

Why MPG from Arom-dekor Kemi

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RECYCLED MPG

Glycol recycling reduces the CO₂ footprint

In the Vilokan Group, where Arom-Decor Kemi is part of the Fluids business area, there are innovative and well-proven environmental technologies that enable the purification and recycling of *de-icing fluid, among other waste streams. The de-icing fluid in this case is collected from Swedavia's ten airports in Sweden and two airports in Norway. The fluid is channeled and/or transported to the facility at Arlanda where the final purification process takes place. The method creates an eco-cycle of an otherwise finite resource and makes everyone winners. The facility at Arlanda extracts 5,000 tonnes MPG/year, which is the equivalent of 28,400,000 kg reduced Co₂.

Recycled MPG can be used as a raw material in its final form or to produce new products such as AdProLine® Maringlykol, AdProLine® Propylene IH VVS and AdProLine® KG Propylene IH.



RECYCLED MPG

Why MPG is recycled





Vilokan reduces the CO₂ footprint corresponding to emissions from 199,298 cars/year



- Contamination of water bodies

Emissions from 199,298 passenger cars/year Vilokan's facility at Arlanda reduces CO₂ footprint/year equivalent to the emissions of 199,298 eco-friendly cars in one year.

In our calculation we have included both the degradation of used glycol and the CO₂ footprint of newly produced glycol.

- glycol.
- Total: 5.68 kg CO₂/kg.
- driving distance is about 15,000 km/year.

Here's how we've calculated 5,000 tonnes 50,000,000 kg x 5.68 kg CO₂ 28,400,000/0.095 kg/km 298,947,368 km/15,000 km

You can trust us

You can buy MPG from us at Arom-dekor Kemi with peace of mind. All MPG undergoes careful and continuous testing to always guarantee the highest quality.

Get in touch and we'll tell you more. It's easiest to reach us at 0320 - 605 00 or info@aromdekor.se

* Glycol-based de-icing fluid used for de-icing aircraft.

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Environmental impact from de-icing products is substantial

- Glycol is made from natural gas, which is a fossil raw material and is finite - Glycol consumes large amounts of oxygen during biodegradation - Degradation of glycol in nature can lead to lack of oxygen (anaerobic state) in the soil

- Biodegradation (whether in the soil or at treatment plants) = $1.68 \text{ kg of } CO_2/\text{kg glycol}$. - New production of glycol from the fossil raw material natural gas = $4 \text{ kg of } CO_2/\text{kg}$

- An eco-friendly car with a curb weight of 1,372 kg may emit no more than 95 grams of carbon dioxide (CO₂), which corresponds to 0.095 kg of CO₂/km. A normal

> = 50,000,000 kg = 28,400,000 kg of CO₂ = 298,947,368 km = 199,298 cars

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