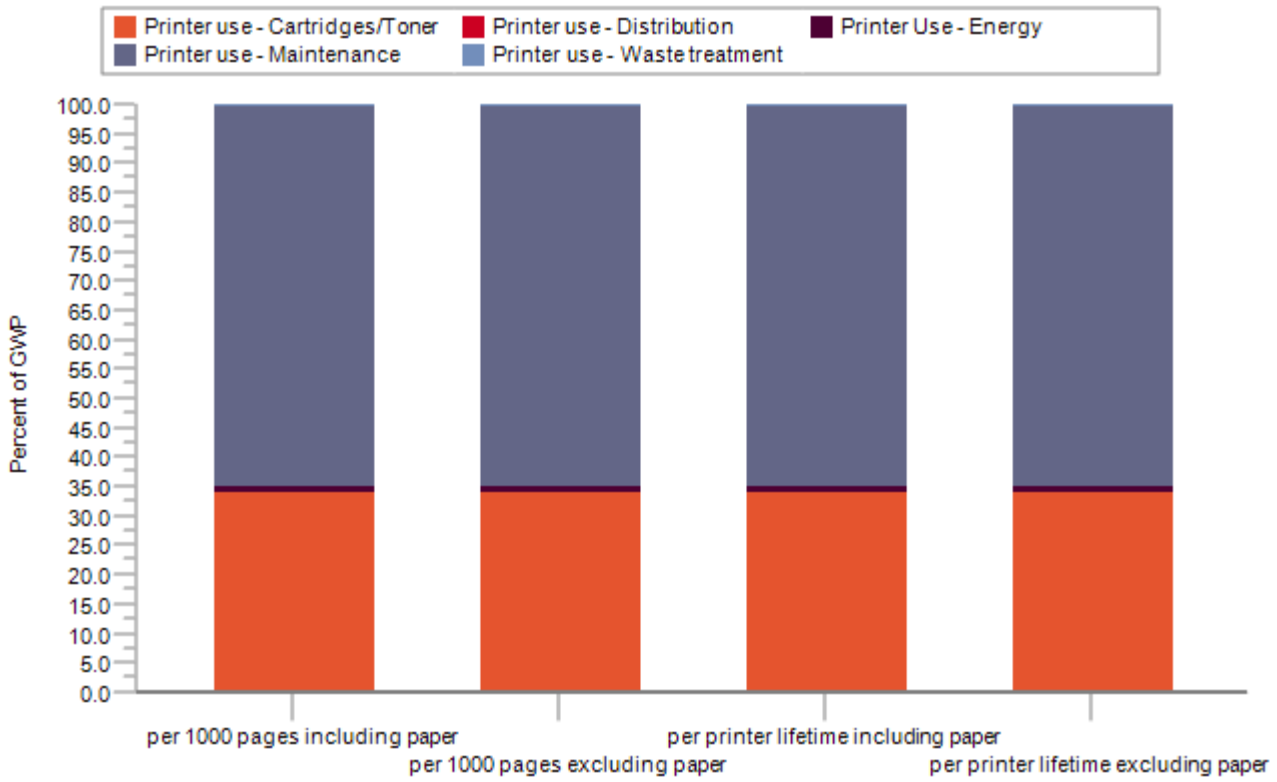

Figure 6: MDP dominance analysis of the use phase

Primary Energy Demand from Renewable and Non-renewable Resources

	per 1000 pages including paper	per 1000 pages excluding paper	per printer lifetime including paper	per printer lifetime excluding paper
Printer	3.89E00	3.89E00	6.32E03	6.32E03
Lexmark use phase	7.14E01	2.51E01	1.16E05	4.07E04
EoL phase	3.40E-02	3.40E-02	5.52E01	5.52E01

Table 11: PED dominance analysis [MJ]

