

Life cycle inventory assumptions

For the purposes of gathering the inventory data, a number of rules were imposed, the most important of which were as follows:

- Collate the LCIA on the basis of production data that refer to each of the materials used in construction rather than on the basis of producing specific elements (e.g., the LCA analysis of a handle unit was performed for a production of 0.02 g of aluminium as a construction material not for a production of the handle itself);
- Due to the lack of necessary data, the furniture packaging and furniture accessories were excluded from the LCI and LCIA analyses;
- Due to the lack of necessary data referring to the dimensions and the material content, the following elements were excluded from the LCA analysis: the corner shelf with a PEKA mechanism (used in the low corner cabinet SN120/90) and the modular cupboard mechanism;
- The assumed lifetime for the kitchen furniture accessories and specified construction elements is 10 years in line with the manufacturers' lifetime guarantee. After that period of time, it is expected that the entire set of kitchen furniture may be replaced, which then becomes a waste management issue;
- Only the furniture was the subject of analysis; the kitchen equipment elements (e.g., household appliances) were not included;
- The furniture was transported to the user by a van with a total load up to 3.5 t (van);
- After the end of the life of the granite, it was assumed that it was passed to a producer of aggregates for reuse. Due to the lack of data about the process of granite reuse, only its transportation was included (distance: 100 km);
- Costs were determined on the basis of prices in Poland at the time of the study (July/August 2015) and converted from PLN into EUR (exchange rate 4.38 PLN/1€). The transportation costs included the purchase price of fuel and the driver's wages (by the rate per working hour). The installation time, power consumption resulting from the use of power tools, and installers' remuneration were determined on the basis of interviews with people specializing in the installation of kitchen furniture. Scenarios of final disposal were adopted in accordance with the practice of dealing with these types of waste under the current Polish conditions in 2015. The price of waste sale to waste disposal entities ratio (waste incinerator, recycler) was adopted based on the market prices of waste management in Poland in 2015. The costs were

determined from the point of view of the furniture user (market prices of furniture components and accessories, transportation costs by retail rates, the remuneration of installers by the retail rate per working hour, the cost of purchasing water for households, market prices of detergents and preservatives, prices of waste resale to a recycler or a waste incinerator).

According to the data shown in Table 1 in the paper, in the baseline scenario all furniture units weigh 924 kg, while double furniture units are the heaviest, including two storage cabinets S60/140 ($2 \times 62.5 \text{ kg} = 125 \text{ kg}$), two low corner cabinets SN120/90 ($2 \times 68.5 \text{ kg} = 137 \text{ kg}$), two low storage cabinets SN60/90 ($2 \times 50.5 \text{ kg} = 101 \text{ kg}$), the worktop (103 kg), and the modular cupboard (96 kg). As for the costs of purchasing materials and accessories, the same furniture units are a major source of costs, accounting for 66.5% of the whole system of furniture ($704 \text{ €} + 725 \text{ €} + 323 \text{ €} + 245 \text{ €} = 1,998 \text{ €}$). In scenario ALT1, the cost of the entire system increases significantly from 3,003 € to 4,039 €, compared to BASE, making a difference of 34%. This is mainly due to the higher prices of solid wood boards in comparison to wood-based boards. ALT1 assumed a change of construction material for all cabinet fronts and worktops, which, when of wood in the BASE scenario, together weigh 268 kg, accounting for 29% of the entire system. In ALT1, the mass of these units is 246 kg, which results mainly from the lower mass of the worktops (HPL density used in BASE was $d = 1,450 \text{ kg/m}^3$, while the density of hardwood used in ALT1 was $d = 960 \text{ kg/m}^3$). The price of each furniture unit is clearly higher in ALT1, which results from the use of more expensive material for fronts.

The ALT2 scenario assumed the use of MDF fronts, 30 mm thick granite worktops (PRB180/60, BMZ, BMP), and additional legs for the cabinets on which worktops will be located. The mass of the entire system has gone up to 1,002 kg, while the cost of the system is estimated at 3,443 € (variant ALT2a). The cost is lower than that in the case of ALT1 due to the fact that the material of the cabinet fronts remained unchanged (less expensive MDF). The total mass of the worktops used in the BASE scenario is 195 kg (150 kg = HPL board, 45 kg = other elements); the hardwood worktops in ALT1 weigh 145 kg (100 kg = hardwood, 45 kg = other components), while those made of granite in ALT2 weigh 266 kg (221 kg = granite, 45 kg = other components). This has an impact not only on the total mass of the whole system, but also on the transportation coefficients.

Table 2 also presents data about the other stages of the life cycle, including transportation to the user (load mass, a distance of 100 km, transportation coefficients) and furniture installation at the user's location, which was calculated on the basis of the working time and the number of employees, electricity consumed by electrical tools (kWh, €), and the

remuneration of employees. Slightly higher installation costs of the ALT2 kitchen stem from the assumption that an additional person is required for the installation of granite countertops. In scenarios BASE and ALT1, it has been assumed that the kitchen will be installed by two persons for eight hours, while the installation of the ALT2 kitchen will require three people working for six hours. This has no impact on electricity consumption because the activities performed by the third person do not require power supply (carrying, stacking). As for the use of the furniture, it has been demonstrated, both in terms of mass and cost, that water and detergent consumption is related to cleaning the kitchen and using preservatives such as lacquer for wood-based boards, oil for wood, and sealer for the granite worktops.

