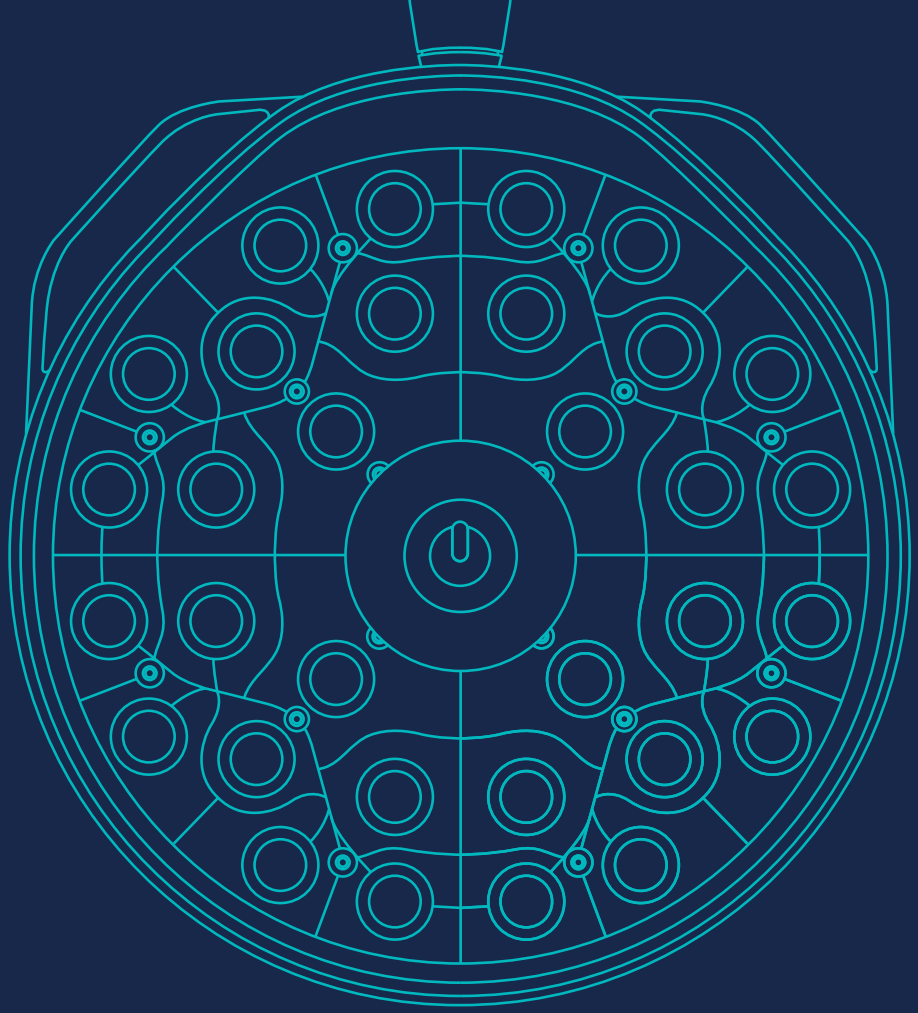


Product Environmental Profile

Maquet Ezea Surgical Light

GETINGE

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 here.

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.

The product was designed with a focus on minimizing both its mass and the number of components.

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

Maquet Ezea Surgical Light offers user-friendly simplicity and robust reliability for a wide range of surgical applications or ambulatory surgery centers. It is designed to continuously align with evolving standards for risk management.
The profile has been achieved with:

- a dual Maquet Ezea 33DF 0810 configuration (2 cupolas + 2 spring arms + dual suspension)
- installation accessories (Flange 65, Tub 500 65)
- a power supply (EPS 20 B TR)
- 18 boxes of 5 HLX sterilizable handles.

Main assumptions of the Life Cycle Assesment study (LCI parameters)

The cupolas are adjusted to 100,000 Lux minimum and operate 10 hours per day, 300 days per year during 10 years. The electricity and water consumption used for the sterilization of the handles are part of this calculation.

Applicable directives and standards compliance for the product

1907/2006	REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)
60601-1-9 (2020)	Medical electrical equipment - Part 1-9
2011/65 2015/863 2016/585 2017/2102	ROHS Directives
IEC 63000 (2022)	Technical documentation for the assessment of electrical and electronic products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances.
US California proposition 65 Act (1986)	Health and Safety Code - HSC DIVISION 20. Miscellaneous Health and Safety Provisions Chapter 6.6. Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986.
SJ/T 11365 (2006)	ACPEIP - Administrative Measure onthe Control of Pollution caused by Electronic Information Products Chines RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances).

