Environmental information 2025
SCA Pulp

Pure Pulp



SCA

Growing forests create value on many levels



SCA's forests contain more timber than ever before. The standing timber volume increases by more than 2.5 million cubic metres each year. This continued growth contributes to SCA's climate benefit, while long-term forest management strengthens biodiversity and ensures a secure supply of renewable raw material.

The core of SCA's operations is the growing forest – a renewable resource that drives a well-developed and efficient value chain. By integrating our industries and maximizing the use of every part of the tree, we deliver high-value products to customers worldwide. Our strong self-sufficiency in wood, energy, and logistics further enhances both stability and cost efficiency.

This is SCA

SCA's integrated value chain comprises five business areas and one supporting unit, all working together to create the highest possible value from the forest.



Forest

The forest is at the core of SCA's operations and is managed responsibly, utilizing the entire tree. The raw material is used in SCA's integrated and well-developed value chain to maximize value creation in, and from the forest. Forest land also provides value in the form of biodiversity and recreation.



Wood

SCA operates a competitive sawmill business, producing high-quality wood products from the most valuable part of the tree. The sawmills determine the value of sawlogs and, in turn, the value of the forest, while also supplying raw material to the fibre industry and energy market. Following recent investments, the sawmills operate at world-class levels of efficiency and productivity, strengthening SCA's competitiveness and long-term market position.



Renewable energy

SCA uses raw material not utilized by its industries to produce renewable energy in the form of biofuels, solid biofuels and sustainable chemicals. SCA jointly owns a biorefinery with St1, where tall oil from the company's industries is used as a raw material. SCA's forests also provide favourable conditions for wind power generation. The company's strong position and assets in solid biofuels, biofuels and wind power provide a solid foundation for continued profitable growth.



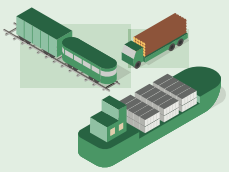
Pulp

SCA's two well-invested pulp mills produce softwood kraft pulp and chemi-thermomechanical pulp and are highly competitive and cost-efficient. As an independent pulp supplier, SCA holds a strong position in the European market. Production takes place in modern, energy-efficient facilities that also generate renewable electricity and heat, as well as raw material for biofuels and green chemicals.



Containerboard

SCA produces kraftliner in a range of grades with different properties. In Obbola, the world's largest kraftliner machine is being ramped up towards full capacity. At the same time, Munksund paper mill is performing well, producing high-quality and competitive speciality products. The integrated paper mills also generate renewable electricity and heat, as well as raw material for biofuels and green chemicals.

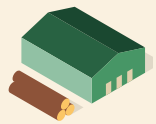


Logistics (supporting unit)

SCA has an efficient logistics organization that ensures raw materials are transported cost-effectively to its production facilities and that finished renewable products reach customers around the world. The high degree of self-sufficiency in logistics contributes to stability, control and long-term competitiveness throughout the value chain.

We use the entire tree

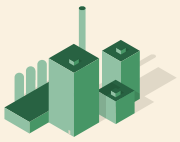
The forest is the foundation of SCA's value creation – a perpetual asset when managed responsibly. SCA has built a value chain that maximizes the value of the forest, from within and beyond, by producing renewable products through a resource-efficient process.



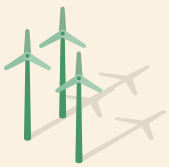
Sawmills
The most valuable part of the tree is processed in the sawmills into wood products. Some of these become window components, painted cladding, or shelves. More than half of the log is used for wood products. The remainder become chips for pulp production or sawdust that is processed into pellets. Additionally, the bark is utilized in energy production.



Bioenergy
The energy used in SCA's plants comes almost entirely from bioenergy. By-products are utilized to generate heat and electricity. SCA also produces energy for external use – including renewable electricity, district heating, and both unrefined and refined biofuels – and is exploring further opportunities in biofuel production.

