MICHELIN X® MULTIM ENERGYM Z

315/70 R 22.5 156/150L



Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025:2010

EPD® REGISTRATION NUMBER: S-P-04442

ISSUE DATE:22/11/2021

VALIDITY DATE: 22/11/2026







Tomorrow, everything at Michelin will be sustainable

> Florent Menegaux, Chief Executive Officer

OUR PURPOSE

OFFERING EVERYONE A BETTER WAY FORWARD

Because we believe that mobility is essential for human development, we are innovating passionately to make it safer, more efficient and more environmentally friendly.

Our priority and firm commitment is to offer our customers uncompromising quality.

Because we believe that all of us deserve personal fulfillment, we want to enable everyone to do his or her best, and to make our differences a valuable asset.

Proud of our values of respect for customers, people, shareholders, the environment and facts, we are sharing the adventure of better mobility for everyone.



SUSTAINABILITY MEANS REDUCING THE LIFE CYCLE IMPACTS OUR PRODUCTS & SERVICES



Across the value chain Michelin is:

- ✓ Reducing CO₂ emissions to achieve its targets validated by SBTi*
- Taking multiple actions under its biodiversity commitments
- ✓ Integrating life cycle assessment into the tire design process



ON THE PATH TO REACH CARBON NEUTRALITY







* European project funded by Horizon 2020, project number : 82068 ** With the support of ADEME (ADEME: French Environment & Energy Management Agency)







SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY FOR TRANSPORT SOLUTIONS

Sustainability is at the core of what we do, a driver for growth and part of our ongoing journey toward All Sustainable Transport Solutions







WHY THIS EPD?

Corporate Michelin pledge is "Everything will be sustainable". We have developed an offer designed to contribute to a safer, greener, more efficient and more accessible mobility.

Our approach is now more comprehensive approach, long-term **and fully transparent:** the **Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)** is a mark of our good faith to take into account the total **environmental impact of our products.**

Several types of environmental impacts were evaluated in this life cycle assessment with a LCA :

- direct impacts to global warming and to ecosystem and human health
- · indirect impacts from the use and reuse of resources.

This EPD is based on verified life cycle analysis (LCA) data. It summarizes and communicates transparent and comparable information about the **environmental impact of the product at each phase of its life cycle**, to inform our customers and other interested parties.



MICHELIN X MULTI ENERGY Z & D

Energy efficiency for versatile applications with high level of mileage and safety





5/ Rolling Resistance (calculation based on VECTO tool) : comparison of 315/70722,5 MICHELIN X Multi Energy 2 (5 (bg)) vs 315/70722,5 MICHELIN X Multi 2 (5 (bg)) = -0,9 (-15%) (bg); and 315/70722,5 MICHELIN X Multi Energy D (5,5 (bg)) vs 315/70722,5 MICHELIN X Multi and the tractor

6/ Approximately -1,5 kg vs MICHELIN X Multi Z & -1 kg vs MICHELIN X Multi D. Comparison of 315/70722,5 MICHELIN X Multi Energy Z (59,08 kg) vs 315/70722,5 MICHELIN X Multi Z (60,6 kg) = -1,52 kg, and 315/70722,5 MICHELIN X Multi Energy D (62 kg) vs 315/70722,5 MICHELIN X Multi Z (60,6 kg) = -1,52 kg. and 315/70722,5 MICHELIN X

^{1/-1,1/1/00} km vs MICHELIN X Multi (or -3,2 K6 during truck ownership). Fuel consumption & CO2 emissions: Calculated at new stage. Fuel economy (Euros) is calculated on the nerite tyre Bit of the tyres and for or an everage of thruck's owning between 5 to 7 years.

^{2/} Same level of mileage performance than previous range : comparison of 315/70R22,5 MICHELIN X Multi Energy Z vs 315/70R22,5 MICHELIN X Multi Way 3D XZE and 315/70R22,5 MICHELIN X Multi Energy D vs 315/70R22,5 MICHELIN X Multi Way 3D XZE and 315/70R22,5 MICHELIN X Multi Energy D vs 315/70R22,5 MICHELIN X Multi Energy D vs

^{3/} When new, validated by 3PMSF marking ; When worn, thanks to Regenion technology providing long lasting grip, demonstrated throught internal studies performed at Ladoux (France) in 2017 related to traction, braking and lateral grip criteria, showing high level of performances at 4mm tread depth.