The last part of Table 2 shows the mass of waste generated after the transfer of the furniture for final disposal and the related costs. Since the costs are estimated from the point of view of the furniture user, the costs of final disposal are presented as negative numbers (income). This is due to the fact that both recyclers and incineration plants pay furniture users for the delivery of waste. These costs were calculated by the market resale prices in Poland at the time of the study. The lower economic benefit in scenario ALT2b is due to the fact that, in this scenario, it has been assumed that only 50% of the granite mass will be resold to the manufacturer of the aggregate (for reuse).

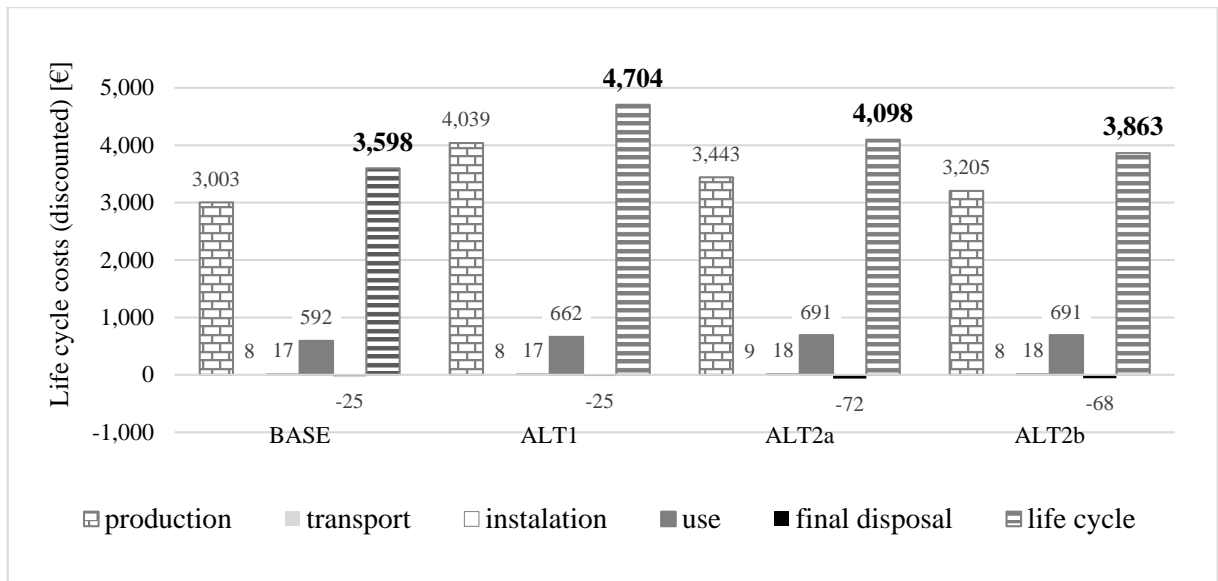


Figure S1. Discounted costs per life cycle stages of the designed kitchen (€)

