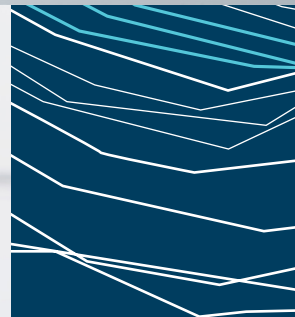
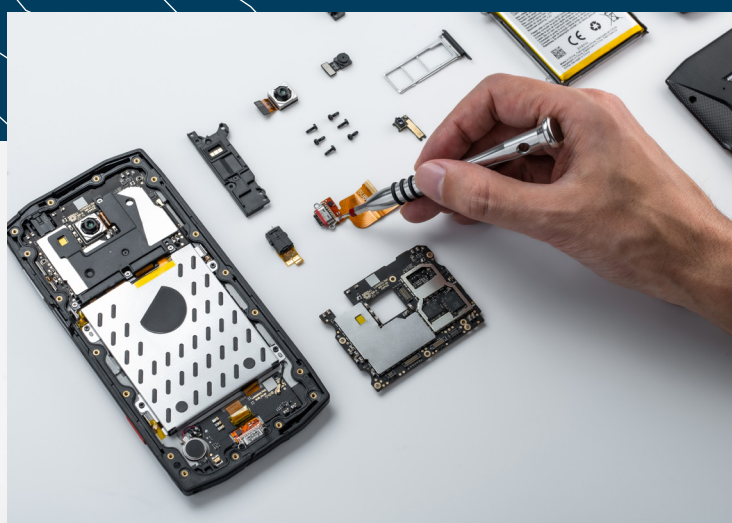


CROSSCALL



LCA CORE-M6

Summary note



GOAL OF THE STUDY

A Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) was carried out, in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044, to evaluate the environmental impact of the CORE-M6.

This study was critically reviewed by an independent third-party company, with the aim of identifying the benefits of eco-design actions initiated.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Model	CORE M6
Dimension	172.8 x 81.5 x 13.9 mm
Screen	6,1" - 19,5:9
Weight	Smartphone : 270g Emballage : 288g

METHODOLOGY

The functional unit of the life-cycle assessment defines the level of service provided by the product on which the study is based. The functional unit for the CORE-M6 study is as follows: To provide services to an end-user on a smartphone used according to a usage scenario in France for 3 years.

The entire CORE-M6 life cycle is covered by the study :

- Production and Assembly (from raw material extraction to component assembly)
- Distribution
- Usage
- Repairs
- End-of-life (including recycling and/or reconditioning)

The scope of the study includes the CORE-M6 and the contents of its box, i.e.: USB-C/USB-C CABLE, X-BLOCKER, PACKAGING, NOTICE, and SIM card ejector.

METHODS & TOOLS

Standards	ISO 14040: 2006 114044 :2006
Database	Ecoinvent 3.9.1
Impact analysis methods	Attributional LCA, using the "cut-off" inventory method
LCA Software	Gabi « LCA for Experts » version 10

—Production and Assembly

Most of the data collected to model the assembly phase came from ODM, which supplied a comprehensive Full Material Decomposition (FMD) detailing all components and their constituent materials. This was supplemented by estimates based on reference data, laboratory-evaluated data or 3D design files.

The **repair phase** has been evaluated based on statistics provided by Crosscall's after-sales service for previous models. To keep things simple, the impact of spare parts production has been included in the production and assembly phase.

—Distribution

Distribution phase covers the routing of components to the assembly plant, the transport stage from final assembly to China, then to packaging centers in China, and finally to end customers in France.

—Use phase

Use phase takes into account the energy consumption required to recharge the smartphone over the 3 years defined for the chosen functional unit. This energy consumption has been estimated by calculating the consumption based on the known professional and private use of our smartphones, reduced to the capacity of the CORE M6 battery.