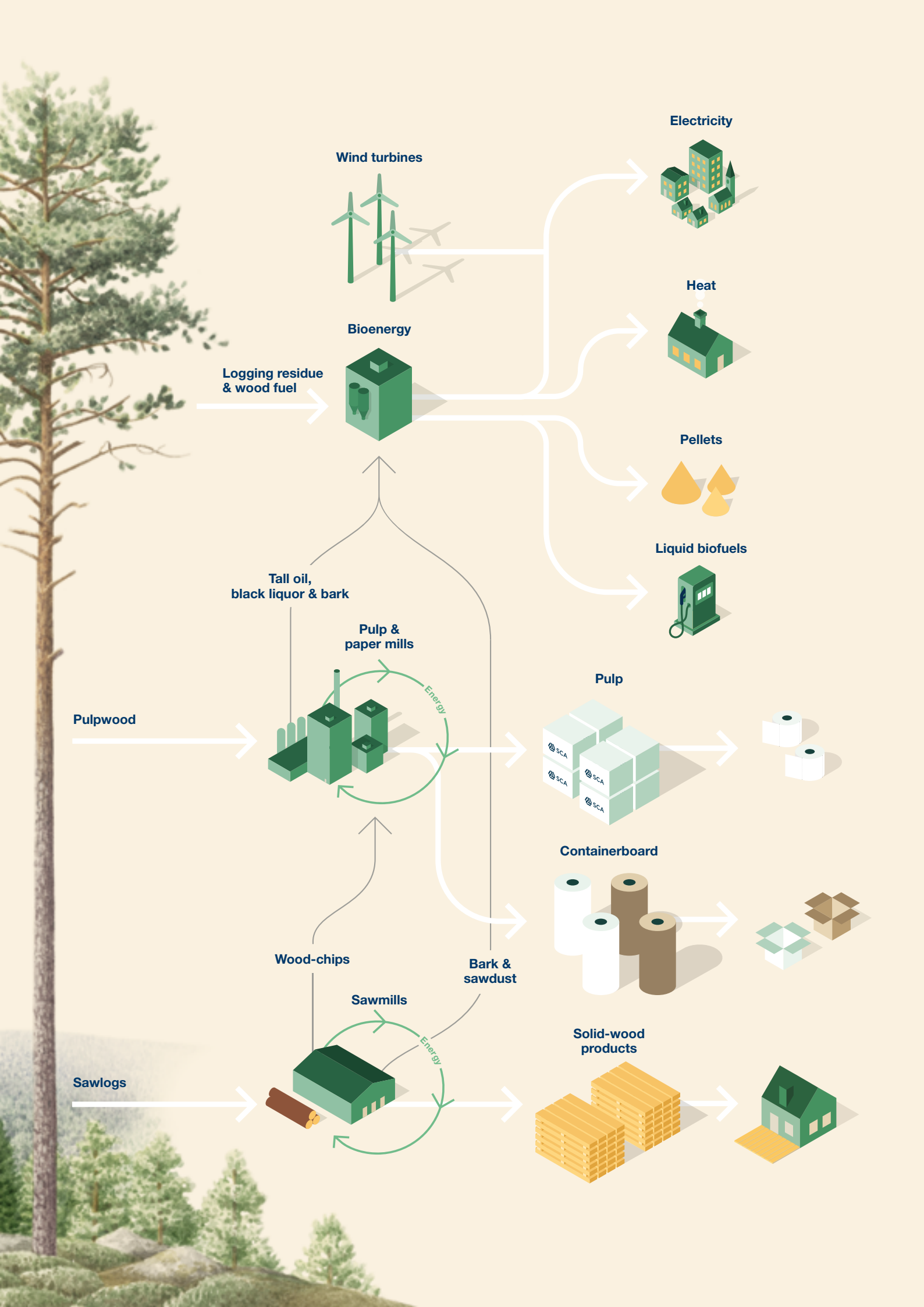


Pulp and paper mills
Production of pulp and packaging paper. The mills are supplied with wood from forests that cannot be used for solid-wood products. Sulfate pulp mills produce, in addition to pulp, large amounts of renewable energy. The bark is used for energy production, where heat is recycled, and steam is used for electricity generation. By-products such as tall oil and turpentine are further refined into biofuels and chemicals.