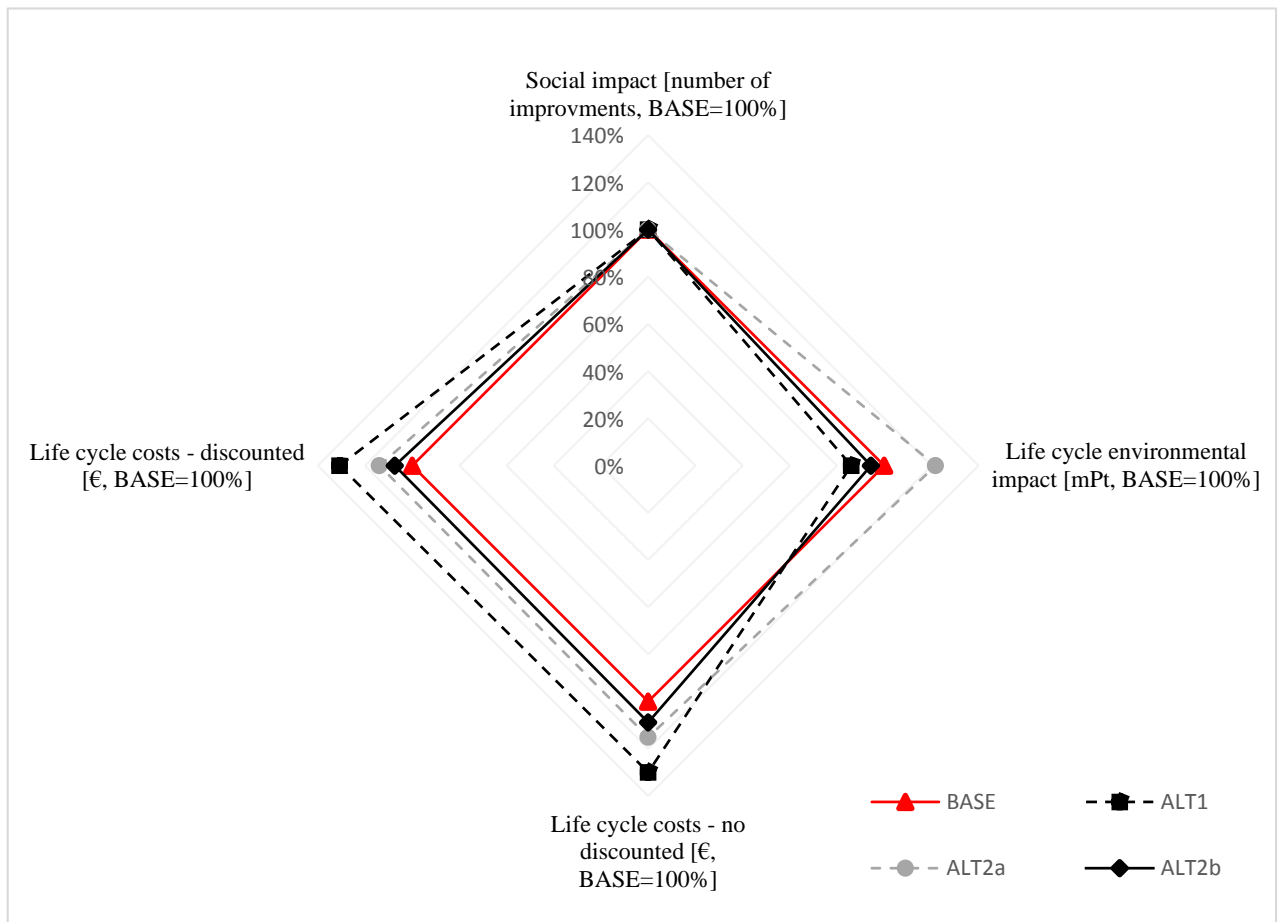


Figure S2. Comparison of social, environmental, and cost results for the analysed kitchen scenarios.

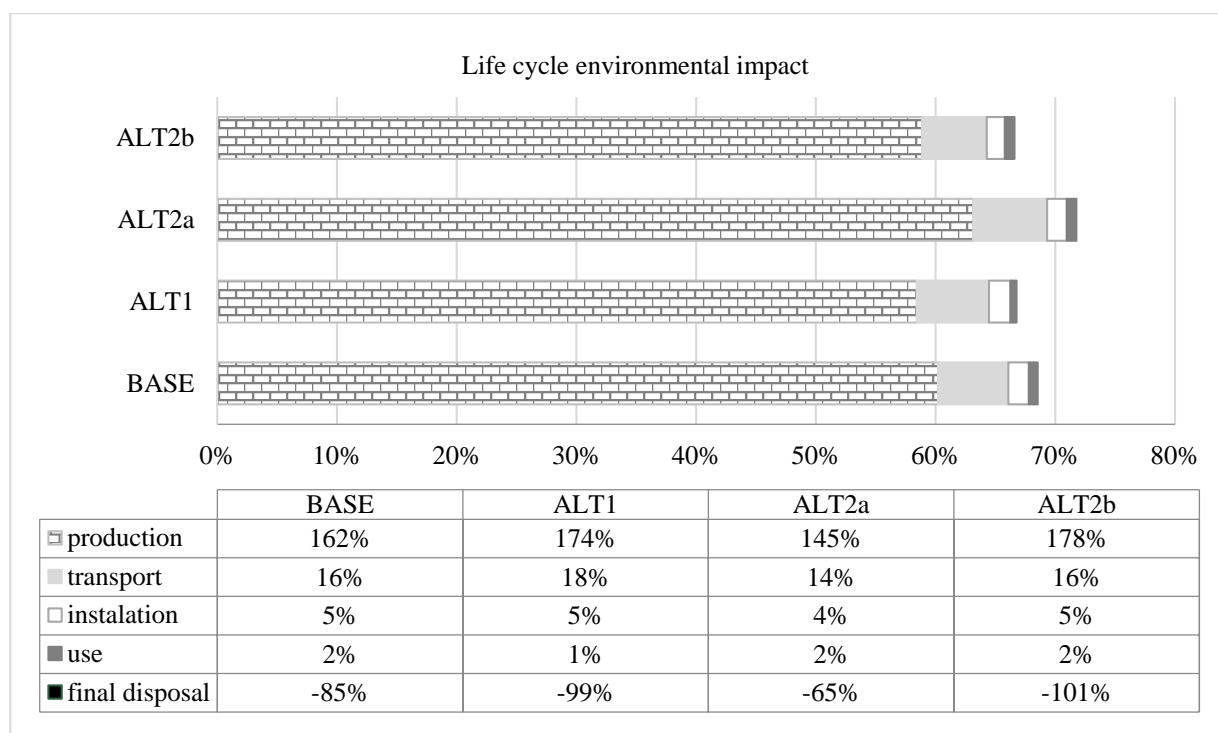


Figure S3. Share of the kitchen's life cycle stages in the total environmental impact (%) (LCIA method: Impact 2002+, software: SimaPro Developer).

