



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 (20 g): AN 45-150-2-B1 (0% rAl)

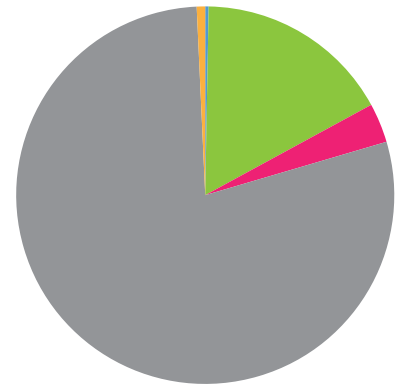
PRODUCT/AREA

2020
YEAR OF
VERIFICATION

g
UNIT

RESULT

	g CO ₂ e	%
Upstream transport	0.7	0.3%
Manufacturing	40.8	16.8%
Raw material (excl. Aluminium)	8.2	3.4%
Aluminium	191.8	78.8%
Waste	1.8	0.7%
Downstream transport	0.002	0.001%



243.3 g CO₂e

TOTAL

The biggest part (82.2%) of product carbon footprint are raw materials, especially aluminium and paints. Transporting raw materials to the plant in Bojkovice and transporting products to customers together make up 0.29% of the carbon footprint of the product. The processing of the product is 16.8% of total emissions related to the product lifecycle - aluminium monoblock aerosol containers. 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