







Description of Item

Body Soap Bar

- Mass: 260g
- Contents: 100% crude palm oil, sodium chloride,
- sodium hydroxide
- Plastic packaging material: LDPE film

Functional unit

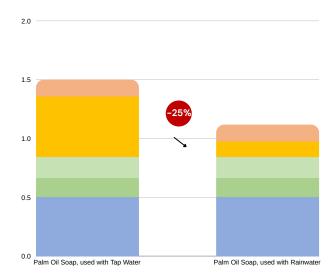
1 soap bar, 50 uses per bar

ltem	Use life	Reference Flows
ALL	1	1

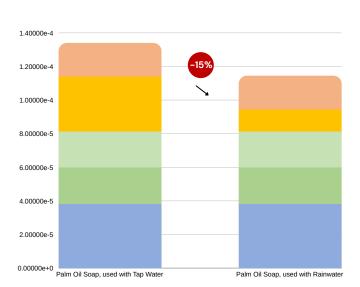
Assumptions

All variations are locally manufactured with the base oil imported via sea freight. Use phase includes 10 L water per use, generating wastewater at end-of-life. Packaging is assumed to be dumped in open pits.

Results of the computation

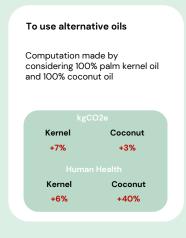


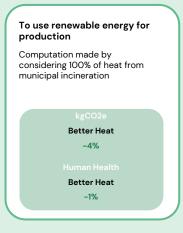
Stage		kgCO₂e	
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Raw Material		0.51	0.51
Production		0.16	0.16
Transportation		0.18	0.18
Use		0.52	0.13
End-of-Life		0.14	0.14

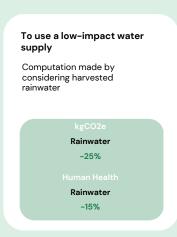


Stage		Human Health	
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Raw Material		3.83E-05	3.83E-05
Production		2.18E-05	2.18E-05
Transportation		2.15E-05	2.15E-05
Use		3.26E-05	1.31E-05
End-of-Life		1.99E-05	1.99E-05

Variations (% from baseline figures presented above)









Analyses

The water usage during the use phase, as well as the raw material of the soap (i.e. vegetable oils) make up the majority of the impact of the soap. Improving water supply can lead to 26% lower GHG emissions and 15% lower impact on human health.

While palm oil is commonly used and remains an impact-efficient choice, it is important to consider its significant deforestation effects. RSPO-certified palm oil could be considered; its impacts were not modelled due to missing data on human health impacts.

Emission factors

The values displayed here are not per functional unit but per item. These values can be used to compute a carbon footprint of an organisation and can be adapted to a specific case using the tool

Name	GHG Protocol Categories	kgCO2e/unit
Cradle-to-grave	N/A	1.5
Cradle-to-gate	3.1 Purchased Goods	0.67
Distribution freight	3.4 and/or 3.9 Transportation	0.18
Use phase	3.11 Use of distributed product	0.52
End-of life	3.12 End of life of distributed product	0.14

References

Wernet, G., Bauer, C., Steubing, B., Reinhard, J., Moreno-Ruiz, E., and Weidema, B., 2016. 'The ecoinvent database version 3 (part I): overview and methodology'. The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment, [online] 21(9), pp.1218-1230. Available at:

http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s11367-016-1087-8.

Rajput, A., Tobin Greene, C. and Schmid, S. (no date) 'Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Methodology'. Available at: https://climateactionaccelerator.org/wpcontent/uploads/2025/06/EPFL LCA methodology v1.0.

Repository of life cycle assessments - Climate Action

Accelerator (2025). Available at: https://climateactionaccelerator.org/repository-of-

<u>lifecycle-assessments/</u>.

pdf.

About this project

Designing methodologies and performing life cycle analyses of high-impact items to build a GHG emission factor and environmental impact database adapted to the humanitarian sector with the goal of identifying key strategies to reduce environmental impacts.

EPFL EssentialTech Center:

Dr. Grégoire Castella, Dr. Cara Tobin, Emeline Darçot

EPFL LEURE:

Dr. Sascha Nick, Ashima Rajput

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC): Anna Maria Liwak, Carmen Garcia Duro

Climate Action Accelerator:

Bruno Jochum, Sonja Schmid, Paolo Sévègnes

Associated expert:

Dr. Damien Friot