^{4/} provided through Powercoil Technology (new generation of more robust steel casing cables) and Infinicoil Technology (additional continuous steel wire wrapped around the tyre).



MICHELIN X MULTI ENERGY Z & D

Michelin, the first truck tire manufacturer to go through EPD registration, showing alliance of sustainable mobility and high performance thanks to the latest Michelin technologies





MICHELIN X MULTI ENERGY

315/70R22.5 MICHELIN X MULTI ENERGY Z TL 156/150L



SYNTHETIC RUBBER

7.11kg (12.0%)

NATURAL RUBBER

21.55kg (36.3%)

STEEL 12.21kg (20.6%)

SILICA 1.69kg (2.9%)

CARBON BLACK 12.54kg (21.1%)

OTHER MATERIALS* 4.25kg (7.2%)

*Chemicals and additives







CONTENT DECLARATION

EPD type & region of applicability:

Cradle to grave, Europe

Tire designation information:

- Tire size: 315/70 R22.5
- Tire mass: 59.36 kg
- Tire sub-categories: Regional/City Truck
 Tire
- Nominal section width: 315mm
- Aspect ratio: 70
- Casing construction: 5 Steel plies
- Rim diameter: 22.5 inches
- Load index: 156
- Speed rating: L

Retreadability: Yes

Rolling resistance coefficient value: 4.9 kg/t

Tire category: Regional/City Truck Tire

Functional unit: 1 tire driven 1000km

LCA software: Simapro release 9.1.1.1

LCI databases: Ecolvent 3.6

Plant: Michelin plant in Aranda, Spain An EPD® within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable.

Calculated impacts are only related to tires within the scope of this PCR and shall not be compared to vehicle performance.



UNDERSTANDING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



· Contribution to global warming is measured by the emission of greenhouse gases.



Ecosystem health impacts are measured by:

- Emissions of sulfur dioxide and other chemical substances that create **acid rain** which in turn damages terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems in a process called "acidification "
- Released chemicals that damage **the ozone layer** and its ability to absorb ultraviolet radiation that is harmful to plant life
- Nutrients that degrade freshwater bodies through the loss of oxygen and acidification in a process called "eutrophication"



Human health impacts are measured by:

- Air pollution caused by:
 - emissions of particulate matter
 - formation of photochemical ozone, a major contributor to smog
- released chemicals that **damage the ozone** layer and its ability to absorb ultraviolet radiation that is harmful to humans



Use of ressource:

- withdrawal of freshwater
- · energy generation from both renewable and non-renewable sources
- depletion of minerals, fossil fuels and other non-living or "abiotic" resources that are non-renewable



Reuse of resources:

- mass of the product remaining at end of life
- · ability to reuse the product's components
- · recycling of the product by recovering materials and energy



Product stage: it represents the cradle-to-gate impacts of a tire, including the processes that provide the material and energy inputs into the product system, manufacturing of raw materials into the finished tire, and transport processes up to the factory gate, as well as the processing of any waste arising from the processes.



- **Mounting stage:** includes the activities from the tire factory to the final user, i.e., successive transport stages.
- Use stage: includes the activities covering the period from the handover of the tire until it reaches its end of life, including the fuel/energy consumption and related emissions attributable to the tire, and particle emissions related to tire and road abrasion.



End of life stage: The end of life stage of the tire product starts when it is removed from the vehicle, does not provide any further operational function, and is at the end of the reference service life. It includes the transportation of the tire to the end of life treatment facility and the end of life treatment of tires being landfilled or incinerated without energy recovery.

