

Environmental information 2024
SCA Pulp

Pure Pulp





We make a difference

Trees use carbon dioxide, water, and sunlight to build strong wood fibers. When managed responsibly, forests become a truly renewable resource. SCA makes full use of every part of the tree and has developed a value chain that maximizes the value in, from, and of the forest – through renewable products and a highly resource-efficient process.

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



Forest

SCA is Europe's largest private forest owner, managing over 2.7 million hectares of environmentally certified forest in northern Sweden and the Baltics. Built on this foundation, SCA has developed an industrial ecosystem that creates maximum value in and from the forest. More than half of the company's raw material needs are met with wood sourced from its own forests.



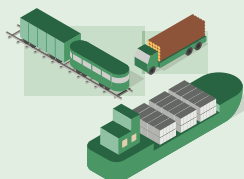
Pulp

Östrand pulp mill is one of the most efficient production facilities in the world for bleached softwood kraft pulp (NBSK), with an annual capacity of 900,000 tons. At Ortviken, chemi-thermomechanical pulp (CTMP) is produced. In 2025, production at the new facility will reach a capacity of 300,000 tons per year. The pulp production processes also generate valuable by-products such as green electricity, district heating, tall oil – a raw material for biofuels – and green chemicals.



Wood

SCA is one of Europe's leading suppliers of wood-based products for the wood industry and building materials trade, with an annual production capacity of 2.2 million m³ of solid-wood products.



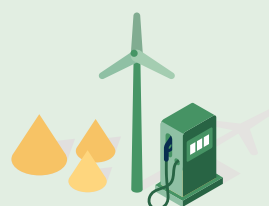
Logistics

Logistics plays a vital role for a forest-based company. Raw materials must be transported efficiently to production facilities, and finished products delivered to customers worldwide in the most sustainable way possible. SCA operates its own vessels and terminals, achieving a logistics self-sufficiency rate of approximately 45 percent.



Containerboard

SCA produces containerboard, which is used in the manufacturing of paper for transport packaging. The paper mill in Munksund, Piteå, produces 415,000 tons per year, and the mill in Obbola, Umeå, will produce 725,000 tons annually by 2026.

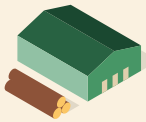


Renewable energy

SCA utilizes the residues that aren't converted into timber, paper, or pulp to produce green energy – including electricity, biofuels, and chemicals such as turpentine. Generating approximately 11 TWh annually, SCA is one of Europe's largest producers of forest-based bioenergy and is fully self-sufficient in biofuels. The company's forests are also well suited for wind power, enabling 80 percent of its electricity needs to be covered by self-generated green energy.

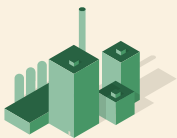
We use the entire tree

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.



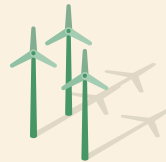
Pulp and paper mills

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.



