

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 (25 g): 45x190 8A pd MC2 OB

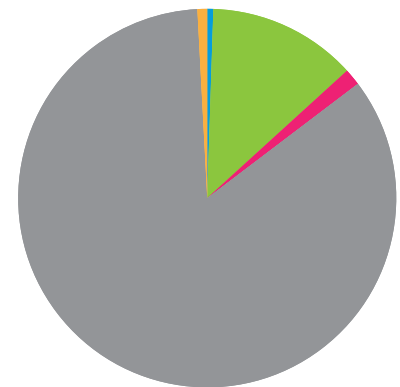
PRODUCT/AREA

2020
YEAR OF
VERIFICATION

g
UNIT

RESULT

	g CO ₂ e	
Upstream transport	1.4	0.5%
Manufacturing	35.5	12.7%
Raw material (excl. Aluminium)	4.0	1.4%
Aluminium	235.3	84.5%
Waste	2.3	0.8%
Downstream transport	0.001	0.0003%



278.5 g CO₂e

TOTAL

Not determined

DETERMINATION OF TREND

The biggest part (85.9%) 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 0.52% of the carbon footprint of the product. The processing of the product is 12.7% 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

21. 9. 2020

DATE

Rudná

PLACE



SIGNATURE