Windpower
SCA's 2.7 million hectares of forest encompass numerous areas with favorable wind conditions. SCA is actively developing wind power projects and leasing land to power producers and sustainability focused investors who generate and distribute renewable electricity.




Electricity
Wind turbines
Heat
Bioenergy
Logging residue
& wood fuel
Pellets
Liquid biofuels
Tall oil,
black liquor & bark
Pulp &
paper mills
Energy
Pulp
Pulpwood
Containerboard
Wood-chips
Bark &
sawdust
Sawmills
Energy
Solid-wood
products
Sawlogs

Growing forests capture carbon and ensure a secure supply

When annual forest growth exceeds harvesting, the amount of carbon stored in the forest increases. Harvested wood is turned into products that store carbon and can help replace fossil-based raw materials. At the same time, the forest provides a secure, long-term supply of renewable raw material.



Net uptake of carbon in the forest

Carbon stored in wood-based products

Reduced use of products with large carbon footprint

Fossil emissions in the value chain from forest to customer

Total climate benefit from the forest and forest-based products

SCA's climate benefit amounted to 12.0 million tons of CO_2e in 2025, equivalent to more than a quarter of Sweden's territorial emissions. The climate model illustrates the role of forests in climate action by quantifying carbon dioxide uptake, carbon storage and how forest-based products can replace fossil-based materials.
It also accounts for our own fossil carbon dioxide emissions, which we are working intensively to reduce.

Forests are a renewable resource and the foundation of SCA's operations. Our wood comes from forests managed in accordance with our forestry policies and covered by independent third-party certification. Long-term forest management contributes to biodiversity, SCA's climate benefit and a secure supply of raw material. More than half of our raw material needs are met by wood from our own forests, while the remainder is sourced from private forest owners in northern Sweden.

Growing forests, supporting biodiversity

SCA's forests continue to grow. Annual growth exceeds harvesting, meaning that the standing timber volume increases by more than 2.5 million cubic metres each year. For every tree harvested, at least two new trees are planted. Today, Sweden has more than twice as much forest as it did 100 years ago. But above all, biological diversity is the most important sustainability goal in our forest management. This means that there must be a variety of habitats in our forests, and therefore, we urgently work to develop, preserve, and restore habitats for species with specific requirements.

Responsible forestry includes, in addition to consideration for conservation, also cultural heritage, the Sami reindeer husbandry, as well as recreation and outdoor life. Regardless of our activities in the forest, whether it be harvesting or thinning, nature conservation plays a central role. **Conservation objects:** Considered in conjunction with logging operations by the machine operator, these practices include preserving dead wood, safeguarding trees of ecological importance, and retaining smaller clusters of trees. **Conservation patches:** Defined during the planning phase before logging and apply to areas left during logging, such as edge zones and biotopes requiring consideration. **Conservation areas:** Larger areas, over 1 hectare, encompassing natural values included in SCA's overall ecological landscape planning, such as key habitats or other habitats for red-listed species, for example, our responsibility species.

100% Environmental Certification for our forests

SCA owns 2.7 million hectares of forest in northern Sweden and the Baltics, of which 2.1 million hectares are productive forest land. SCA's forests have been certified since 1999 in accordance with FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council) requirements. And since 2011, also certified according to PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). Independent auditors verify that SCA's forest operations meet the certification requirements. Products derived from timber sourced from certified forestry can, in turn, receive certification and be offered to customers with strict sustainability requirements. SCA also encourages its suppliers to certify their forest operations.



SCA's tree nursery delivered 93,2 million forest seedlings in 2025, a mix of pine, spruce, contorta, and larch.