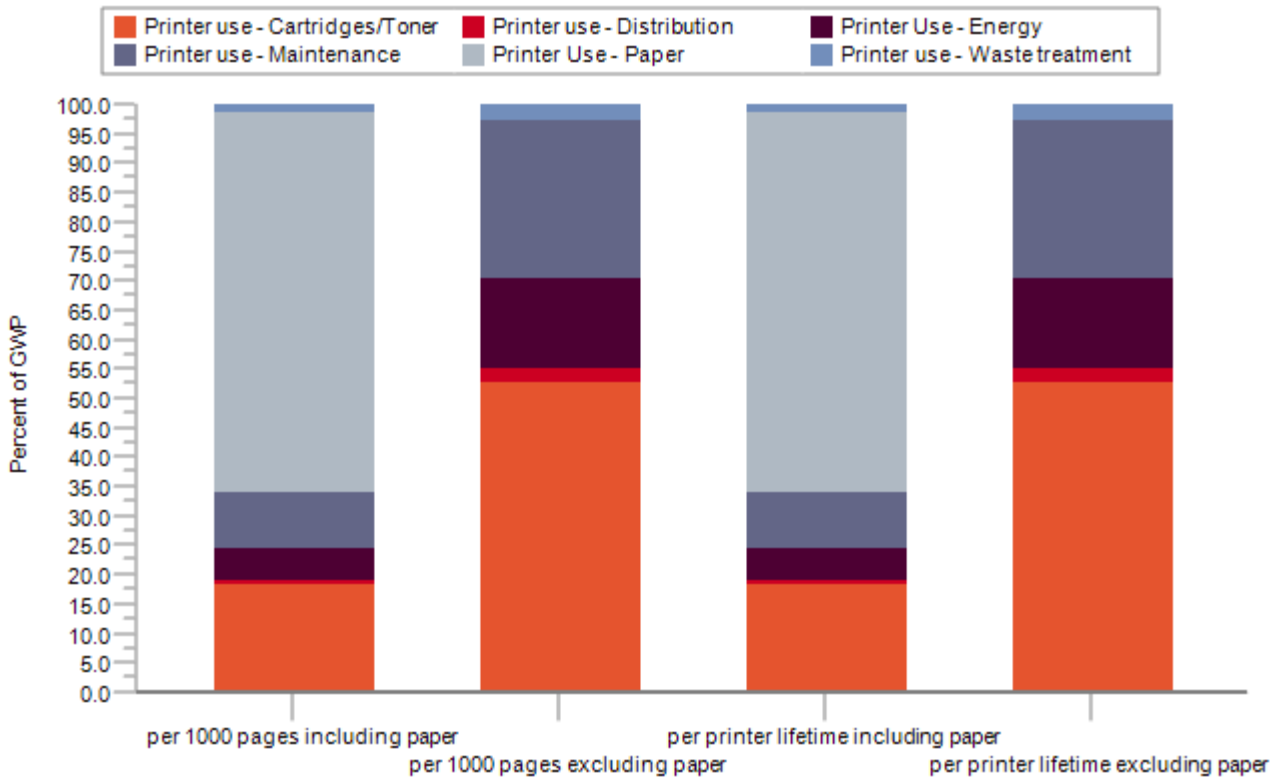

Figure 7: PED dominance analysis of the use phase

Assumptions and Estimations

Assumptions and estimations follow the governing PCR on printing equipment. Full details are documented in the EPD's background report, which was provided for verification purposes alongside the EPD. The LCA results represent the specific printer model as sold in the North American market.

In line with the PCR, the model assumes a printer lifetime of five (5) years. The printer is modeled to print an average of 1.25E003 pages per day based on a maximum print speed of 50 images per minute. The printer further possesses an automatic mechanic duplexing feature.

Power consumption figures are based on Energy Star testing of the printer using the average job load described above. Consumables consumption is based on the market-average yield across all available cartridge capacities. In addition, market-average use of remanufactured cartridges is taken into account, as applicable.

Printer and cartridge transportation distances to the end consumer are based on their points of origin and the population-weighted average distance to the 100 most populous cities in the continental US based on 2010 census data. The printer is shipped to the end consumer from the distribution center near Nashville, TN, and the cartridges are shipped from Ciudad Juarez, MX.

The LCI data for office paper is adopted from the uncoated, free sheet paper inventory developed by the American Forest & Paper Association (AF&PA). This paper dataset assumes that average office paper contains 4% recycled content. The mass of consumed paper is based on the US letter format and a surface weight of 75 g/m^2. The AF&PA data includes paper production, transportation, and End-of-Life treatment (72% recycling, 23% landfill, 5% incineration).

