



iPhone 3G

Environmental Report



Date introduced
June 8, 2009

Environmental Status Report



iPhone 3G is designed with the following features to reduce environmental impact:

- Arsenic-free glass
- Brominated flame retardant-free
- Mercury-free LCD display
- PVC-free
- Majority of packaging made from post-consumer recycled fiberboard and bio-based materials
- Power adapter outperforms strictest global energy efficiency standards

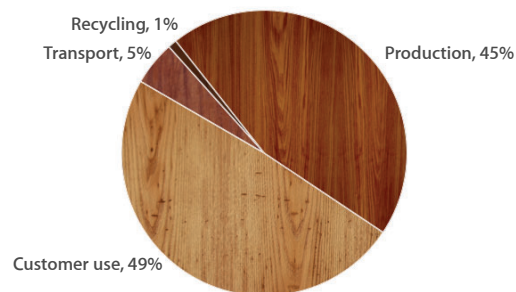
Apple and the Environment

Apple believes that improving the environmental performance of our business starts with our products. The careful environmental management of our products throughout their life cycles includes controlling the quantity and type of materials used in their manufacture, improving their energy efficiency, and designing them for better recyclability. The information below details the environmental performance of iPhone 3G as it relates to climate change, energy efficiency, restricted substances, and material efficiency.

Climate Change

Greenhouse gas emissions have an impact on the planet's balance of land, ocean, and air temperature. Most of Apple's corporate greenhouse gas emissions come from the production, transport, use, and recycling of its products. Apple seeks to minimize greenhouse gas emissions by setting stringent design-related goals for material and energy efficiency. The chart below provides the estimated greenhouse gas emissions for iPhone 3G over its life cycle.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions for iPhone 3G



Total greenhouse gas emissions: 55 kg CO₂e

Energy Efficiency

iPhone 3G uses power-efficient components and software that intelligently manages power consumption. In addition, the Apple USB power adapter outperforms the stringent requirements of the ENERGY STAR specification for external power supplies. The following table details the energy efficiency of the Apple USB power adapter.

Energy Efficiency of Apple USB Power Adapter

Mode	100V	115V	230V
Power adapter no-load	0.22W	0.23W	0.25W
Power adapter efficiency	74%	75%	70%

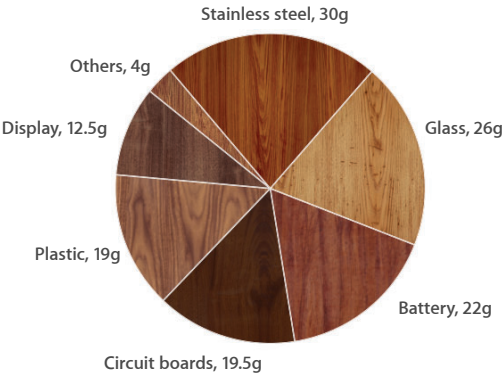
Battery chemistry

System battery: lithium-ion polymer

Material Efficiency

Apple’s ultra-compact product and packaging designs lead the industry in material efficiency. Reducing the material footprint of a product helps maximize shipping efficiency. It also helps reduce energy consumed during production and material waste generated at the end of the product’s life. The chart below details the materials used in iPhone 3G.

Material Use for iPhone 3G



iPhone 3G U.S. retail packaging is now 28 percent lighter and consumes 23 percent less volume than the iPhone 3G packaging shipped in 2008.

Packaging

Packaging for the iPhone 3G is almost entirely recyclable, and its retail box is made primarily from bio-based materials, including fiberboard containing 90 percent post-consumer recycled content. In addition, its packaging is extremely material efficient, allowing more units to be transported in a single shipping container. The following table details the materials used in iPhone 3G packaging.

Packaging Breakdown for iPhone 3G (U.S. Configuration)

Material	Retail box
Paper (fiberboard, paperboard, paper foam)	136g
Thermoformed polystyrene	17g
Other plastics	3g

Restricted Substances

Apple has long taken the lead in restricting harmful substances from its products and packaging. As part of this strategy, all Apple products comply with the strict European Directive on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment, also known as the RoHS Directive. Examples of materials restricted by RoHS include lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, and PBB and PBDE brominated flame retardants (BFRs). iPhone 3G goes even further than the requirements of the RoHS Directive by incorporating the following more aggressive restrictions:

- Arsenic-free glass
- Mercury-free display
- Free of BFRs and PVC
- All iPhone 3G external surfaces free of nickel plating



Recycling

Through ultra-efficient design and use of highly recyclable materials, Apple has minimized material waste at the product's end of life. In addition, Apple offers and participates in various product take-back and recycling programs in 95 percent of the regions where Apple products are sold. All products are processed in the country or region in which they are collected. For more information on how to take advantage of these programs, visit www.apple.com/environment/recycling/.

Definitions

Greenhouse gas emissions: Estimated emissions are calculated in accordance with guidelines and requirements as specified by ISO 14040 and ISO 14044. Calculation includes emissions contributing to Global Warming Potential (GWP 100 years) in CO₂ equivalency factors (CO₂e):

- **Production:** Includes the extraction, production, and transportation of raw materials and the manufacture, transport, and assembly of all parts as well as product packaging.
- **Transport:** Includes air and sea transportation of the finished product and its associated packaging from the manufacturing site to the continental distribution hub. Transport of products from distribution centers to the end customer is not included.
- **Use:** End-user power consumption assumes a three-year period. Product use scenarios are modeled on data that reflects intensive daily use of the product. Geographic differences in the power grid mix have been accounted for at a continental level.
- **Recycling:** Includes transportation from collection hubs to recycling centers, and the energy used in mechanical separation and shredding of parts.

Energy efficiency: The energy efficiency values in this report are based on the ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Single Voltage External AC-DC and AC-AC Power Supplies.

- **Power adapter no-load:** Condition in which the power adapter is connected to AC power, but not connected to iPhone.
- **Power adapter efficiency:** Average of the power adapter's measured efficiency when tested at 100 percent, 75 percent, 50 percent, and 25 percent of the power adapter's rated output current.