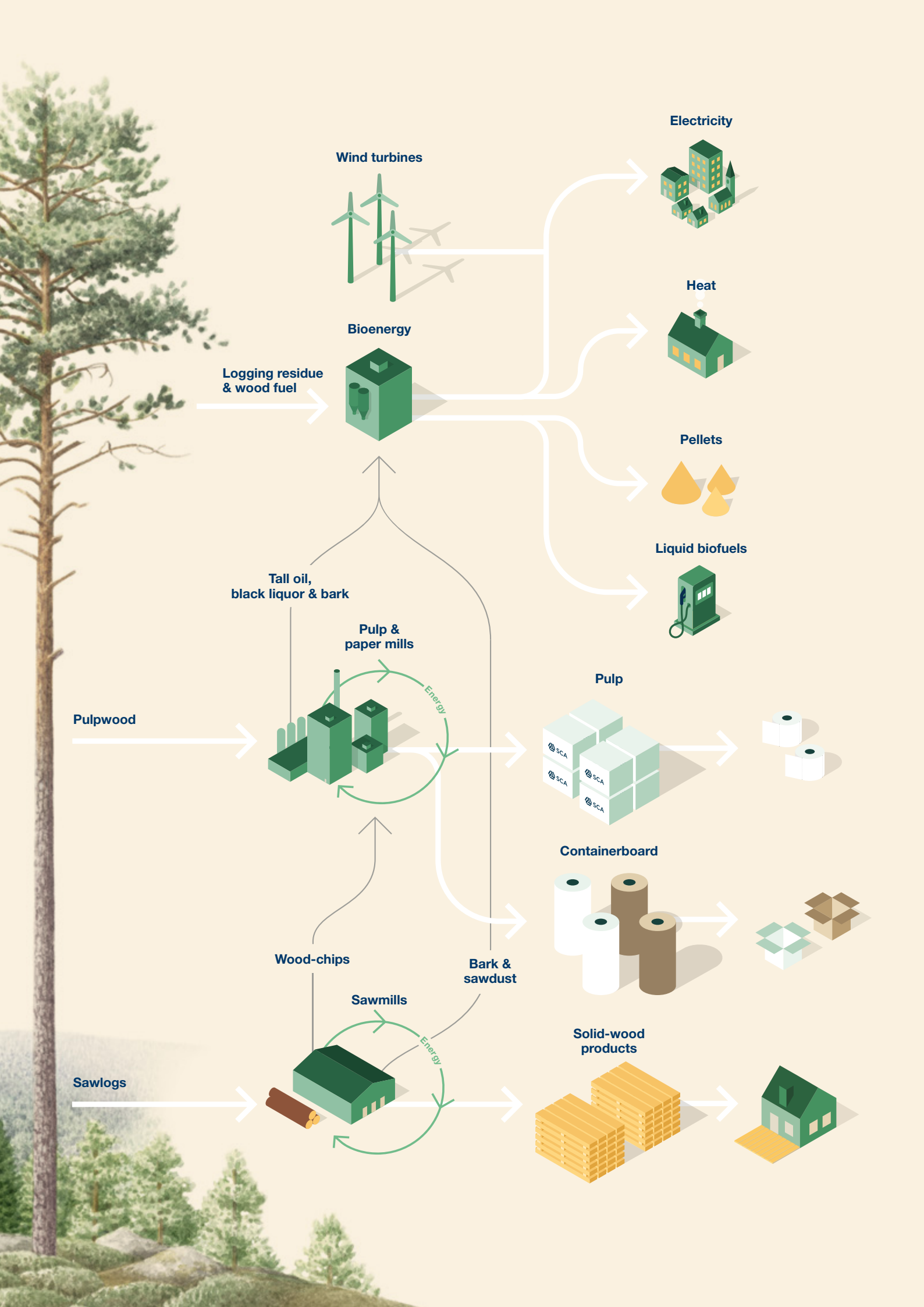
Bioenergy

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 green electricity, district heating, and both unrefined and refined biofuels – and is exploring further opportunities in biofuel production.



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 green energy investors who generate and distribute green electricity.



Growing forests drive climate benefits

SCA's responsibly managed forests act as powerful carbon sinks. With growth exceeding harvest levels, they sequester increasing amounts of CO₂. Harvested wood is transformed into products that store carbon and enable the replacement of fossil-based materials. In 2024, SCA's total climate benefit reached 12.3 million tons of CO₂e – equivalent to more than a quarter of Sweden's total emissions.



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

The climate model is designed to clearly illustrate the role of forests in climate change by quantifying their positive effects – including carbon absorption and storage – as well as the contribution of forest-based products in replacing fossil-based materials. It also accounts for the negative impact of fossil CO₂ emissions from our own operations – which we are actively working to reduce.

The forest stands as a renewable cornerstone in SCA's operations. Our forests are meticulously managed with a long-term and responsible approach, ensuring a sustainable supply of renewable raw materials for the company's industrial pursuits. SCA maintains a self-sufficiency rate of approximately 50 percent, with most of the remaining timber requirements sourced through purchases from private forest owners in northern Sweden.

Growing forests where biodiversity thrives

By choosing products from SCA, you are actually contributing to the growth of forests; for every tree harvested at least two new ones are planted. Remarkably, Sweden now has twice as much forest today than 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 102,9 million forest seedlings in 2023, a mix of pine, spruce, contorta, and larch.