Responsible fiber sourcing

Timber that is not from SCA's own forests is purchased by SCA's wood procurement organization and fulfills the FSC Controlled Wood standard at a minimum. SCA's wood procurement is third-party certified, adhering to both FSC Chain of Custody and PEFC Chain of Custody standards. This ensures, among other factors, that the timber is not from controversial sources and is harvested with consideration for nature conservation.

Higher growth than harvesting

With higher growth than harvesting, there is a net increase in carbon dioxide storage. Additionally, harvested timber transforms into products that store carbon throughout their lifespan, serving as a crucial element in achieving the UN's climate goals.

Our forests and the products we bring to market are of great benefit to the climate. The total climate benefit in carbon dioxide equivalents for full-year 2025 amounted to almost 12 million tons, which is a positive benefit that corresponds to more than one quarter of Sweden's emissions. Almost half of the climate benefit is created through our growing forests' capacity to bind CO_2 while the remaining share is from the use of raw materials in climate-smart products that bind carbon dioxide and can replace products with a larger carbon footprint. This means that as SCA's industries increase their capacity, their ability to generate climate benefit also grows.



Ultimately, it is thanks to growing forests and renewable products that we can contribute to keeping fossil carbon in the ground. When you choose products from the forest, you also contribute to the production of renewable energy.

Sustainability as part of the business concept

Sustainability is integrated throughout SCA's operations and is part of the company's business concept. The Group's sustainability platform illustrates how SCA's operations are linked to several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

People and value-based culture

Target: An accident-free and healthy SCA where all employees comply with SCA's Code of Conduct.



Profitable growth

Target: Leading total shareholder return (share performance including dividends).



Fossil-free world

Target: Climate benefit of at least 10 million tCO_2eq per year.



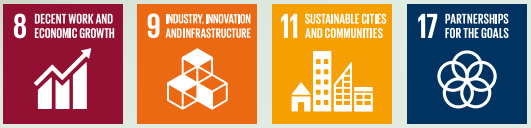
Efficient use of resources

Target: Zero waste, meaning nothing goes to waste.



Vibrant communities

Target: SCA contributes to sustainable development in the communities in which we operate.



Valuable forests

Target: SCA will manage its forests to remain at least as rich in biodiversity, nature experiences, and raw material in the future. All wood raw material will come from responsibly managed forests.



SCA's forests have been certified for many years under the international forestry certification systems FSC™ (Forest Stewardship Council™) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification), both of which aim to ensure responsible forest management.

PEFC and FSC are not interchangeable. To sell FSC- or PEFC-certified products, a Chain-of-Custody (CoC) certificate is required. In addition, PEFC requires a license for logo use, while FSC requires both a license and approval for each instance of logo use.
Both certifications emphasize ecological considerations and the protection of forests with high conservation value. PEFC places particular emphasis on education and occupational safety.

FSC
FSC is an independent international organization that promotes environmentally appropriate, socially responsible, and economically sound forest management. Its principles call for the preservation of biodiversity and natural resources, while also supporting local communities.
Certification bodies accredited by ASI (Assurance Services International) audit and issue FSC certificates. Certificate holders pay for the application and annual audits. FSC is supported globally by organizations such as WWF.

FSC certifications:
- Forest Management: For forest managers who meet FSC requirements.
- Chain of Custody: For companies handling FSC products from forest to consumer. Only CoC-certified operations are allowed to use FSC trademarks.
- Controlled Wood: A complement to CoC for products with mixed content. There are strict rules for how non-certified material may be used, and it must come from approved sources.
- Import: The EU Timber Regulation, (EU) 995/2010, applies both to timber raw material supplied within the EU and imported into the EU from third countries.

PEFC
The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) is an international, non-profit, non-governmental organization that promotes sustainable forest management through independent third-party certification. PEFC advocates for responsible forestry practices, aiming to ensure that both timber and non-timber forest products are produced with the highest standards of ecological, social, and ethical responsibility.
The foundation of PEFC lies in small-scale family forestry, with national certification standards aligned with PEFC's international guidelines. By supporting small landowners in gaining market recognition, PEFC makes a lasting contribution to livelihoods and rural development. To date, several hundred thousand family- and community-owned forests have received PEFC certification. The demand for PEFC-certified products has steadily increased in recent years, making PEFC the world's largest forest certification system, covering over 240 million hectares of certified forest land.

