

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

Aluminium Can (15g): DWI 45-150-2-B1 (91% rAI)

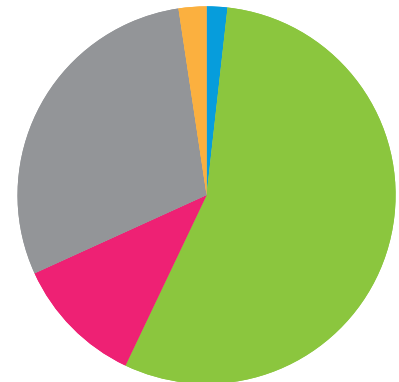
PRODUCT/AREA

2020
YEAR OF
VERIFICATION

g
UNIT

RESULT

	g CO ₂ e	%
Upstream transport	1.3	1.8%
Manufacturing	40.8	55.3%
Raw material (excl. Aluminium)	8.2	11.1%
Aluminium	21.7	29.4%
Waste	1.8	2.4%
Downstream transport	0.001	0.002%



73.8 g CO₂e

TOTAL

Product processing is the largest part (55.3%) of product carbon footprint. Raw material especially aluminum and paints account for 33% of the GHG emissions related to the product lifecycle - aluminum monoblock aerosol containers. Transporting raw materials to the plant in Bojkovice and transporting products to customers together make up 0.94% 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.

DESCRIPTION

Not determined

DETERMINATION OF TREND

9. 4. 2020

DATE

Rudná

PLACE



SIGNATURE