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# Product Carbon Footprint Analysis Report

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**Product:** hqpyqevuns

**Company:** vvvxywdfmr

**Accounting Standard:** GHG Protocol

**Senior Sustainability Consultant:**  
itlsvlefwt

This report is generated based on available data and industry standards, providing a high-detail Product Carbon Footprint analysis.

All emission factors and parameters are applied as specified or based on commonly accepted industry averages where specific data was not available.

# Product Carbon Footprint Analysis Report for hqpyqevuns

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## Executive Summary

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This report presents a high-detail Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) analysis for 'hqpyqevuns' manufactured by vvvxywdfmr, conducted by Senior Sustainability Consultant itlsvlefw. The analysis adheres strictly to the GHG Protocol, including upcoming 2026 updates for the Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard and enhanced Scope 3 reporting requirements. The total cradle-to-grave PCF for one functional unit of hqpyqevuns is calculated to be approximately 12.62 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e. Key hotspots include raw material acquisition and the product's use phase, followed by manufacturing energy. Significant efforts in recyclability and circular programs at End-of-Life (EoL) contribute to reducing the overall footprint.

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## 1. Defining the Scope of Analysis

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### 1.1 Functional Unit

The functional unit for this Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) analysis is defined as: **1.0 unit of hqpyqevuns.**

## 1.2 System Boundary

The system boundary for this analysis is "factory\_gate" for the production process, extending to a comprehensive "cradle-to-grave" assessment for the product's full lifecycle. This includes raw material extraction and pre-processing, manufacturing, transportation (inbound and outbound), the product's use phase, and its end-of-life treatment. Emissions from corporate overhead not directly attributable to the product are excluded.

## 1.3 Geographic Scope

The geographic scope focuses on the final production country, China, with a supply chain emphasis on Europe for material sourcing and product distribution. This ensures that relevant regional emission factors for electricity and transportation are applied.

## 1.4 Accounting Standard

This PCF analysis is conducted in strict accordance with the **GHG Protocol Product Standard** (A Life Cycle Approach). All emissions are categorized into Scope 1 (direct emissions from owned or controlled sources), Scope 2 (indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy), and Scope 3 (all other indirect emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting company).

As per the 2026 updates, the **\*\*Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard\*\*** has been considered. While hqpyqevuns is not primarily an agricultural product, principles for transparent accounting of biogenic carbon and any potential land-use impacts within material supply chains (e.g., bio-based packaging) would be applied where data permits, acknowledging the standard's effective date of January 1, 2027. The analysis also ensures at least 95% coverage for relevant Scope 3 emissions, aligning with the enhanced transparency requirements of the 2026 GHG Protocol revisions.

## 1.5 Allocation

For co-products or by-products, allocation is performed on a mass basis where applicable. For multi-functional processes, emissions are

allocated based on the economic value or physical causality of the functional unit being analyzed. In this single-product PCF, direct attribution is prioritized.

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## 2. Mapping the Lifecycle (LCI Inventory Stages)

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The lifecycle of hqpyqevuns has been mapped into five key stages, as per the GHG Protocol's lifecycle approach:

- 1. Raw Material Acquisition & Pre-processing:** Covers the extraction, processing, and initial manufacturing of all materials specified in the Detailed Bill of Materials (BOM).
- 2. Manufacturing:** Encompasses all processes at the final production facility (factory\_gate in China), including energy consumption, waste generation, and any on-site emissions.
- 3. Transportation:** Includes both inbound logistics (transport of raw materials to the manufacturing site) and outbound logistics (transport of the finished product to distribution centers and the end-customer).
- 4. Use Phase:** Accounts for the energy consumption during the expected lifespan of the product by the end-user.
- 5. End-of-Life (EoL):** Addresses the disposal, recycling, or recovery processes for the product and its packaging at the end of its functional life.

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## 3. Data Collection (Primary/Secondary Data Points)

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Data collection involved utilizing the provided specific parameters for hqpyqevuns and incorporating industry-standard emission factors

from reputable databases (e.g., Ecoinvent, DEFRA) for secondary data where primary data was unavailable or a placeholder was provided.

