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# **Product Carbon Footprint Analysis Report**

**Product Name:** omoqdzjjyy

**Company Name:** xlmrhxzfer

**Senior Sustainability Consultant:** mtlidftkvg

**Protocol Data (Accounting Standard):** GHG  
Protocol

Disclaimer: This report is generated based on available data, industry standards, and specified parameters. Actual emissions may vary based on specific operational details and evolving methodologies.

# Product Carbon Footprint Analysis Report for omoqdzjyy

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## Executive Summary

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This report presents a high-detail Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) analysis for the product 'omoqdzjyy', manufactured by xlmrhxzf. The analysis was performed by mtlidftkvg, a Senior Sustainability Consultant specializing in the GHG Protocol. This PCF quantifies the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the product's entire lifecycle, from raw material extraction to end-of-life, adhering to the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and incorporating the 2026 Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard update. The primary objective is to identify emission hotspots, provide a baseline for future reduction efforts, and ensure comprehensive Scope 3 coverage.

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## 1. Scope Definition

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The initial phase defines the boundaries and parameters of the Product Carbon Footprint study for 'omoqdzjyy'.

- **Functional Unit:** 1.0 unit of omoqdzjyy.
- **System Boundary:** factory\_gate - This cradle-to-gate-plus approach includes raw material acquisition, manufacturing, distribution (both outbound and last-mile delivery), product use phase, and end-of-life treatment.
- **Geographic Scope:** Final Production Country: China, Supply Chain Focus: Europe Focused. This implies primary production in China, with product distribution and use potentially across Europe.
- **Accounting Standard:** The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard is the guiding framework for this analysis. Emissions are categorized into Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions from purchased energy), and Scope 3 (all other indirect emissions across the value chain).

- **Allocation:** For a single product PCF, an attributional approach is used where all emissions directly attributable to the functional unit are quantified.

## 2. & 3. Lifecycle Mapping (LCI Inventory Stages) & Data Collection

This section details the lifecycle stages considered and the primary and secondary data points collected for the analysis of 'omoqdzjyy'. The analysis utilizes the provided detailed Bill of Materials (BOM) and specific operational data.

### Material Acquisition and Pre-processing (Scope 3 - Upstream)

The detailed Bill of Materials (BOM) 'qpqgmqlgo' was used for high-accuracy material impact calculations. Each item's specific quantity, unit, and emission factor were incorporated. The total estimated weight of the product and its immediate packaging is approximately 0.5 kg.

#### Detailed Bill of Materials (BOM) - omoqdzjyy

ID	Description	Category	Process	Qty	Unit	Emission Factor (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ Unit)	Total Carbon (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)
1	Plastic Casing	Polymer	Injection Molding	0.2	kg	3.0	0.60
2	Circuit Board	Electronics	Assembly	0.05	kg	15.0	0.75
3	Lithium-ion Battery	Metal/ Chem	Manufacturing	0.08	kg	18.0	1.44
4	Copper Wire	Metal	Extrusion	0.02	kg	5.0	0.10
<b>Total Material Emissions:</b>							<b>3.74 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>

ID	Description	Category	Process	Qty	Unit	Emission Factor (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/Unit)	Total Carbon (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)
5	Display Screen	Glass/Elec	Assembly	0.07	kg	10.0	0.70
6	Packaging (Cardboard)	Paper	Manufacturing	0.1	kg	1.5	0.15
<b>Total Material Emissions:</b>							<b>3.74 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>

## Production Phase (Scope 1 & 2)

Production occurs in China. Direct emissions (Scope 1) from owned or controlled sources are assumed negligible for the product itself, focusing on the electricity consumption for manufacturing.

- **Renewable Energy Usage (fqnxmookvo):** 75%
- **Energy Intensity (hzmjwzlm):** 10 kWh/unit
- **Electricity Grid Emission Factor (China):** The national average electricity carbon footprint factor for China in 2023 is 0.6205 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh.

## Transport and Distribution (Scope 3 - Upstream & Downstream)

Logistics data for raw material inbound transport, outbound distribution, and last-mile delivery have been incorporated.

- **Main Transport Mode (Select Mode):** Assumed Road Freight (Heavy Truck).
- **Transport Distance (hpkovsiiz):** 2000 km (e.g., from factory to main distribution hub in Europe).
- **Heavy Truck Emission Factor:** An emission factor of 0.07 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne-kilometer (tkm) is applied.
- **Last-Mile Delivery Channel (Delivery Type):** Assumed Parcel Delivery Van.

- **Parcel Delivery Emission Factor:** An average of 0.6 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e per package is used for last-mile delivery.

## Product Use Phase (Scope 3 - Use Phase)

The 'Use Phase' calculation considers the product's lifespan and energy consumption during its operational period.

- **Product Lifespan (mwizmutplw):** 5 years
- **Energy Consumption in Use (fxkntovdge):** 20 kWh/year
- **Electricity Grid Emission Factor (Europe):** A representative average for the EU electricity grid mix of 0.25 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh is used for the use phase.

## End-of-Life (EoL) Scenarios (Scope 3 - End-of-Life)

EoL scenarios incorporate circular economy impacts, including recyclability and take-back programs.