—End-of-life

End-of-life and recycling data are based on average data from the Ecoinvent database, as it was difficult to collect data for this phase, which has less impact than the rest of the life cycle.

| STUDY LIMITATIONS

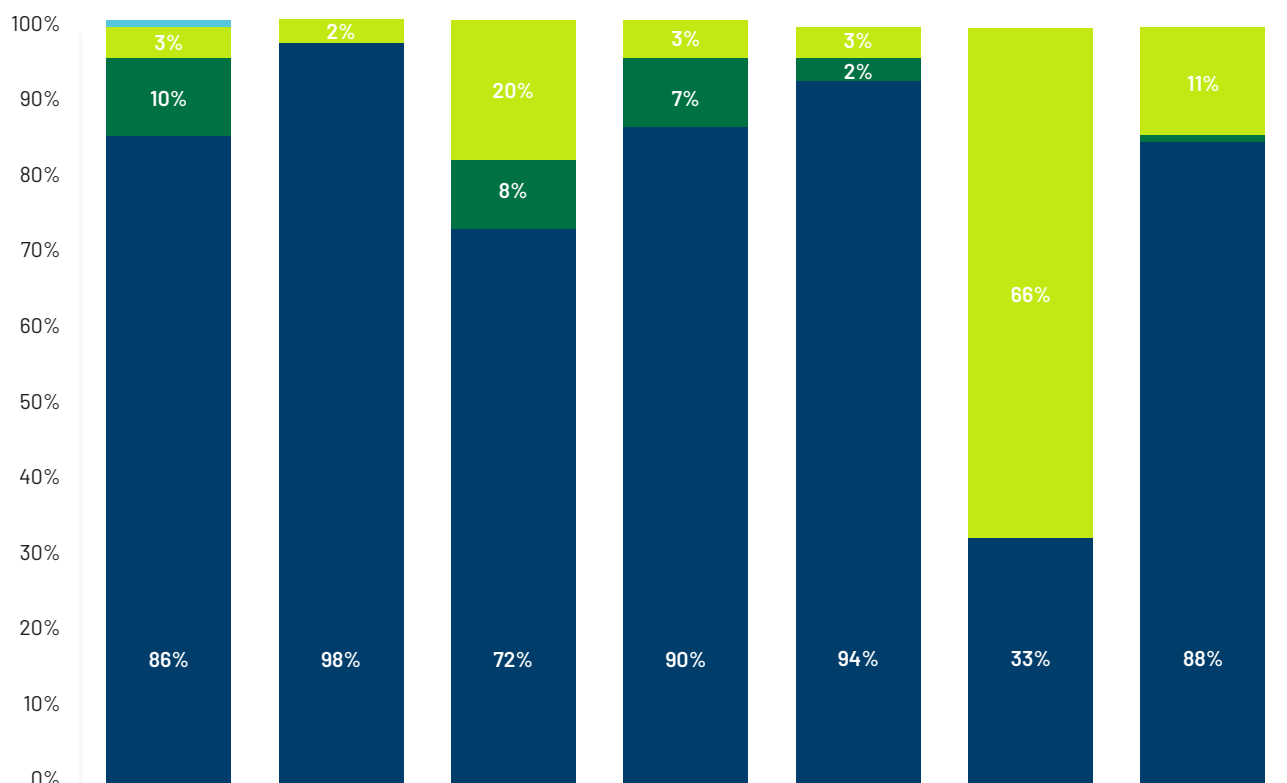
Modelling environmental impacts involves uncertainty linked to the data collected, the assumptions made, and the databases used. To limit this uncertainty, particular attention has been paid to verify data from the manufacturing phase, which accounts for the majority of impacts, and an independent critical review was carried out to validate the consistency of the study.

PRINCIPAUX RÉSULTATS

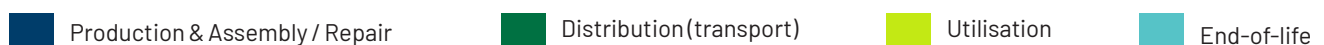
Climate change impact by life cycle phase



Environmental impact of a CORE-M6 by life-cycle phase



Climat change	Resource use (mineral and metals)	Resource use (fossils)	Acidification	Particulate matter	Ionising radiation (human health)	Water use
kgCO2eq	kgSbeq	MJ	molH+	Disease incidences	kBq U235 eq.	m³ world equiv.
39,67	2,83E-03	694,01	0,26	8,04E-06	9,58	15,67



*We have followed [ADEME's recommendations](#) for selecting the environmental impacts to be assessed.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON CROSSCALL'S CSR COMMITMENTS

This study is part of our daily efforts to offer responsible products and services. To find out more about our CSR commitments, consult our [CSR report](#).



ACV CORE-M6

Summary note
January 2026