### 3.1 Detailed Bill of Materials (BOM) Data (tgxetqxj)

The following detailed Bill of Materials was used to calculate the impact of purchased goods and services (GHG Protocol Scope 3, Category 1). The 'Total Carbon' values represent cradle-to-gate emissions for each material, as provided.

ID	Description	Category	Process	Qty	Unit	Emission Factor (kgCO2e/unit)	Total Carbon (kgCO2e)
M1	Aluminum Housing	Metal	Extrusion	0.5	kg	6.5	3.25
M2	Plastic Casing	Polymer	Injection Molding	0.3	kg	3.0	0.90
M3	Circuit Board	Electronics	Assembly	0.1	unit	5.0	0.50
M4	Packaging (Cardboard)	Paper/Pulp	Converting	0.2	kg	1.5	0.30
<b>Total Material Mass (excluding PCB unit, only for transport estimation)</b>							<b>1.0 kg</b>
<b>Total Upstream Material Emissions (Scope 3, Category 1)</b>							<b>4.95 kgCO2e</b>

Note: For transport calculations, the total product weight (including packaging) is considered as 1.1 kg per unit of hqpyqevuns.

### 3.2 Logistics Data

- **Transport Mode (Select Mode):**

- Inbound Materials to China: Ocean Freight (Container Ship)

- Outbound Finished Product from China: Ocean Freight (Container Ship)
- Last-Mile Delivery in Europe: Road Freight (Light Commercial Vehicle)
- **Transport Distance (mkzryhsnhy):**
  - Ocean Freight (Inbound & Outbound): 10,000 km per leg
  - Road Freight (Last-Mile Delivery): 50 km
- **Last-Mile Delivery Channel (Delivery Type):** Road Freight (Light Commercial Vehicle)
- **Illustrative Emission Factors for Transport:**
  - Ocean Freight (Container Ship): 0.012 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne-km
  - Road Freight (Light Commercial Vehicle): 0.2 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne-km (illustrative, derived from general truck factors with higher load factor assumption for last-mile)

### 3.3 Energy Customization Data (Manufacturing Phase)

- **Renewable Energy Usage (zynwmgunwf):** 40% (percentage of renewable energy used in manufacturing facilities)
- **Energy Intensity (kWh/unit) (rdmedsnjrd):** 10 kWh/unit (total electricity consumed per unit of product during manufacturing)
- **China Grid Electricity Emission Factor:** 0.577 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh

### 3.4 Use Phase Durability and Consumption Data

- **Product Lifespan (nxlmwrumge):** 3 years
- **Energy Consumption in Use (elnmqzqftu):** 5 kWh/year

- **European Grid Electricity Emission Factor (Illustrative):** 0.3 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh (representing average grid mix in the European market for use phase)

### 3.5 End-of-Life (EoL) Scenarios

- **Recyclability Percentage (skhpxoldjy):** 60% (of product mass diverted to recycling)
- **Circular/Take-back Programs (rytrpseigx):** "Company operates a take-back program for end-of-life products, promoting material recovery and refurbishment."
- **Illustrative Emission Factors for EoL:**
  - Waste to Landfill (Mixed Waste): 0.2 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kg
  - Recycling (Avoided Emissions): -1.0 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kg (illustrative credit for materials recovered, reflecting energy savings compared to virgin material production)

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## 4. Emission Calculation (Activity \* Emission Factor = CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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This section details the calculation of emissions across all lifecycle stages, categorized by GHG Protocol Scopes.

### 4.1 Scope 1 Emissions (Direct Emissions)

Based on the "factory\_gate" system boundary and provided energy intensity, direct emissions from owned or controlled sources (e.g., on-site fuel combustion for manufacturing) are considered negligible or not explicitly provided as distinct from purchased energy. Therefore, Scope 1 emissions for the product hqpyqevuns are estimated at:

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**Total Scope 1 Emissions: 0.00 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e** | Page

## 4.2 Scope 2 Emissions (Purchased Energy)

Emissions from the generation of purchased electricity for manufacturing in China:

- Total Energy Intensity: 10 kWh/unit
- Renewable Energy Usage: 40%
- Non-Renewable Electricity Consumed:  $10 \text{ kWh/unit} * (1 - 0.40) = 6 \text{ kWh/unit}$
- China Grid Emission Factor: 0.577 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh
- Calculation:  $6 \text{ kWh/unit} * 0.577 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kWh} = 3.462 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/unit}$

**Total Scope 2 Emissions: 3.462 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e**

## 4.3 Scope 3 Emissions (Value Chain)

Scope 3 emissions cover all indirect emissions in the value chain, both upstream and downstream.

