

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 91% Recycled Aluminium Can (18g)

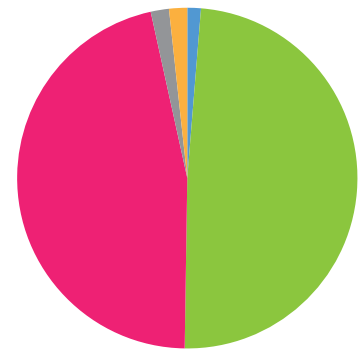
PRODUCT/AREA

2020
YEAR OF
VERIFICATION

g
UNIT

RESULT

	g CO ₂ e	%
Upstream transport	1.1	1.2%
Manufacturing	40.8	47.4%
Raw material	41.4	48.1%
Waste	1.4	1.7%
Downstream transport	1.4	1.7%



86.2 g CO₂e

TOTAL

The biggest parts of product carbon footprint are raw materials, especially aluminum and paints, and the the processing of the product. Both parts account for 82% of the total. Transporting raw materials to the plant in Bojkovice and transporting products to customers together make up 2.5% of the carbon footprint of the product. Production-related wastes and packaging do not represent a significant burden on the environment in terms of carbon footprint.

Not determined

DETERMINATION OF TREND

DESCRIPTION

9. 2. 2020

DATE

Rudná

PLACE



SIGNATURE