PEFC
PEFC/05-33-132
Promoting Sustainable Forest Management
www.pefc.org

FSC
www.fsc.org
FSC™ C013162
The mark of responsible forestry



SCA aims to source 100 percent of its wood raw material from responsibly managed forests – with full traceability in external sourcing and close cooperation with authorities, suppliers, and other stakeholders.



Ortviken pulp mill
Designed with cutting-edge technology and equipment, the CTMP process is highly efficient, achieving a wood yield of about 90 percent. Thanks to SCA's position as one of Sweden's leading energy producers, we also have ample access to renewable energy.

Östrand pulp mill
When producing sulphate pulp about half of the wood becomes pulp. While the other half is utilized in an efficient energy loop to power the mill. The surplus energy is sold as green electricity and district heating. Used chemicals and dissolved residues excreted from the wood during the cooking process are recycled and used again in our chemical loop.



SCA Pulp is a leading independent producer of premium pulp. Crafted from wood unsuitable for timber but processed into high-quality pulp. Our pulp is used in a variety of products, primarily in areas such as tissue, printing paper, packaging materials, and specialty products. Pulp production also generates a number of bio-based products that help reduce dependence on fossil-based resources.

Two state-of-the-art facilities
Our efficient facilities contribute to our outstanding environmental performance. Östrand pulp mill stands as one of the world's largest production lines for bleached softwood kraft pulp (NBSK), where we manufacture SCA Pure. Offering both TCF and ECF bleached softwood kraft pulp, with a production capacity of 900,000 tons annually.

Our chemical thermomechanical pulp (CTMP) is produced at the Ortviken industrial site, with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons. This is where we manufacture SCA More.

More than just pulp
SCA Cirrus is the umbrella name for our renewable products. These are extracted during pulp production and used in products that help replace fossil-based alternatives. The significant energy surplus from our mills is sold as renewable energy. We supply approximately 1 TWh of green electricity to the grid and 0.30 TWh of heat to district heating networks in Sundsvall and Timrå. Our softwood kraft pulp production also generates bio-based products such as tall oil and turpentine.

Tall oil is a renewable raw material used to produce biofuels, while turpentine is used as a raw material in products such as cosmetics.
We continuously work to make greater use of our residual streams. In our successful sodium bisulfite project, we combust odorous gases and utilize their chemical content. This reduces the need for fossil-based products while also lowering the carbon footprint of SCA More.

Environmentally focused production chains:
- Environmental management system
- FSC and PEFC Chain of Custody
- TCF and ECF bleaching with low emissions
- State-of-the-art wastewater treatment
- Self-sufficient energy system
- Low carbon footprint
- Efficient transport and logistics solutions

We transport most of our wood by rail rather than by road. Our modern turbines generate renewable electricity, and our lime kiln is powered by renewable wood pellets.

Our certifications
Forest Management and traceability:
- FSC Forest Management
- FSC Controlled Wood
- FSC Chain-of-Custody (CoC)
- PEFC Forest Management
- PEFC Chain-of-Custody (CoC)

Quality-, Environment- and Management Systems:
- ISO 9001
- ISO 14001
- ISO 50001
- ISO 45001

Our pulp is inspected for:
- The Nordic Swan
- EU Ecolabel

Other certifications and product declarations:
- CEPIs Carbon footprint
- Product safety (ISEGA, BfR)
- Kosher and Halal
- EcoVadis sustainability evaluation

Our products



SCA Pure

Premium NBSK pulp with outstanding environmental credentials, complying with FSC and PEFC. Available as both TCF and ECF.



SCA More

CTMP pulp with exceptional bulk, plus the market's broadest CTMP portfolio, with unmatched customization possibilities. FSC and PEFC certified.