Product

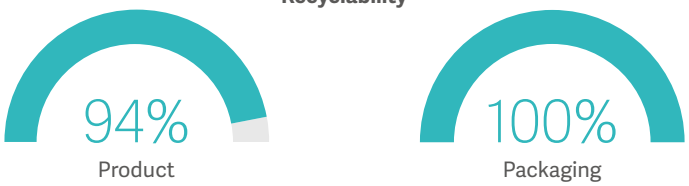
Total weight (net): 65.11 kg / 143.5 lbs

[1] Electrical and Electronical Equipment - [2] Polymethyl Methacrylate - [3] Acrylonitrile Styrene Acrylate

Packaging

Total weight (gross): 21.84 kg / 48 lbs

Recyclability



Recycled materials

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.

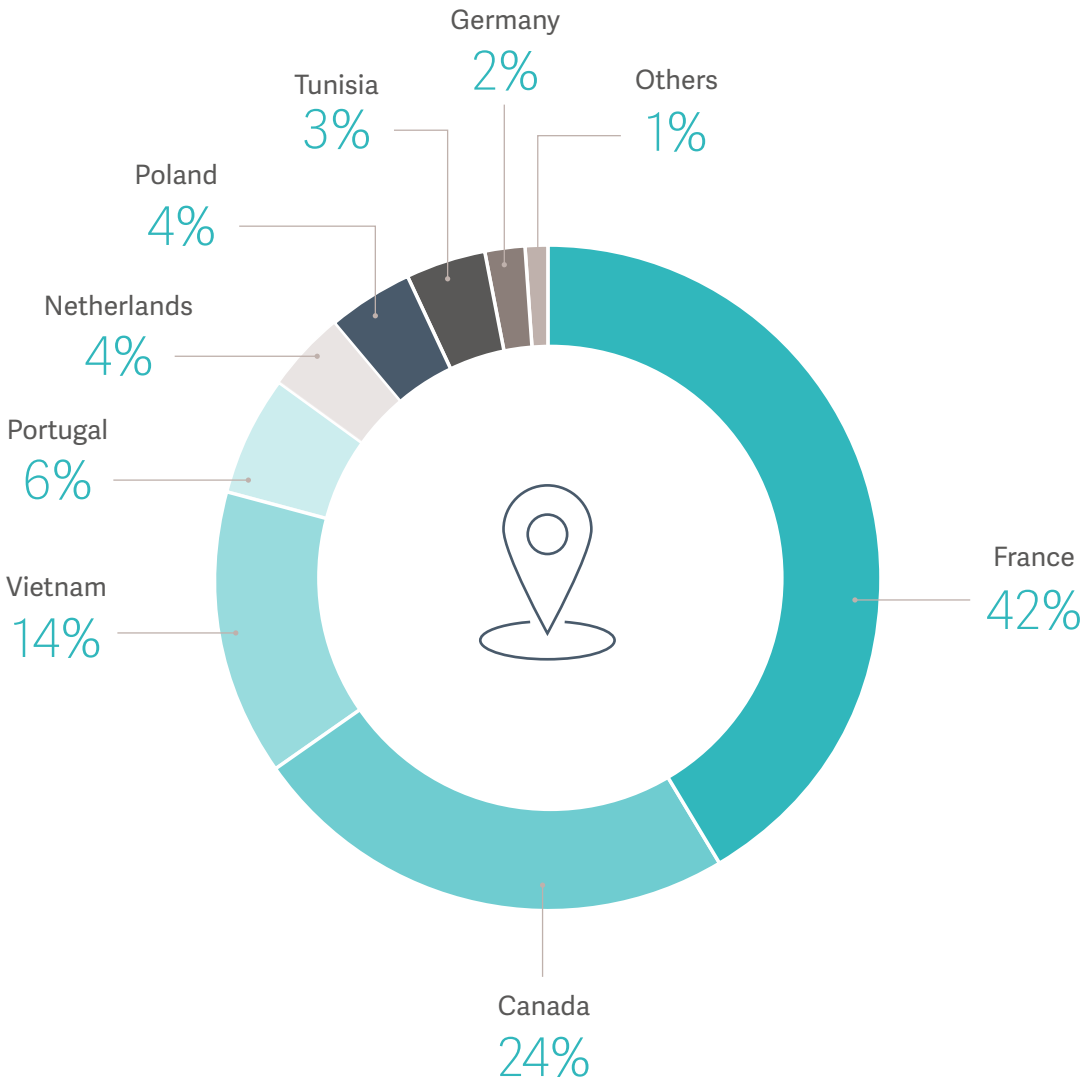
Results

The product was designed with a focus on minimizing both its mass and the number of components.

