

Description of Item

Functional unit



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

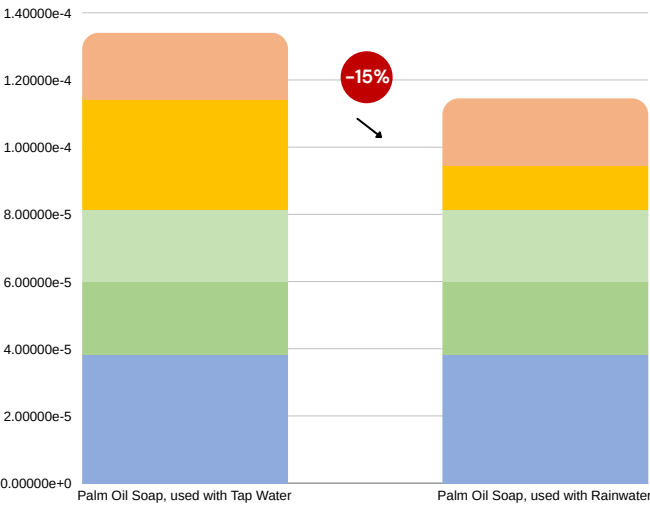
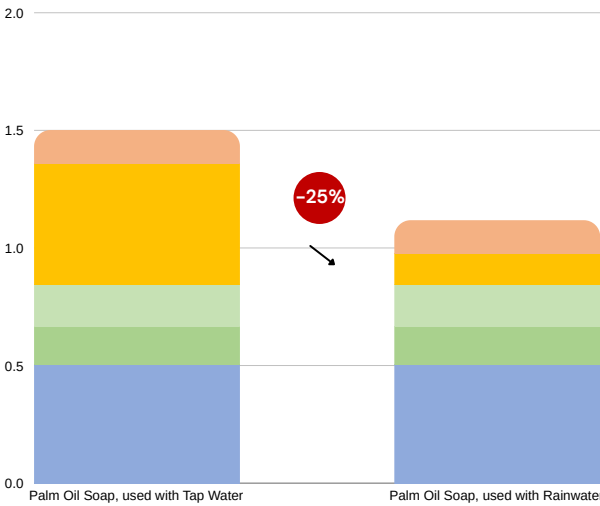
1 soap bar, 50 uses per bar

Item	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



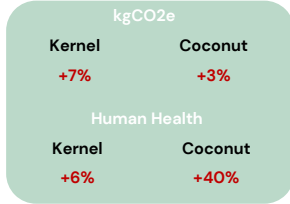
Stage		kgCO <sub>2</sub> e	
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Raw Material		0.51	0.51
Production		0.16	0.16
Transportation		0.18	0.18
Use		0.52	0.13
End-of-Life		0.14	0.14

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)

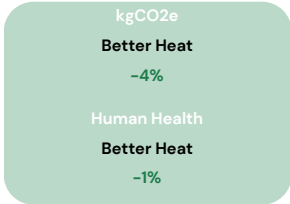
To use alternative oils

Computation made by considering 100% palm kernel oil and 100% coconut oil



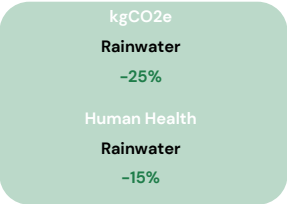
To use renewable energy for production

Computation made by considering 100% of heat from municipal incineration



To use a low-impact water supply

Computation made by considering harvested rainwater



To eliminate packaging

Computation made by considering no packaging with 100% crude oil



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	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/unit
<b>Cradle-to-grave</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>1.5</b>
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/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/EPFL\\_LCA\\_methodology\\_v1.0.pdf](https://climateactionaccelerator.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/EPFL_LCA_methodology_v1.0.pdf).

Repository of life cycle assessments – Climate Action Accelerator (2025). Available at: <https://climateactionaccelerator.org/repository-of-lifecycle-assessments/>.

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.

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