SCA Cirrus

Our range of high-quality renewable products, responsibly derived from our pulp production, includes tall oil, turpentine, sodium bisulfite, district heating and green electricity.

Creating long-term value



Our strong-gas boiler at Östrand enables us to produce another renewable by-product: sodium bisulfite, which is used as an input chemical in our BCTMP production at Ortviken.

Bleaching of kraft pulp
Bleaching of sulfate pulp aims to remove the residual lignin that still remains after the digester. There are two methods in use for NBSK: TCF – Totally Chlorine free and ECF - Elementary Chlorine free (free from chlorine gas).

TCF
The pulp is bleached in several stages using oxygen and hydrogen peroxide. TCF bleaching is performed without chlorine-containing chemicals. Meaning that organically bound chlorine in pulp and wastewater is completely avoided.

ECF
The modern ECF process for bleaching kraft pulp combines oxygen, peroxide and chlorine dioxide bleaching. The process is highly effective and resource-efficient.

Bleaching with chlorine dioxide causes AOX (organochlorine compounds) and sodium chlorate which form during bleaching. The substances are processed in the effluent water treatment and are reduced there to levels that do not impact the environment. A modern ECF plant typically reaches 0.1-0.2 kg AOX per ton of pulp. At Östrand pulp mill we reached an impressive level of 0.05 kg AOX/per ton EFC pulp.

The CTMP Process
The raw material for the CTMP process is primarily birch and/or spruce. The wood is debarked in a woodyard and chipped into small pieces, which are then impregnated with sodium bisulfite before being ground into pulp in 2–3 stages using various refiners. The main refiner is equipped with proprietary high-temperature technology, ensuring energy-efficient refining.

After refining, the pulp is screened and washed before the fibres are bleached in two stages using hydrogen peroxide. The bleaching plant is a modern high-consistency facility, and all products are100% TCF (Totally Chlorine Free) bleached.The fully bleached and washed pulp is then dewatered and dried in two energy-efficient flash dryers. Dissolved substances from various process stages are treated in several steps in the mill's wastewater treatment plant to minimize emissions to water.

Water usage and treatment
Our resource-efficient processes are designed to minimize water use. Only 1/4 of this water is used as process water. The remaining 3/4 serve as cooling water, discharged unpolluted from the mill. Our water purification system is highly effective, resulting in a significant reduction of suspended solids, chlorate, and organic substances such as COD (chemical oxygen demand) and AOX.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is a measure of the amount of oxygen consumed when organic substances are chemically broken down.

Adsorbable organic halogens – AOX
A collective name for halogenated organic substances. Chlorinated organic substances are formed during ECF bleaching.

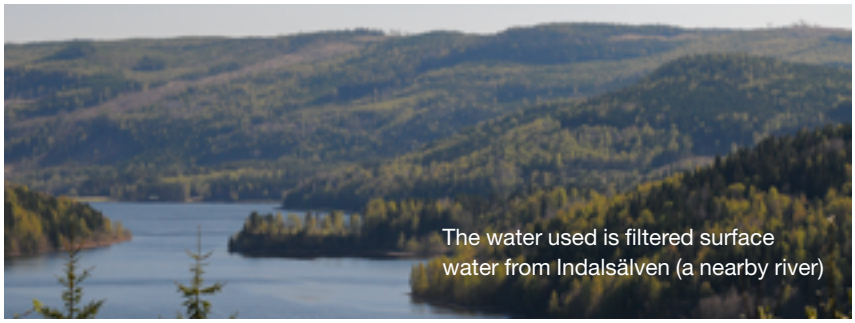
The wastewater is treated in several different biological stages to ensure that it mimics the treatment in a natural ecosystem as much as possible. Additionally, to minimize phosphorus and nitrogen emissions from the bio-treatment, we have implemented sophisticated systems to control nutrient salts.