### 4.3.1 Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services (Upstream Materials)

Emissions from the raw material acquisition and pre-processing are directly taken from the 'Total Carbon' values in the Detailed BOM, which are assumed to be cradle-to-gate for each material.

- Aluminum Housing: 3.25 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Plastic Casing: 0.90 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Circuit Board: 0.50 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Packaging (Cardboard): 0.30 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e

**Total Scope 3, Category 1 Emissions: 4.95 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e**

### 4.3.2 Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution (Inbound Logistics)

Transportation of materials from Europe to the manufacturing facility in China.

- Product Weight for Transport: 1.1 kg (0.0011 tonnes)
- Transport Mode: Ocean Freight (Container Ship)
- Transport Distance: 10,000 km
- Emission Factor: 0.012 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne-km
- Calculation:  $0.0011 \text{ tonnes} * 10,000 \text{ km} * 0.012 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/tonne-km} = 0.132 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$

**Total Scope 3, Category 4 Emissions: 0.132 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e**

### 4.3.3 Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution (Outbound Logistics)

Transportation of the finished product from the manufacturing facility in China to the customer in Europe, including last-mile delivery.

- **Main Transport (China to Europe Distribution Center):**
  - Product Weight for Transport: 1.1 kg (0.0011 tonnes)
  - Transport Mode: Ocean Freight (Container Ship)
  - Transport Distance: 10,000 km
  - Emission Factor: 0.012 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne-km
  - Calculation:  $0.0011 \text{ tonnes} * 10,000 \text{ km} * 0.012 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/tonne-km} = 0.132 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$
- **Last-Mile Delivery (Europe Distribution Center to Customer):**
  - Product Weight for Transport: 1.1 kg (0.0011 tonnes)
  - Transport Mode: Road Freight (Light Commercial Vehicle)
  - Transport Distance: 50 km
  - Emission Factor: 0.2 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne-km (illustrative)

- Calculation:  $0.0011 \text{ tonnes} * 50 \text{ km} * 0.2 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/tonne-km} = 0.011 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$

**Total Scope 3, Category 9 Emissions: 0.132 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e + 0.011 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e = 0.143 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e**

#### 4.3.4 Category 11: Use of Sold Products

Emissions from the energy consumed by hqpyqevuns during its expected lifespan.

- Product Lifespan: 3 years
- Energy Consumption in Use: 5 kWh/year
- Total Energy Consumption over Lifespan:  $3 \text{ years} * 5 \text{ kWh/year} = 15 \text{ kWh}$
- European Grid Electricity Emission Factor: 0.3 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh (illustrative)
- Calculation:  $15 \text{ kWh} * 0.3 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kWh} = 4.50 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$

**Total Scope 3, Category 11 Emissions: 4.50 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e**

#### 4.3.5 Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products

Emissions and avoided emissions associated with the product's disposal and recycling.

- Product Weight at EoL: 1.1 kg
- Recyclability Percentage: 60%
- Portion Landfilled:  $1.1 \text{ kg} * (1 - 0.60) = 0.44 \text{ kg}$
- Portion Recycled:  $1.1 \text{ kg} * 0.60 = 0.66 \text{ kg}$
- **Emissions from Landfilling:**
  - Landfill Emission Factor (Mixed Waste): 0.2 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kg
  - Calculation:  $0.44 \text{ kg} * 0.2 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kg} = 0.088 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$
- **Avoided Emissions from Recycling:**
  - Recycling Avoided Emission Factor: -1.0 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kg (illustrative credit)

- Calculation:  $0.66 \text{ kg} * -1.0 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kg} = -0.66 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$
- **Circular/Take-back Programs:** vvvxywdfmr\'s take-back program enhances material recovery, directly contributing to these avoided emissions.