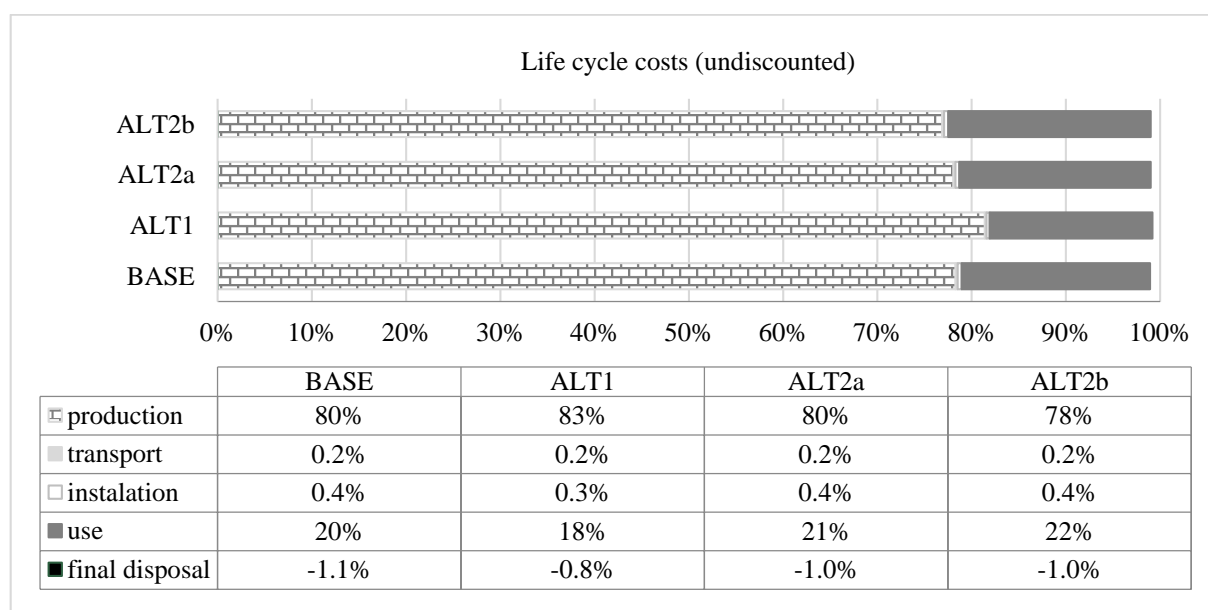


Figure S4. Share of the kitchen's life cycle stages in the life cycle costs (undiscounted) (%).

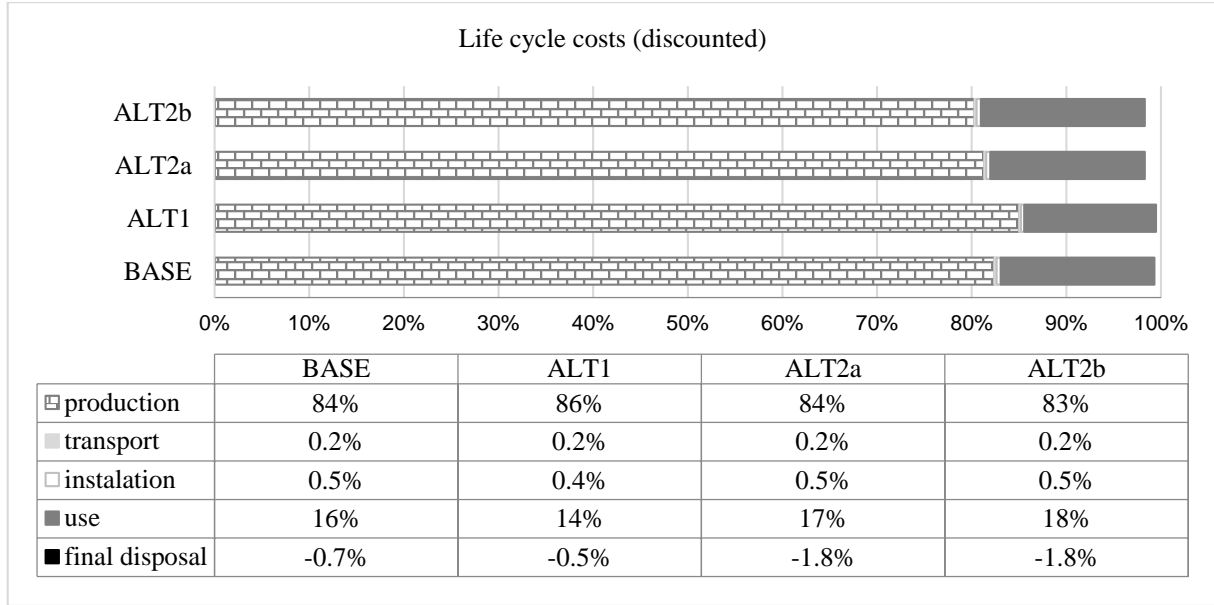


Figure S5. Share of the kitchen's life cycle stages in the life cycle costs (discounted) (%).

