AN INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CLIMBING HOLDS

Introduction We believe that companies, as important players in economy and society, must take great responsibility for the transformation to a socially and ecologically equitable world. Part of this is analysing production processes and outputs and finding ways to minimize their impact: This study therefore focuses on the environmental impact of climbing holds and should help to develop possible strategies for a more ecological production of climbing holds. However, it is also evident that simply increasing efficiency and modernizing climbing hold production will not suffice. We need structural changes to our way of production and lifestyle, such as e.g. sufficiency and consistency strategies.

This assessment is largely based on the study "HoldingGrips LCA / PCF" by Pforzheim University which investigated the environmental impact of the products from holdingGrips GmbH and its production partner HOLU Production GmbH. The main objective of the project was to provide concrete answers to the questions: What is the environmental impact of a climbing hold? Which materials have the most significant impacts?

Method Impacts of materials were modeled using the Life-Cycle-Assessment-Software Umberto and the ecoinvent database. The impact assessment method ReCiPe 2016 Midpoint (H) was applied. Scope: Cradle-to-grave. Data that was not found in the ecoinvent database was provided from interviews with holdingGrips and research articles.

CO₂ emissions of different hold materials

Landuse of different hold materials

Human toxicity of different hold materials



Refurbishing is extremly beneficial for all product types



Wooden volumes and plant-based PU require much more landuse compared to conventional PU & PE

Unit [kg material / hold]: PU fossil based 0,4; PU 40% plant-based 0,4; PE (filled with aluminium oxide) 0,85; wooden volumes 2. Landuse [Annual crop eq y/unit];

CO₂ emissions of refurbished products in realtion to transportation distance





Human toxicity occurs in the upstream chain and processing of the material, not during use in the climbing gym.

Unit [kg material / hold]: PU fossil based 0,4; PU 40% plant-based 0,4; PE (filled with aluminium oxide) 0,85; wooden volumes 2. Human toxicity [kg 1,4 DB eq/unit].

Refurbishing of wooden volumes is especially beneficial with regard to landuse



Refurbished PE / PU 0,1; Refurbished wood 0,2. Refurbishing: Inputs and effects should be added to those of the newly manufactured products and then reflect an entire life cycle. Car: 6l/km gasoline.

> The very greatest environmental impact of climbing holds is due to their upstream chain.

> > approx. 90%

Most of this is attributable to the energy required to melt polymers.

Remarks During the project, a number of assumptions and estimates had to be made - the results are therefore subject to certain uncertainties. The lifespan of the various products is not shown here, as this varies massively depending on use, material and manufacturer (however, different scenarios can simply be taken into account by dividing the respective values by the lifespan).

Literature

Endres, M.; Endres, S.; Roland, J.; Schütz, M. E. (2024): HoldingGrips LCA / PCF, report of the student project in the focus subject Technology, Pforzheim University, Pforzheim. Knabe, Sebastian (2024): Personal communication with Sebastian Knabe, CEO of HOLU and holdingGrips from April to September 2024. Deutscher Alpenverein (2023). Number of climbing and bouldering gyms in Germany from 1990 to 2023. Statista. Statista GmbH. Accessed: July 05, 2024. https://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/1254077/umfrage/anzahl-kletterhallen-in-deutschland/

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