- **Very low electricity consumption while in standby (for one light head): <1W**
- **Electrical consumption during operation (for one light head): 39.4W**
- **CO_2 emissions compared to Maquet Lucea 100*: -17%**
- **Average electrical consumption compared to Maquet Lucea 100*: -28%**

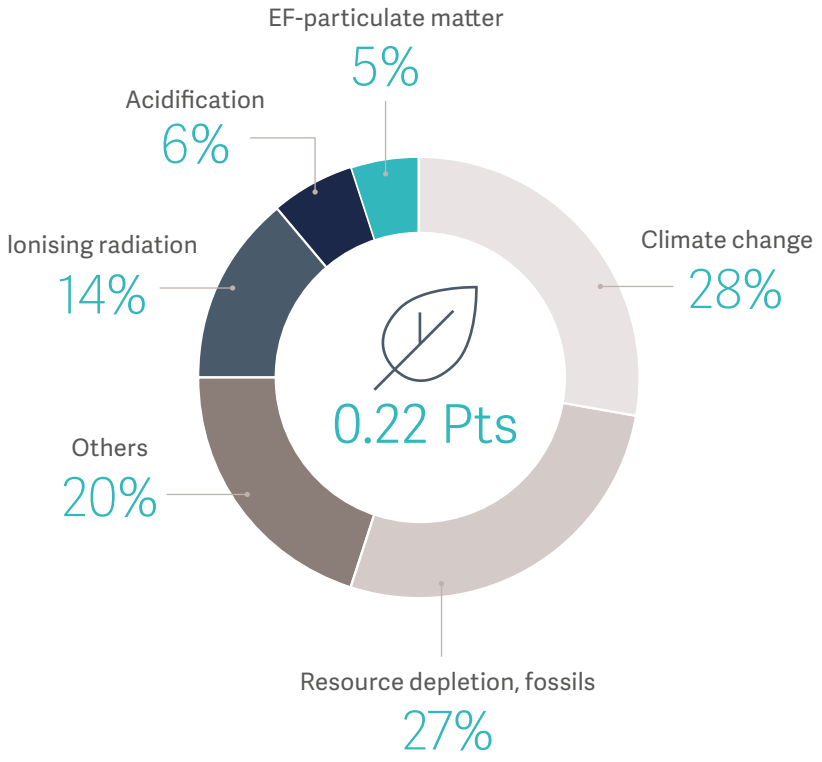
*Predecessor product

Supplier's location



Environmental impacts

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.

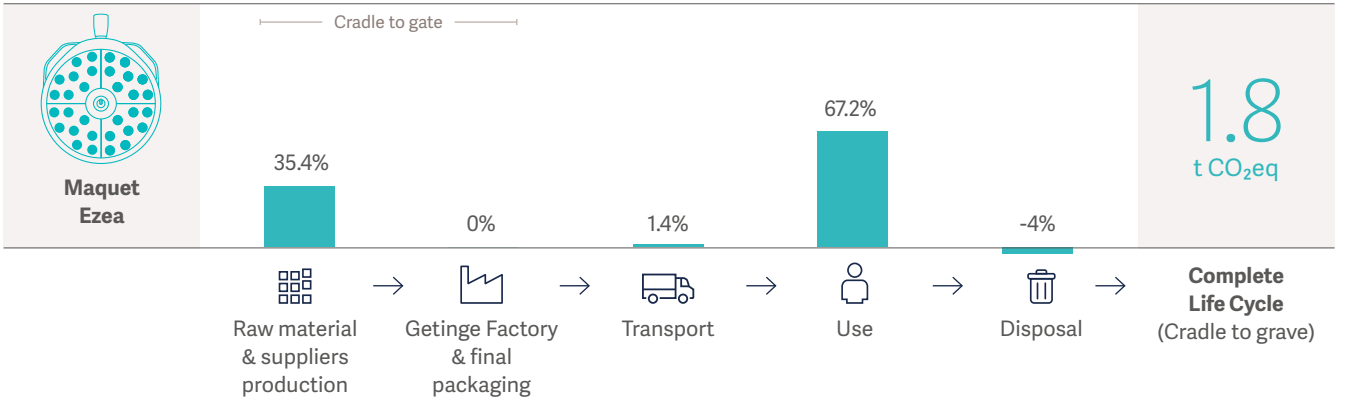
Recommendations to reduce the Climate impact