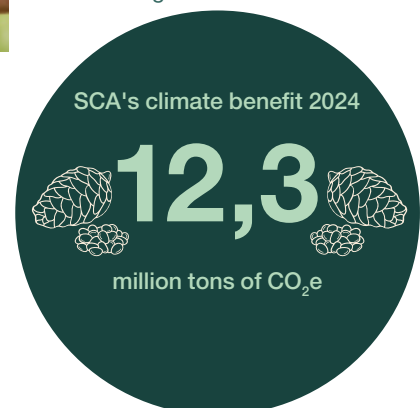
Responsible fiber sourcing

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 2024 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 CO₂ 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 green energy.

Sustainability as part of the business concept

Sustainability is integrated into the entire organization and is part of SCA's business concept. The Group's sustainability platform shows how SCA delivers sustainable development and makes a direct or indirect contribution to all the UN's 17 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 tCO₂eq 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 (EUTR 995/2010) applies to wood raw materials originating outside the EU.

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.



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.



Örtviken pulp mill

Designed with cutting-edge technology and equipment, the CTMP process is highly efficient – achieving a wood yield about 90 percent. Thanks to SCA's position as one of Sweden's leading energy producers, we also have ample access to green 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 considerable number of green products that contribute to a fossil-free society.

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 Örtviken industrial site, with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons (2025). This is where we manufacture SCA More.

Green products

SCA Cirrus is our series of superior degree green products, responsibly refined from our pulp production, including tall oil, turpentine, district heating and green electricity. These are extracted during pulp production and used for products that contribute to the advancement of a fossil-free society. Our significant energy surplus is sold as green energy. SCA Pulp delivers 1 TWh of green electricity to the grid. In addition, 0.50 TWh of heat to the district heating in Sundsvall and Timrå.

During the production of sulfate pulp, green products such as tall oil and turpentine are also extracted. Tall oil serves as a renewable raw material for biodiesel production, while turpentine is utilized, among other things, as a raw material in cosmetics. We continuously strive to utilize more of our by-products. In our latest successful project, sodium bisulfite, we combust odorous gases and utilize the chemical content, reducing the purchase of fossil-based products while simultaneously reducing the carbon footprint of the SCA More product.

Environmentally focused production chains:

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

We transport as much wood as possible by rail rather than by truck.

Our modern turbines generate green 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:

- CEPI's 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 superior degree green products, responsibly refined from our pulp production, including tall oil, turpentine, sodium bisulfite, district heating and green energy.

Sustainability is addressed at all stages

Our strong gas boiler at Östrand enables us to produce yet another green by-product: sodium bisulphite. A proprietary input chemical that contributes to our CTMP production at Örtviken.



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 method to bleach sulfate pulp, using a combination of oxygen-, peroxide- and chlorine dioxide bleaching, meets the most stringent environmental standards, approved by the authorities. 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 0.06 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 HT 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 (HC) facility, and all products are consequently 100% 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 sustainable processes require minimal amounts of water. 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
COD is a measure of the oxygen consumption that arises when organic substances are chemically decomposed.

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 biotreatment, 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 green energy. At the Örtviken 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 NO_x (nitrogen oxides), sulfur, and dust are kept at a low level.

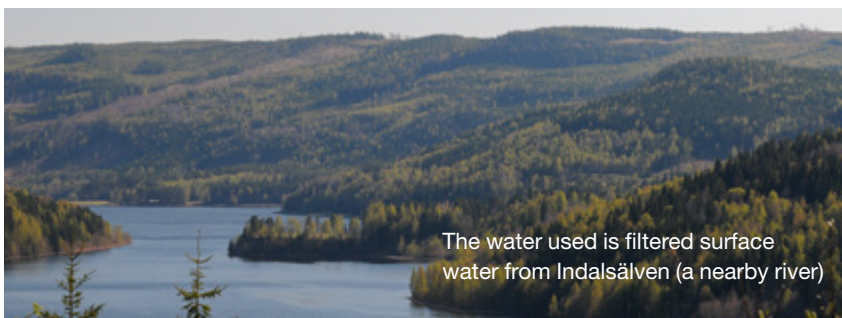
Efficient chemical recovery

Recycled cooking liquid from the process, known as black liquor, contains used chemicals and dissolved wood materials (lignin and extractives). This 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 Örtviken 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

CTMP production

Our new chemical thermomechanical production line is equipped with the latest equipment and technology to ensure a resource-efficient production. Furthermore, we actively contribute to

a more sustainable society by engaging in industrial symbiosis with our tenants. 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 green energy.