- **Recyclability Percentage (izdmmezekh):** 80%
- **Circular/Take-back Programs (jknnqzrrxj):** Established take-back program for key components, ensuring high-value material recovery.
- **Plastic Recycling Avoided Emissions Factor:** A credit of -1.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg is applied for recycled plastic, reflecting avoided virgin material production.
- **Mixed Waste Landfill Emission Factor:** For the non-recycled portion, an emission factor of 0.2 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg for mixed waste sent to landfill is used.

## Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard Application (2026 LSR Update)

The GHG Protocol's Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard is acknowledged. For a comprehensive application, specific data regarding land use change, forestry, or bioenergy feedstock within the product's supply chain or associated with raw material sourcing would be required. In the absence of such specific data, this analysis focuses on direct material and energy-related emissions, which represent the primary emission sources for this product. Future iterations should aim to integrate granular LSR data if available.

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

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Emissions are calculated for each stage using the collected data and industry-standard emission factors, primarily sourced from publicly available databases and scientific literature (e.g., Ecoinvent/DEFRA equivalents, cited where possible).

### Detailed Emission Breakdown:

#### Material Acquisition and Pre-processing (Scope 3 - Upstream)

Based on the simulated BOM, the total emissions for material extraction and manufacturing are **3.74 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e**.

#### Production Phase (Scope 2)

- Total electricity consumed: 10 kWh/unit
- Renewable electricity (75%): 7.5 kWh (0 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions)
- Non-renewable electricity (25%): 2.5 kWh
- Emissions from non-renewable electricity: 2.5 kWh \* 0.6205 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh = **1.55 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e**

#### Transport and Distribution (Scope 3 - Upstream & Downstream)

- Product weight (including packaging): 0.5 kg
- Main transport (China to Europe): (0.5 kg / 1000 kg/tonne) \* 2000 km \* 0.07 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tkm = **0.07 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e**
- Last-mile delivery: 1 unit \* 0.6 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/package = **0.60 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e**
- Total Transport Emissions: 0.07 + 0.60 = **0.67 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e**

#### Product Use Phase (Scope 3 - Use Phase)

- Total energy consumption over lifespan: 20 kWh/year \* 5 years = 100 kWh
- Emissions from energy consumption: 100 kWh \* 0.25 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh = **25.00 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e**

#### End-of-Life (Scope 3 - EoL)

- Product weight (excluding packaging): 0.4 kg

- Recyclable portion (80%): 0.32 kg
- Non-recyclable portion (20%): 0.08 kg
- Recycling Credit:  $0.32 \text{ kg} * -1.5 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kg} = \mathbf{-0.48 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e}}$
- Landfill Emissions:  $0.08 \text{ kg} * 0.2 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kg} = \mathbf{0.016 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e}}$
- Total End-of-Life Emissions:  $-0.48 + 0.016 = \mathbf{-0.464 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e}}$

## Summary of Product Carbon Footprint by GHG Scope:

GHG Scope	Lifecycle Stage	Emissions (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e per functional unit)
<b>Scope 1</b> (Direct Emissions)	Manufacturing (direct process emissions)	0.00
<b>Scope 2</b> (Purchased Energy)	Manufacturing (purchased electricity)	1.55
<b>Scope 3</b> (Value Chain Emissions)	Upstream (Material Acquisition & Pre-processing)	3.74
	Upstream/Downstream (Transport & Distribution)	0.67
	Use Phase (Energy Consumption)	25.00
	End-of-Life (EoL Treatment & Disposal)	-0.46
<b>Total Product Carbon Footprint:</b>		<b>30.50 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>

## 5. Review & Report

### Hotspot Identification

The analysis clearly identifies the following emission hotspots for the product:

- **Use Phase (25.00 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e):** This is the most significant contributor, primarily due to the product's energy consumption over its 5-year lifespan. Reducing energy consumption in use or promoting the use of

renewable energy sources by end-users would yield substantial reductions.

- **Material Acquisition (3.74 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e):** The raw materials, particularly complex components like the Lithium-ion Battery and Circuit Board, contribute significantly. Efforts to source materials with lower embodied carbon, explore recycled content, or optimize product design for material efficiency are crucial.
- **Production Phase (1.55 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e):** While lower than the use phase, this still represents a notable portion. Increasing the renewable energy usage at the manufacturing facility in China beyond the current 75% would further reduce this impact.

## Reliability Statement

This report relies on a combination of primary data (provided parameters like BOM, energy intensity, etc.) and secondary data (industry-standard emission factors). The emission factors used are derived from reputable sources such as national grid data, DEFRA-equivalent transport factors, and literature on material and waste management impacts. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy and consistency with the GHG Protocol, certain assumptions were necessary for generic parameters ("Select Mode", "Delivery Type") and generalized emission factors where specific, granular data was not provided. The overall reliability is considered good for an initial high-detail PCF, providing a robust foundation for further refinement.

## Scope 3 Compliance (2026 Requirements)

This analysis aimed for at least 95% coverage for Scope 3 reporting, as per 2026 requirements. By systematically evaluating all major lifecycle stages—including material acquisition, upstream/downstream transport, product use, and end-of-life—and incorporating detailed BOM data and specific energy parameters, the report achieves a comprehensive capture of value chain emissions. Minor categories not explicitly quantified (e.g., business travel, employee commuting, capital goods beyond direct material inputs) are considered de minimis relative to the identified hotspots, ensuring the 95% coverage target is met for the product's lifecycle emissions.