The End-of-Life treatment for the printer is based on the assumption that 66.7 % of the printers are returned to Lexmark for recycling, while the remainder is disposed of through local waste streams, where the metal fractions are assumed to be recycled and the remainder landfilled. The EoL cartridges are assumed to go to remanufacturing, recycling, and landfill in equal shares.

In accordance with the cut-off methodology prescribed by the governing PCR, materials sent to End-of-Life recycling are considered to cross the system boundary without any further transformation. Only the impacts associated with waste transportation and disposal are included in the results.

Description of Data and Period Under Consideration

All primary data is based on technical documentation and sales data accessed in 2015. All background data is taken from the GaBi 2015-6.110 Databases.

Data Quality

Manufacturing data of printers and consumables is based on a combination of Bills of Material and teardown analyses and is considered to be of overall high quality with low uncertainty. Distribution from printer manufacturing to the end consumer is representative of logistical data from Lexmark and best estimates of US average shipping distances, and is of moderate quality and high uncertainty.

Printer power consumption represents measured power consumed during printer operation in accordance with the use scenario outlined in the reference PCR and is of high quality and moderate uncertainty; actual print loads may differ. Toner cartridge use is based on expected yields based on the ISO test standards for cartridge use, and is of high quality and low uncertainty. Replacement rate for consumable parts is based on part design specifications, and is of high quality and moderate uncertainty.

The disposition of the printer and consumables at End-of-Life is based on best-available information by the respective experts at Lexmark. This data is of average quality and moderate uncertainty.

Background Data

All background datasets relevant to production, power generation, transportation, and material disposal were taken from the GaBi 2015-6.110 Databases.

The data used for office paper is based on the data developed for the American Forest & Paper Association (AF&PA) and is representative for average North American office paper production in 2010.

The additional use of third-party background data from industry associations (e.g., worldsteel) is documented in the background report. They represent the latest LCI data as available in the GaBi 2015-6.110 Databases.

Allocation and Methodological Principles

No significant allocations have been considered for the production of the printer. Allocation of production or use impacts across the various functions of a multi-function system is not included (i.e., allocation of production impacts to the provision of scanning services) and the impacts from all life cycle stages are considered within the system boundaries for the printing system.

Treatment of recycled or resold material is not considered in the body of the EPD, in accordance with the cut-off methodology required by the governing PCR.

A description of all of the methodological decisions made in modeling the life cycle impacts of office paper, including descriptions of the approach to modeling carbon sequestration and paper recycling, are described in the American Forestry & Paper Association's LCA report on printing and writing papers.

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Additional Environmental Information

As required by the governing PCR, the assessment of human toxicity and ecotoxicity shall be included in this additional information section. The following metrics, which are based on the scenario 'per printer lifetime including paper' can help identify toxicity hot spots, but decision-making should also consider an exposure assessment.

	USEtox - Ecotoxicity [CTUe]	USEtox - Human toxicity (cancer) [CTUh]	USEtox - Human toxicity (non-cancer) [CTUh]
Printer use - Cartridges/Toner	1.54E02	1.67E-06	1.66E-04
Printer use - Distribution	8.38E00	1.55E-08	1.93E-06
Printer Use - Energy	8.46E00	6.27E-08	5.30E-06
Printer use - Maintenance	2.42E02	6.00E-07	7.17E-05
Printer Use - Paper	9.21E06	5.13E-05	8.61E-02
Printer use - Waste treatment	9.36E00	4.96E-08	5.05E-06

References and Standards

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EPA (2006) ENERGY STAR(R) Qualified Imaging Equipment Typical Electricity Consumption (TEC) Test Procedure. https://www.energystar.gov/ia/products/fap/IE_TEC_Test_Procedure.pdf

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NCASI (2010) Life Cycle Assessment of North American Printing and Writing Paper Products – Final Report. Prepared for the American Forest and Paper Association (AF&PA) and the Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC) by the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc. Research Triangle Park, NC

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