Table S1. Share of the kitchen's furniture units in the environmental impact of production (the total environmental impact for production is equal to 100 %) (%).

NAME OF FURNITURE UNIT	SYMBOL	BASELINE SCENARIO	ALT1 SCENARIO	ALT2a SCENARIO	ALT2b SCENARIO
Dishwasher cabinet	SZ60/140	2%	3%	3%	3%
Fridge cabinet	SL60/140	3%	3%	3%	4%
Microwave cabinet	SM60/140	12%	12%	11%	12%
Storage cabinet (2 pcs.)	S60/140	23%	24%	22%	23%
Oven cabinet	SP60/120	6%	6%	6%	6%
Low corner cabinet (2 pcs.)	SN120/90	8%	9%	8%	9%
Low storage cabinet (2 pcs.)	SN60/90	16%	17%	15%	16%
Worktop	PRB180/60	4%	2%	5%	3%
Mobile unit for waste segregation	MO40/60	7%	8%	7%	7%
Mobile unit with drawers	MJ40/60	10%	11%	9%	10%
Modular cupboard	MULTI	4%	4%	4%	4%
Mobile worktop – sink	BMZ	3%	1%	4%	2%
Mobile worktop – induction hob	BMP	2%	1%	3%	1%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%

Table S2. Mass of the construction materials used in particular furniture units for the BASE scenario (kg).

FURNITURE UNIT	Dishwasher cabinet	Fridge cabinet	Microwave cabinet	Storage cabinet (2 pcs.)	Oven cabinet	Low corner cabinet (2 pcs.)	Low storage cabinet (2 pcs.)	Worktop	Mobile unit for waste segregation	Mobile unit with drawers	Modular cupboard	Mobile worktop – sink	Mobile worktop – induction hob	TOTAL	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	SZ60/140	SL60/140	SM60/140	S60/140	SP60/120	SN120/90	SN60/90	PRB180/60	MO40/60	MJ40/60	MULTI	BMZ	BMP	kg	%
WOOD	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	0.02%
WOOD-BASED BOARDS	36.53	37.6	47.8	94.1	55.9	130.5	80.3	102.5	23.5	17.0	93.8	52.9	39.7	812.1	88.0%
FERROUS METALS	2.34	1.7	12.4	24.8	5.1	4.9	16.3	0.0	8.5	12.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	90.3	9.8%
NON-FERROUS METALS	0.02	0.0	1.5	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.7%
PLASTICS	1.73	0.5	2.2	3.1	0.5	1.6	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.0	1.5%
TOTAL (kg)	41	40	64	125	62	137	101	103	33	31	96	53	40	923	100%

Table S4. Environmental impact of the construction materials for particular furniture units in the BASE scenario (mPt).

FURNITURE UNIT	Dishwasher cabinet	Fridge cabinet	Microwave cabinet	Storage cabinet (2 pcs.)	Oven cabinet	Low corner cabinet (2 pcs.)	Low storage cabinet (2 pcs.)	Worktop	Mobile unit for waste segregation	Mobile unit with drawers	Modular cupboard	Mobile worktop – sink	Mobile worktop – induction hob	TOTAL	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	SZ60/140	SL60/140	SM60/140	S60/140	SP60/120	SN120/90	SN60/90	PRB180/60	MO40/60	MJ40/60	MULTI	BMZ	BMP	mPt	%
WOOD	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.003%
WOOD-BASED BOARDS	7.7	7.0	10.4	21.0	14.3	27.2	18.2	26.3	5.0	3.8	19.5	17.5	13.9	191.9	30%
FERROUS METALS	7.3	9.7	55.7	111.4	23.0	22.8	77.9	0.0	41.3	59.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	415.3	64%
NON-FERROUS METALS	0.1	0.1	4.2	8.4	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	16.3	3%
PLASTICS	1.0	3.4	4.1	3.9	1.0	2.7	3.9	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.4	3%
TOTAL (mPt)	16	20	74	145	39	53	102	26	48	65	27	18	14	646	100%

Table S6. Costs of purchasing the construction materials for particular furniture units in the BASE scenario (€).