Air emissions
Air emissions result from the combustion of biofuels in boilers and furnaces. In the sulfate pulp process, combustion and chemical recovery occur simultaneously in the recovery boiler and the lime kiln, and bark is burned in a solid fuel boiler. This generates heat and renewable energy. At the Ortviken pulp mill, biofuels are burned in five solid fuel boilers to produce process and district heating. Before emissions, the flue gases are purified from dust using various cleaning technologies, such as electrostatic precipitators. The lime kiln is also equipped with a scrubber that removes sulfur from the flue gases. Additionally, there is an extensive, well-developed system to minimize unpleasant odors from the process.

The gases are burned, and the energy is recovered. Thanks to these purification systems and efficient combustion, emissions of NOx (nitrogen oxides), sulfur, and dust are kept at a low level.

Efficient chemical recovery
Recycled cooking liquid from the process, known as black liquor, contains used chemicals and dissolved wood materials (lignin and extractives), and is concentrated through a process called evaporation. The concentrate is burned in the recovery boiler, producing steam. The chemical by-products are used to produce green liquor, which is further processed into white liquor - reused in the cooking process.
In chemical recovery at the Östrand pulp mill, there is excess sulfur. The process is closed, and to manage the imbalance, we used to bleed out sulfur as ash. Thanks to the new incinerator boiler put into operation in 2023, this bleeding is minimized, and we can manufacture a new product from the sulfur surplus—sodium bisulfite, a crucial input now used in our CTMP production at the Ortviken pulp mill. The resource is fully utilized, enhancing sulfur circularity. Moreover, the need for makeup chemicals in chemical recovery is reduced, minimizing odor disturbances in the vicinity. This positively impacts the carbon footprint of our products.

Waste management
SCA Pulp has a program to minimize and manage waste based on the EU waste management hierarchy and complies with Swedish laws and permits. Most solid waste is recycled. A small quantity is sent to landfill or is hazardous waste. Recycled waste refers to material that can be used as raw materials, construction materials or for energy recovery and is primarily bio ash, green liquor sludge, organic waste, and plastic. Hazardous waste is mainly waste oil and other chemicals and materials classified as hazardous waste.


The water used is filtered surface water from Indalsälven (a nearby river)

Our NBSK production generates a significant energy surplus
Our sulfate pulp mill has low electricity and steam consumption. The factory is self-sufficient in terms of energy and delivers a significant energy surplus. We employ modern process technology with a specific focus on low energy consumption in an efficient production line.

Some examples:
- Our efficient drying machines.
- The usage of heat in the flue gases from the combustion plants to produce low-pressure steam which is used in production.
- The heat in the liquor from the digester is utilized and used in the evaporation plant, which reduces the need for new steam.

Efficient world-class BCTMP production
Our chemical thermomechanical production line is equipped with the latest equipment and technology to ensure a resource-efficient production. In addition, we contribute to more efficient use of raw materials and energy through industrial symbiosis with our tenants, while increasing the use of bio-based solutions. This involves resource-sharing initiatives, such as the procurement of sodium silicate, a key component in the pulp process, from one of the companies on-site. A company that we also supply with renewable energy.

Additional examples of our sustainability strategy encompass:
- Sodium bisulfite used in the process is a renewable, bio-based chemical produced at Östrand.
- Maximizing resource utilization in our own forests by producing pulp from various wood sources.
- District heating from Ortviken pulp mill supplies the local area with enough heat for approximately 10,000 households.

Carbon footprint
Our goal is to achieve a completely fossil-free production. Therefore, we have invested in solutions that minimize the use of fossil fuels through energy-efficient processes and increased heat recovery. This means that we can maintain a low carbon footprint for our operations.

The 10 toes of CEPI´s framework for carbon footprint
SCA Pulp uses CEPI´s (Confederation of European Paper Industries) Carbon Footprint Framework for Paper and board. The calculated carbon footprints cover the production chain of our products, from the handling of raw materials to the finished product ready for delivery at the mill.