(*) see UL PCR Tires: UL 10006 version 3.04 for any further details



Penvironmental impact category

			<u>i</u>	PRODUCT STAGE			W USE STAGE	END O	F LIFE STAGE
Europe (ILCD Method)	UNIT	TOTAL	RAW MATERIALS	TRANSPORTATION	MANUFACTURING	DISTRIBUTION	TIRE IN USE	TIREEND OF LIFE TRANSPORTATION	TIRE END OF LIFE TREATMENT
Global warming potential	kg CO ₂ eq	3.67E+01	2.71E-01	3.29E-02	4.37E-02	2.25E-02	3.63E+01	7.13E-05	3.55E-05
Acidification potential	mol H+eq	1.25E-01	2.26E-03	4.38E-04	7.06E-05	8.76E-05	1.22E-01	2.48E-07	3.33E-07
Eutrophication potential (freshwater aquatic)	kg Peq	3.08E-04	1.21E-04	1.66E-07	4.59E-06	2.20E-07	1.81E-04	3.62E-10	1.48E-08
Photochemical ozone formation potential	kg NMVOCeq	1.16E-01	9.96E-04	2.83E-04	1.15E-04	9.00E-05	1.15E-01	2.34E-07	4.08E-07
Ozone depletion potential	kg CFC-11eq	6.66E-06	5.11E-08	5.88E-09	9.03E-09	4.11E-09	6.59E-06	1.31E-11	5.14E-12
Abiotic depletion potential	kg Sbeq	1.65E-05	7.87E-06	6.75E-09	2.61E-08	9.25E-09	8.59E-06	1.71E-11	1.57E-11

IF INDICATORS DESCRIBING RESOURCE USE

V		PRODUCT STAGE			W USE STAGE	END OF	F LIFE STAGE		
	UNIT	TOTAL	RAW MATERIALS	TRANSPORTATION	MANUFACTURING	DISTRIBUTION	TIRE IN USE	TIREEND OF LIFE TRANSPORTATION	TIRE END OF LIFE TREATMENT
Total use of RENEWABLE primary energy	MJ	1.25E+00	2.15E-01	6.23E-04	3.21E-01	4.43E-04	7.13E-01	1.42E-06	1.09E-05
Total use of NON-RENEWABLE primary energy	MJ	5.50E+02	7.68E+00	4.83E-01	7.57E-01	3.39E-01	5.41E+02	1.08E-03	5.04E-04
Use of fresh water resources	_m 3	1.57E-01	1.16E-02	1.13E-04	1.12E-03	9.09E-05	1.44E-01	2.87E-07	6.63E-07



INDICATORS DESCRIBING PARTICULATE EMISSIONS

	Unit per FU/DU	TOTAL
Particulate matter (PM10)	kg	4.66E-04
Particulate matter (PM2.5)	kg	1.43E-04

C INDICATORS DESCRIBING WASTE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY

	Unit per FU/DU	TOTAL
✓ Tire end-of-life treatment	kg	1.47E-01
Components for reuse	kg	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	7.72E-02
Materials for energy recovery	kg	5.58E-02
 Exported energy (materials for energy recovery) 	MJ	1.47E+00





EPD PROCESS CERTIFICATION	CONTACT	LCA AUTHOR	PROGRAMME OPERATOR
B U R E A U V E R I T A S	MICHELIN	MICHELIN	EPD® THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM
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Recognized individual verifiers, approved by the International EPD [®] System.	In regards to this environmental declaration, please contact: Nicolas Beaumont , Sustainable Development and Mobility department, nicolas.beaumont@michelin.com		



ANNEX

SLIDE 4 ON THE PATH TO REACH CARBON NEUTRALITY

GHG (Green House Gas) Protocol definition

(1) Carbon Neutrality : Having a net zero Carbon Footprint, or in other words, balancing the amount of carbon Emissions released into the Atmosphere with an equivalent amount of carbon removal, or simply eliminating carbon Emissions altogether.

(2) SCOPE 1 Direct GHG emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, both stationary and mobile sources. SCOPE 2 GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam and heating/cooling consumed by the company
(3) SCOPE 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. These activities are organized into 15 categories, 8 of which represent the upstream value chain and 7 the downstream value chain.
(4) GHG A greenhouse gas (GHG or GhG) is a gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect. CO₂ is Greenhouse gas.

(5) Science Based targets Initiatives (SBTi) : The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is a leading independent international organization which encourages participating companies to set greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions-reduction targets. SBTi Partners: UN Global Compact (UNGC) | CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project)|World Resources Institute (WRI) | WWF (World Wildlife Fund)



General Programme Instructions of the International EPD[®] System. Version 4.0 | 2021-11-18

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