FURNITURE UNIT	Dishwasher cabinet	Fridge cabinet	Microwave cabinet	Storage cabinet (2 pcs.)	Oven cabinet	Low corner cabinet (2 pcs.)	Low storage cabinet (2 pcs.)	Worktop	Mobile unit for waste segregation	Mobile unit with drawers	Modular cupboard	Mobile worktop – sink	Mobile worktop – induction hob	TOTAL	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	SZ60/140	SL60/140	SM60/140	S60/140	SP60/120	SN120/90	SN60/90	PRB180/60	MO40/60	MJ40/60	MULTI	BMZ	BMP	€	%
WOOD	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1%
WOOD-BASED BOARDS	40.5	44.6	48.6	113.0	48.9	111.7	77.3	75.5	19.5	19.5	169.2	48.2	36.2	852.6	28%
FERROUS METALS	24.1	27.7	250.4	500.6	63.0	68.2	208.2	0.0	67.2	97.3	65.0	0.0	0.0	1,371.8	46%
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.3	1.3	26.4	52.8	5.2	2.6	23.4	0.0	5.3	7.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	131.2	4%
PLASTICS	5.4	5.4	20.6	37.4	6.5	17.8	13.7	0.0	4.3	4.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	120.6	4%
A CORNER SHELF WITH PEKA MECHANISM (NOT INCLUDED IN LCA)	-	-	-	-	-	524.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524.8	17%
TOTAL (€)	72	79	346	704	124	725	323	75	96	129	245	48	36	3,003	100%

Table S8. Environmental impact (mPt) per life cycle stage and the mass (kg) of fronts, worktops, and additional furniture legs in the analysed scenarios.

ELEMENT	LIFE CYCLE STAGE	SCENARIO			
		BASE	ALT1	ALT2a	ALT2b
Fronts	Production (mPt)	29	18	29	29
	Transport (mPt)	8	10	8	8
	Use (mPt)	7	3	7	7
	Final disposal (mPt)	5	6	5	5
	<i>TOTAL FOR FRONTS (mPt)</i>	49	37	49	49
	<i>Mass (kg)</i>	118	146	118	118
	<i>Material</i>	<i>Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)</i>	<i>Hardwood</i>	<i>Medium Density Fibreboard(MDF)</i>	<i>Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)</i>
Worktops	Production (mPt)	50	12	73	37
	Transport (mPt)	10	7	15	15
	Use (mPt)	1	2	2	2
	Final disposal (mPt)	7	4	2	1
	<i>TOTAL FOR WORKTOPS (mPt)</i>	68	25	92	55
	<i>Mass (kg)</i>	150	100	221	111
	<i>Material</i>	<i>High Pressure Laminate (HPL)</i>	<i>Hardwood</i>	<i>Granite (10 years)</i>	<i>Granite (20 years)</i>
Additional furniture legs	Production (mPt)	-	-	-	30
	Transport (mPt)	-	-	-	0
	Use (mPt)	-	-	-	-
	Final disposal (mPt)	-	-	-	-28
	<i>TOTAL FOR LEGS (mPt)</i>	0	0	0	2.46
	<i>Mass (kg)</i>	-	-	-	7
TOTAL PER SCENARIO (mPt)		117	62	141	107

Table S9. Costs (€) per life cycle stage and the mass (kg) of the fronts, worktops, and additional furniture legs in the analysed scenarios.

ELEMENT	LIFE CYCLE STAGE	SCENARIO			
		BASE	ALT1	ALT2a	ALT2b
Fronts	Production (€)	396	1.196	396	396
	Transport (€)	1	1	1	1
	Use (€)	673	654	673	673
	Final disposal (€)	-3	-3	-3	-3
	<i>TOTAL FOR FRONTS (€)</i>	<i>1.068</i>	<i>1.848</i>	<i>1.068</i>	<i>1.068</i>
	<i>Mass (kg)</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>118</i>
	<i>Material</i>	<i>Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)</i>	<i>Hardwood</i>	<i>Medium Density Fibreboard(MDF)</i>	<i>Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)</i>
Worktops	Production (€)	139	375	476	238
	Transport (€)	1	1	2	2
	Use (€)	93	203	222	222
	Final disposal (€)	-3	-2	-5	-3
	<i>TOTAL FOR WORKTOPS (€)</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>460</i>
	<i>Mass (kg)</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>111</i>
	<i>Material</i>	<i>High Pressure Laminate (HPL)</i>	<i>Hardwood</i>	<i>Granite (10 years)</i>	<i>Granite (20 years)</i>
Additional furniture legs	Production (€)	-	-	-	92
	Transport (€)	-	-	-	0.1
	Use (€)	-	-	-	-
	Final disposal (€)	-	-	-	1
	<i>TOTAL FOR LEGS (€)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>93</i>
	<i>Mass (kg)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>Material</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>High alloy steel</i>
TOTAL PER SCENARIO (€)		1.298	2.425	1.763	1.621

Table S10. Mass, environmental impact of construction materials' production (mPt), and the prices of construction elements (€) of the microwave cabinet SM60/140 (BASE scenario). % means the percentage of mass/environmental impact/cost of the cabinet.