Additional examples of our sustainability strategy encompass:

- Sodium bisulfite used in the process is a green, self-produced chemical from Östrand.
- Maximizing resource utilization in our own forests by producing pulp from various wood sources.
- Delivery of green district heating from the Örtviken pulp mill to the local area, sufficient to heat 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.

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. When managed sustainably, forests function as a carbon sink, maintaining a net positive carbon balance or even increasing it. This implies that the net growth sequesters more biogenic CO₂ than the fossil emissions from our products. It's important to note that the stored carbon is used solely as a reference value and is not included in the final calculation of SCA Pulp's footprint.

Carbon footprint for each product 2024

THE 10 TOES OF CEPI

SCA PURE
(kg CO₂/ton pulp)

SCA MORE
(kg CO₂/ton pulp)

1. Carbon sequestration in forest (Biogenic CO ₂) (SCA does not calculate this in the carbon footprint)	Net absorption of CO ₂	
	SCA PURE	SCA MORE
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)	-1540	-1540
3. Greenhouse gas emissions from paper and pulp production	66	22
4. Greenhouse gas emissions from forestry including harvesting and tree nursery	29	15
5. Greenhouse gas emissions from production of other raw materials (for example chemicals and fuels)	105	60
6. Greenhouse gas emissions related to purchased electricity, steam, heat and water used in the process	0	11
Total fossil CO₂ emissions excl transportation	200	108
7 a) Greenhouse gas emissions related to transportation of timber and chemicals to the plant	34	16
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 2024

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	10,3 kg/Adt	Dr Lange, LCK 214/814, Hg-free (in acc. With ISO 15 705)
AOX	0,057 kg/Adt	ISO 9562. For ECF pulp
AOX	0 kg/Adt	ISO 9562. For TCF pulp
N tot	0,186 kg/Adt	SS-EN ISO 20236:21
P tot	0,0166 kg/Adt	SS-EN ISO 15681-2:2018
Process water	21,3 m³/Adt	online, continuous
Emissions to atmosphere		
	Values	Test Method
Fossil CO ₂	41 kg/Adt	Calculated from fules according to Nordic Swan
Nox	1,48 kg/Adt	online continuous, UV-method
S	0,04 kg/Adt	online continuous, UV-method
Dust	0,15 kg/Adt	online continuous and manually
Energy		
	Values	
Fuel consumption*	5396 kWh/Adt	
Electric energy consumption	711 kWh/Adt	
Electric energy produced	1160 kWh/Adt	
Electric energy sold, netto	449 kWh/Adt	
District heating & biofuel sold (as fuel)	241 kWh/Adt	
*Fuel for district heating subtracted		

SCA More		
Effluent	Values	Test Method
COD	19 kg/Adt	Dr Lange, LCK 214/814, Hg-free (in acc. With ISO 15 705)
AOX	0 n/a	
N tot	0,33 kg/Adt	SS-EN ISO 20236:21
P tot	0,01 kg/Adt	SS-EN ISO 15681-2:2018
Process water	39 m³/Adt	online, continuous
Emissions to atmosphere		
	Values	Test Method
Fossil CO ₂	15 kg/Adt	Calculated from fules according to Nordic Swan
Nox	0,3 kg/Adt	online continuous, UV-method
S	0,07 kg/Adt	online continuous, UV-method
Dust	0,01 kg/Adt	online continuous and manually
Energy		
	Values	
Fuel consumption*	1007 kWh/Adt	
Electric energy consumption	1800 kWh/Adt	
Electric energy produced	88 kWh/Adt	
District heating & biofuel sold (as fuel)	740 kWh/Adt	
*Fuel for district heating subtracted		

