

PRODUCT CARBON FOOTPRINT

CARBON FOOTPRINT OF A PRODUCT (CPF) IS A SUM OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS IN A PRODUCT SYSTEM EXPRESSED AS CO₂e EQUIVALENTS (CO₂e) AND BASED ON A LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT USING THE SINGLE IMPACT CATEGORY OF CLIMATE CHANGE. GREEN HOUSE GASES GHGS ARE EMITTED AND REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE OF A PRODUCT (I.E. CRADLE-TO-GRAVE) FROM RAW MATERIAL ACQUISITION THROUGH PRODUCTION, USE AND END-OF-LIFE TREATMENT. CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATION IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION OF CPF GIVEN BY ISO NORM 14067:2013.

Moravia Cans, a. s.

COMPANY

MC 45x150 15Bar DWI 0% Recycled Aluminium Can (18g)

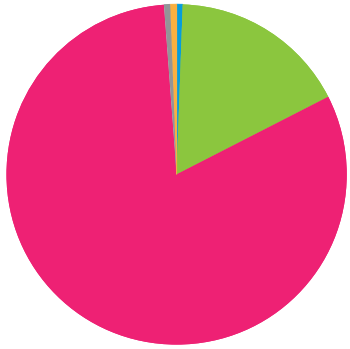
PRODUCT/AREA

2020
YEAR OF VERIFICATION

g
UNIT

RESULT

	g CO ₂ e	%
Upstream transport	1.6	0.6%
Manufacturing	40.8	16.9%
Raw material	196.3	81.3%
Waste	1.4	0.6%
Downstream transport	1.4	0.6%



241.6 g CO₂e
TOTAL

Not determined
DETERMINATION OF TREND

The biggest part (81%) of product carbon footprint are raw materials, especially aluminum and paints. Transporting raw materials to the plant in Bojkovice and transporting products to customers together make up 1.2% of the carbon footprint of the product. The processing of the product is less than 17% of total emissions related to the product lifecycle - aluminum monoblock aerosol containers. Production-related wastes and packaging do not represent a significant burden on the environment in terms of carbon footprint.

DESCRIPTION

9. 2. 2020
DATE

Rudná
PLACE



SIGNATURE