SCA owns 2.7 million hectares of certified forest land. The forests are managed in accordance with SCA's forestry policies and independently certified under the FSC and PEFC standards. As annual growth exceeds harvesting, the amount of carbon stored in the forest continues to increase, making an important contribution to SCA's climate benefit. The carbon dioxide absorbed by the forest is shown for reference only and is not included in SCA Pulp's carbon footprint calculation.

Carbon footprint for each product 2025

THE 10 TOES OF CEPI	SCA PURE (kg CO_2/ton pulp)	SCA MORE (kg CO_2/ton pulp)
1. Carbon sequestration in forest (Biogenic CO_2) (SCA does not calculate this in the carbon footprint)	Net absoption of CO_2	
2. Carbon stored in the product (Biogenic CO_2) This element indicates the amount of CO_2 retained while the product is in use (only used as a reference value, excluded in the calculation)	-1645	-1645
3. Greenhouse gas emissions from paper and pulp production	40	18
4. Greenhouse gas emissions from forestry including harvesting and tree nursery	28	14
5. Greenhouse gas emissions from production of other raw materiels (for example chemicals and fuels)	95	60
6. Greenhouse gas emissions related to purchased electricity, steam, heat and water used in the process	0	8
Total fossil CO_2 emissions excl transportation	**163**	**100**
7 a) Greenhouse gas emissions related to transportation of timber and chemicals to the plant	32	17
7 b) Greenhouse gas emissions related to transport from mill to customer	Depending on customer	
8. Emissions associated with product use		
9. Emissions associated with product end-of-life		
10. Voided emissions and offsets - This element is not included in the scope of SCA Pulp´s footprint	To be calculated by our customers SCA can be of assistance	

Environmental data 2025

We, SCA Pulp, hereby declare environment performance indicators according to EU Ecolabel and Nordic Swan, for SCA Pure and SCA More.

SCA Pure

Effluent

	Values	Test Method
COD	8,5 kg/Adt	Dr Lange, LCK 214/814, Hg-free (in acc. With ISO 15 705)
AOX	0,047 kg/Adt	ISO 9562. For ECF pulp
AOX	N/A	ISO 9562. For TCF pulp
N tot	0,167 kg/Adt	SS-EN ISO 20236:21
P tot	0,0161 kg/Adt	SS-EN ISO 15681-2:2018
Process water	20,5 m^3/Adt	online, continuous

Emissions to atmosphere

	Values	Test Method
Fossil CO_2	25 kg/Adt	Calculated from fules according to Nordic Swan
Nox	1,51 kg/Adt	online continuous, UV-method
S	0,02 kg/Adt	online continuous, UV-method
Dust	0,11 kg/Adt	online continuous and manually

Energy

	Values
Fuel consumption*	4774 kWh/Adt
Electric energy consumption	683 kWh/Adt
Electric energy produced	1236 kWh/Adt
Electric energy sold, netto	554 kWh/Adt
District heating & biofuel sold (as fuel)	183 kWh/Adt

*Fuel for district heating subtracted

SCA More

Effluent

	Values	Test Method
COD	15 kg/Adt	Dr Lange, LCK 214/814, Hg-free (in acc. With ISO 15 705)
AOX	0 n/a	
N tot	0,36 kg/Adt	SS-EN ISO 20236:21
P tot	0,01 kg/Adt	SS-EN ISO 15681-2:2018
Process water	38 m^3/Adt	online, continuous

Emissions to atmosphere

	Values	Test Method
Fossil CO_2	9 kg/Adt	Calculated from fules according to Nordic Swan
Nox	0,2 kg/Adt	online continuous, UV-method
S	0,1 kg/Adt	online continuous, UV-method
Dust	0,01 kg/Adt	online continuous and manually

Energy

	Values
Fuel consumption*	1104 kWh/Adt
Electric energy consumption	1662 kWh/Adt
Electric energy produced	81 kWh/Adt
District heating & biofuel sold (as fuel)	208 kWh/Adt

*Fuel for district heating subtracted

sca.com