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

- recycling of the product
- switch-off your medical device when not in use
- use low-carbon electricity
- limit use of the maximum illumination

Global warming Potential

t CO_2eq



Regional Scenarios t CO_2eq

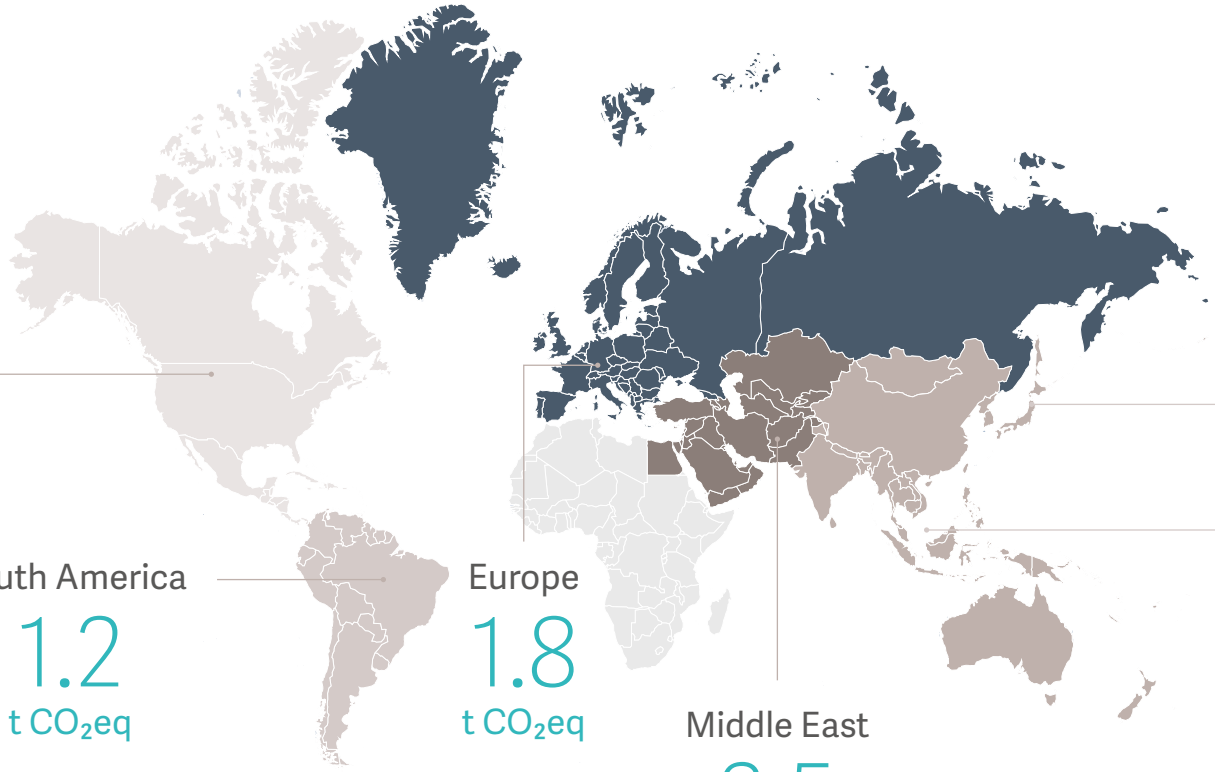
Europe	35.4%	0%	1.4%	67.2%	-4%	**1.8 t CO_2eq**
North America*	28.8%	0%	1.4%	73%	-3.2%	**2.2 t CO_2eq**
South America**	54.7%	0%	2.6%	48.8%	-6.1%	**1.2 t CO_2eq**
APAC	21.9%	0%	1.1%	79.5%	-2.5%	**2.9 t CO_2eq**
Middle East	21.3%	0%	1%	80.1%	-2.4%	**3.5 t CO_2eq**
Japan	27.3%	0%	1.3%	74.4%	-3%	**2.3 t CO_2eq**
Low carbon energy	97.3%	0%	4.7%	8.9%	-10.9%	**0.7 t CO_2eq**

*Based on US data
**Based on Brazil data

Complete Life cycle per Region

For indication, the emission of 2 t CO_2eq is equivalent to:

- a car travel of 9,191 km (thermic car)
- a train travel of 847,458 km
- 13 laptops



North America
2.2
t CO_2eq

South America
1.2
t CO_2eq

Europe
1.8
t CO_2eq

Middle East
3.5
t CO_2eq

APAC
2.9
t CO_2eq

Japan
2.3
t CO_2eq

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 eco-design input. Further details can be available upon request, contact responsible PLM/R&D team.

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