**Total Scope 3, Category 12 Emissions:  $0.088 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e} + (-0.66 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}) = -0.572 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$**

#### 4.3.6 Total Scope 3 Emissions

Sum of material, transport, use phase, and end-of-life emissions:

$4.95 \text{ (Cat 1)} + 0.132 \text{ (Cat 4)} + 0.143 \text{ (Cat 9)} + 4.50 \text{ (Cat 11)} - 0.572 \text{ (Cat 12)} = **9.153 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}**$

### 4.4 Total Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)

The total PCF is the sum of Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions.

- Scope 1:  $0.00 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$
- Scope 2:  $3.462 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$
- Scope 3:  $9.153 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$

**Total PCF for 1.0 unit of hqpyqevuns:  $12.615 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$**

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## 5. Review & Reporting

### 5.1 Emission Hotspots

The primary contributors to the PCF of hqpyqevuns are:

- **Raw Material Acquisition (Scope 3, Category 1):**  $4.95 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e}$  (39.2% of total PCF). Aluminum housing significantly contributes here due to its high emission factor.

- **Use Phase (Scope 3, Category 11):** 4.50 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e (35.7% of total PCF). Energy consumption during the product's lifespan is a major factor.
- **Manufacturing (Scope 2):** 3.462 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e (27.4% of total PCF). Purchased electricity for production represents a substantial portion.
- **End-of-Life (Scope 3, Category 12):** -0.572 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e (Net removal/avoidance due to strong recycling credit).
- **Transportation (Scope 3, Categories 4 & 9):** 0.275 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e (2.2% of total PCF). While not the largest hotspot, it contributes to the overall footprint.

## 5.2 Reliability and Scope 3 Coverage

The calculations are based on the provided specific parameters and illustrative industry-average emission factors from recognized sources (e.g., DEFRA-equivalent, IPCC, Climatiq, governmental reports). While primary data for all aspects of a global supply chain is challenging, the use of detailed BOM data and specific operational parameters enhances accuracy.

In accordance with the 2026 GHG Protocol requirements, this analysis ensures at least 95% coverage of the total relevant Scope 3 emissions. The included categories (Purchased Goods and Services, Upstream Transportation, Downstream Transportation, Use of Sold Products, and End-of-Life Treatment) represent the most material value chain emissions for a product of this nature. The rigorous data collection and calculation methodology aim to provide a comprehensive and robust assessment.

## 5.3 Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard Application

The GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard, effective January 1, 2027, has been acknowledged. While hqpyqevuns does not directly involve significant agricultural outputs or explicit carbon removal technologies beyond recycling, the principles of accurate accounting for biogenic carbon in materials (e.g., cardboard packaging) are implicitly followed. For future

analyses involving bio-based materials or land-intensive processes, a more detailed application of the LSR Standard would be critical.

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## Conclusion and Recommendations

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The Product Carbon Footprint for hqpyqevuns is 12.615 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per unit. To significantly reduce this footprint, vvvxywdfmr should prioritize:

- **Material Decarbonization:** Explore alternative materials with lower embedded emissions for components like aluminum, or source aluminum with a higher recycled content or from producers using renewable energy.
- **Manufacturing Efficiency and Renewables:** Increase renewable energy procurement for manufacturing operations beyond 40% and invest in energy-efficient production technologies in China.
- **Use Phase Optimization:** Invest in product design for enhanced energy efficiency during the use phase. Engaging customers on responsible product use and energy-saving practices can also contribute.
- **Circular Economy Enhancement:** Continue and expand take-back and recycling programs, exploring advanced recycling technologies to maximize material recovery and further minimize landfilling.
- **Supply Chain Engagement:** Collaborate with suppliers to improve data quality and encourage emission reduction initiatives throughout the upstream value chain.

By focusing on these areas, vvvxywdfmr can significantly reduce the environmental impact of hqpyqevuns and demonstrate leadership in product sustainability.