CONSTRUCTION ELEMENT						ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PER CABINET		COST OF PURCHASING PER CABINET	
NAME	MATERIAL	MASS PER ELEMENT	USAGE PER CABINET	MASS PER CABINET		SINGLE SCORE		GROSS PRICE	
		kg	(pcs./cabinet)	kg	%	mPt	%	€	%
Fixing clip for skirting board	polyethylene (PE)	1.9E-02	8	1.5E-01	0.2%	0.2	0.3%	0.5	0.2%
Handle	aluminium	4.7E-02	3	1.4E-01	0.2%	0.2	0.2%	3.8	1.1%
Screw for confirmat	stainless steel	2.0E-03	8	1.6E-02	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	0.2	0.1%
Leg fi30x270	stainless steel	3.8E-01	4	1.5E+00	2.3%	6.7	9.0%	20.4	5.9%
Gasket	polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	2.7E-02	1	2.7E-02	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	0.5	0.1%
Drawer (without front)	Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF), stainless steel, low alloy steel, aluminium, polyethylene (PE)	7.4E+00	2	1.5E+01	23.1%	34.3	46.1%	96.0	27.8%
Pin 30x8	hardwood	1.1E-03	4	4.4E-03	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Edge banding	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	3.5E-01	4	1.4E+00	2.2%	3.0	4.1%	3.8	1.1%
Lift system	stainless steel, aluminium, polyethylene (PE)	2.7E+00	2	5.4E+00	8.4%	20.4	27.4%	172.4	49.8%
Front of the drawer	Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)	3.1E+00	1	3.1E+00	4.8%	0.8	1.0%	10.3	3.0%
Front of the drawer	lacquer	2.5E-02	1	2.5E-02	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Skirting board	Particle board	1.6E+00	1	1.6E+00	2.5%	0.3	0.4%	1.2	0.3%
Front of the cabinet	Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)	3.1E+00	1	3.1E+00	4.8%	0.8	1.0%	10.3	3.0%
Front of the cabinet	lacquer	2.5E-02	1	2.5E-02	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Partition	laminated particle board	3.8E+00	2	7.6E+00	11.8%	1.3	1.8%	5.0	1.4%
Back wall	High Density	2.2E+00	1	2.2E+00	3.4%	1.6	2.1%	1.1	0.3%

	Fibreboard (HDF)								
Top of the furniture body	laminated particle board	3.8E+00	1	3.8E+00	6.0%	0.7	0.9%	2.5	0.7%
Bottom wreath	laminated particle board	4.0E+00	1	4.0E+00	6.3%	0.7	1.0%	2.7	0.8%
Side wall (left)	laminated particle board	7.5E+00	1	7.5E+00	11.7%	1.3	1.8%	5.0	1.4%
Side wall (right)	laminated particle board	7.5E+00	1	7.5E+00	11.7%	1.3	1.8%	5.0	1.4%
Screw 3x16	galvanized steel	8.0E-04	36	2.9E-02	0.0%	0.2	0.3%	2.1	0.6%
Fixing clip for leg	polyethylene (PE)	6.7E-03	8	5.4E-02	0.1%	0.1	0.1%	0.5	0.2%
Handle screw 4x28	galvanized steel	3.0E-03	6	1.8E-02	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	0.3	0.1%
Confirmat	galvanized steel	2.0E-03	4	8.0E-03	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Screw 2,5x16	galvanized steel	7.0E-04	32	2.2E-02	0.0%	0.2	0.2%	1.9	0.5%
Pin minifix	stainless steel, polyethylene (PE)	2.0E-03	4	8.0E-03	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Nipple minifix	galvanized steel	5.0E-03	4	2.0E-02	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	0.2	0.1%
TOTAL		-	-	6.4E+01	100.0%	74.3	100.0%	346	100.0%

Table S11. Share of furniture units in the characterised impact category indicator results (%). The percentage is calculated horizontally, which means that the impact category indicator result for all furniture units is equal to 100%.

FURNITURE UNIT IMPACT CATEGORY	Worktops	Mobile unit with drawers	Mobile unit for waste segregation	Modular cupboard	Microwave cabinet	Fridge cabinet	Dishwasher cabinet	Storage cabinet (2pcs.)	Oven cabinet	Low corner cabinet (2pcs.)	Low storage cabinet (2pcs.)
	BMZ+BMP +PRB180/60	MJ40/60	MO40/60	MULTI	SM60/140	SL60/140	SZ60/140	S60/140	SP60/120	SN120/90	SN60/90
Carcinogens	7.3%	9.6%	8.6%	3.7%	20.5%	13.9%	5.2%	14.7%	7.7%	7.0%	1.7%
Non-carcinogens	4.3%	12.8%	9.6%	5.1%	20.0%	3.8%	4.3%	18.5%	10.2%	9.4%	2.0%
Respiratory inorganics	2.8%	17.0%	11.5%	4.7%	23.2%	4.5%	3.7%	17.5%	7.8%	5.1%	2.3%
Ionizing radiation	5.4%	13.7%	9.7%	8.5%	19.7%	5.1%	4.3%	16.3%	8.2%	6.4%	2.7%
Ozone layer depletion	3.6%	16.7%	11.4%	4.8%	22.4%	4.7%	3.7%	17.2%	8.0%	5.2%	2.2%
Respiratory organics	13.0%	10.8%	8.2%	8.0%	16.4%	5.9%	4.7%	13.3%	9.9%	7.2%	2.6%
Aquatic ecotoxicity	0.4%	20.2%	13.4%	3.0%	23.1%	3.8%	3.1%	18.8%	7.8%	4.2%	2.0%
Terrestrial ecotoxicity	4.3%	11.2%	8.7%	6.6%	19.3%	3.8%	4.8%	17.2%	10.6%	11.4%	2.1%
Terrestrial acidification/nutritification	4.9%	15.9%	10.9%	5.3%	21.9%	4.6%	3.8%	16.7%	8.2%	5.3%	2.3%
Land occupation	8.5%	6.5%	5.9%	17.6%	12.5%	7.2%	7.0%	11.6%	7.9%	11.3%	4.1%
Aquatic acidification	1.4%	18.3%	12.2%	3.5%	24.5%	4.2%	3.5%	18.0%	7.6%	4.6%	2.1%
Aquatic eutrophication	18.2%	8.6%	6.8%	7.6%	14.2%	4.8%	4.4%	12.6%	12.4%	8.2%	2.2%
Global warming	9.7%	12.1%	8.9%	8.2%	18.0%	5.4%	4.3%	15.2%	9.1%	6.5%	2.6%
Non-renewable energy	12.5%	10.3%	7.8%	9.4%	16.1%	6.0%	4.6%	13.7%	9.7%	7.1%	2.7%
Mineral extraction	0.7%	18.6%	12.4%	3.0%	25.2%	4.0%	3.3%	19.0%	7.4%	4.3%	2.1%

Table S12. Cradle to gate environmental impact for the production of the construction materials as global warming (midpoint) and climate change (endpoint) indicator results.

MATERIAL	MIDPOINT (IPCC 2001, GWP 100a)		ENDPOINT (IMPACT 2001 v. 2.1)	
	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	UNIT	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	UNIT
Hardwood (sawn timber, planed, kiln dried)	111.2	kg CO2 eq/m3	10.8	mPt/m3
Glued laminated timber (indoor use)	206.1	kg CO2 eq/m3	20.0	mPt/m3
Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)	498.8	kg CO2 eq/m3	48.3	mPt/m3
Three layered laminated board	278.5	kg CO2 eq/m3	27.0	mPt/m3
Particle board (indoor use)	262.7	kg CO2 eq/m3	25.4	mPt/m3
Steel, converter, unalloyed	1.6	kg CO2 eq/kg	0.2	mPt/kg
Chromium steel 18/8	4.5	kg CO2 eq/kg	0.4	mPt/kg
Aluminium, primary	11.9	kg CO2 eq/kg	1.3	mPt/kg
Aluminium, secondary, from new scrap	0.4	kg CO2 eq/kg	0.04	mPt/kg
Aluminium, secondary, from old scrap	1.4	kg CO2 eq/kg	0.1	mPt/kg
Natural stone plate, polished	0.007	kg CO2 eq/kg	0.0007	mPt/kg
Polyethylene, HDPE, granulate	1.9	kg CO2 eq/kg	0.2	mPt/kg
Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer, ABS	4.3	kg CO2 eq/kg	0.4	mPt/kg
Polyvinylchloride, bulk polymerised	2.0	kg CO2 eq/kg	0.2	mPt/kg
Polyvinylchloride, emulsion polymerised	2.5	kg CO2 eq/kg	0.2	mPt/kg
Polyvinylchloride, suspension polymerised	1.9	kg CO2 eq/kg	0.2	mPt/kg
Tap water	0.0003	kg CO2 eq/kg	0.00003	mPt/kg

Source: ecoinvent.org

Table S13. The final disposal of wasted furniture units, including type of waste, manner of treatment, and cost calculation.

TYPE OF WASTE MATERIAL	MASS OF WASTE (kg)	WAY OF TREATMENT	COMMENTS REGARDING FINAL DISPOSAL COSTS CALCULATION
Wood	0.17	incineration	The user of the furniture pays the incineration plant to treat the waste (a negative economic value). The fee assumed in the study for wood and wood based waste is 22.83 € per 1000 kg.
Wood based boards	812.09	incineration	
Steel	90.30	recycling	The user of the furniture pays the recycling company to treat the waste (a negative economic value). The fee assumed in the study for steel scrap is 187.2 € per 1000 kg.
Plastics (PVC)	0.22	recycling	The user of the furniture pays the recycling company to treat the waste (a negative economic value). The fee assumed in the study for plastic waste is 0.2 € per 1000 kg.
Plastics (ABS)	8.33	incineration	The user of furniture pays the incineration plant to treat the waste (a negative economic value). The fee assumed in the study for plastic waste is 22.83 € per 1000 kg.
Aluminium	6.46	recycling	The user of the furniture pays the recycling company to treat the waste (a negative economic value). The fee assumed in the study for aluminum scrap is 844.7 € per 1000 kg.
Plastics (PE)	4.16	incineration	The user of the furniture pays the recycling company to treat the waste (a negative economic value). The fee assumed in the study for plastic waste is 22.83 € per 1000 kg.
Plastics (rubber)	1.31	incineration	