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Product Carbon Footprint Analysis Report

Product: Qzofxepgyr Device

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Protocol Data (Accounting Standard): GHG Protocol

Product Carbon Footprint Analysis for Qzofxepgyr Device

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Executive Summary

This report presents a high-detail Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) analysis for the Qzofxepgyr Device manufactured by ozkujsoiol. The assessment follows the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol standards, including considerations for the newly released Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard and the 2026 Scope 3 reporting requirements. Conducted by dgehfklmji, Senior Sustainability Consultant, this analysis quantifies the greenhouse gas emissions across the product\'s lifecycle, from material acquisition to end-of-life, providing insights into emission hotspots and opportunities for reduction. The total carbon footprint for one functional unit of the Qzofxepgyr Device is calculated to be **30.24 kg CO2e**.

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1. Define Scope

The scope definition establishes the boundaries and parameters for the Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) analysis, ensuring consistency and comparability with GHG Protocol guidelines.

- **Functional Unit:** 1.0 unit of the Qzofxepgyr Device.
- **System Boundary:** Cradle-to-grave, specifically "factory_gate" for the production boundary, extending through distribution, use, and end-of-life phases. This encompasses all relevant upstream and downstream activities associated with the product.
- **Geographic Scope:** Final Production Country: China. Supply Chain Focus: Europe Focused (implying raw

material sourcing from Europe to China, and product distribution from China to Europe).

- **Accounting Standard:** GHG Protocol Product Standard, supplemented by the Corporate Standard and Scope 3 Standard. The analysis also incorporates the Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard (effective January 1, 2027), and aligns with the proposed 2026 Scope 3 reporting requirements for 95% coverage.
- **Allocation:** Emissions are allocated based on physical mass for co-products where applicable within the supply chain. Recycling benefits are accounted for using the avoided burden approach for end-of-life scenarios. For shared processes, emissions are allocated based on direct physical causality where feasible, otherwise on economic value or mass. The GHG Protocol emphasizes avoiding allocation where possible by collecting product-level data, which is prioritized here with the detailed Bill of Materials.

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2. Map Lifecycle (LCI Inventory Stages) & 3. Collect Data

This section details the inventory of materials and energy inputs across the product\'s lifecycle stages and categorizes emissions according to the GHG Protocol\'s Scope 1, 2, and 3.

Material Acquisition & Production (Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services)

The detailed Bill of Materials (BOM) for the Qzofxepgyr Device (provided as \'ovngmuse\' data) serves as the primary data source for material impacts. Emission factors for these materials and processes are drawn from industry-standard databases like Ecoinvent and DEFRA.

Detailed Bill of Materials (BOM) and Associated Emissions

ID	Description	Category	Process	Qty	Unit	Emission Factor (kg CO2e/ unit of Qty)	Total Carbon (kg CO2e)
1	Aluminum Casing	Metal	Casting	0.5	kg	7.0	3.500
2	Plastic Housing	Plastic	Injection Molding	0.3	kg	3.0	0.900
3	Circuit Board	Electronics	Assembly	1.0	unit	2.5	2.500
4	Lithium-ion Battery	Electronics	Manufacturing	0.2	kg	15.0	3.000
5	Copper Wire	Metal	Drawing	0.1	kg	5.0	0.500
6	Packaging Cardboard	Paper	Pulp & Paper	0.15	kg	1.5	0.225
Subtotal Material Emissions (kg CO2e):							**10.625**

Manufacturing/Production (Scope 2: Purchased electricity, steam, heat, and cooling)

The production phase of the Qzofxepgyr Device takes place in China. Energy consumption and renewable energy usage data are applied.

- **Energy Intensity (kWh/unit):** qqlwgjjuiv (15 kWh/unit)
- **Renewable Energy Usage:** skowvroqvz (50%)
- **Non-renewable Electricity Consumption:** 15 kWh/unit * (1 - 0.50) = 7.5 kWh/unit
- **Assumed Electricity Grid Emission Factor (China):** 0.6 kg CO2e/kWh (representative value)

Transportation and Distribution (Scope 3, Categories 4 & 9: Upstream and Downstream Transportation and Distribution)

Logistics data includes transport mode, distance, and last-mile delivery channel. The overall product weight used for transport calculations is approximately 2.25 kg.

- **Transport Mode:** Select Mode (Assumed: Ocean Freight for main routes, Road Freight & Parcel Delivery for last-mile)
- **Transport Distance (gpxwtotlvn):** 10,000 km (Ocean Freight, Europe to China for materials, then China to Europe for product), 500 km (Road Freight for distribution within Europe)
- **Last-Mile Delivery Channel (Delivery Type):** Parcel Delivery Service (Van)
- **Assumed Ocean Freight Emission Factor:** 0.00002 kg CO2e/kg-km (20 g CO2e/tonne-km)
- **Assumed Road Freight Emission Factor:** 0.00008 kg CO2e/kg-km (80 g CO2e/tonne-km)
- **Assumed Parcel Delivery Emission per unit:** 0.5 kg CO2e/parcel (simplified for local delivery)

Use Phase (Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products)

The use phase considers the product\'s lifespan and energy consumption during its active use by the consumer.

- **Product Lifespan (gyynpzpsgv):** 5 years
- **Energy Consumption in Use (ueyqxygikz):** 10 kWh/year
- **Assumed Electricity Grid Emission Factor (Europe, for consumer use):** 0.3 kg CO2e/kWh (representative average)

End-of-Life (EoL) Treatment (Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products)

EoL scenarios incorporate recyclability and circular economy programs.

- **Recyclability Percentage (iqnrkrroql):** 70%
- **Circular/Take-back Programs (gnsktusjky):** Company-operated product take-back program with material recovery. This implies a high rate of collection and effective material recycling.
- **Assumed EoL Emissions (non-recycled):** 1.0 kg CO2e/kg (for incineration of residual waste)
- **Assumed Recycling Process Emissions:** 0.2 kg CO2e/kg (for processing recycled materials)
- **Assumed Recycling Credit (avoided virgin material):** -1.5 kg CO2e/kg (representative credit for displaced virgin material production)

GHG Protocol 2026 LSR Update

The GHG Protocol\'s Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard, released in January 2026 and effective January 1, 2027, has been considered in this analysis. This standard provides accounting requirements for entities with significant land sector activities and those reporting CO2 removals. While specific land-use data for the raw material sourcing of the Qzofxepgyr Device (e.g., from agriculture or forestry) was not provided in the BOM, the framework of the LSR Standard would be applied in a full, primary data assessment to account for any land-based emissions or removals in the supply chain. The company\'s commitment to material recovery through circular programs can contribute to avoided emissions from virgin material extraction, indirectly aligning with removal principles.

Scope 3 Compliance (2026 Requirements)

As per the proposed 2026 GHG Protocol Scope 3 requirements, this analysis aims for at least 95% coverage of required Scope 3 emissions. The detailed BOM and

lifecycle stages covered in this report aim to provide comprehensive coverage across relevant Scope 3 categories (Categories 1, 4, 9, 11, 12). The March 2026 progress update on Scope 3 revisions emphasizes disaggregation by data type and a 95% inclusion threshold for required Scope 3 emissions. This report relies on a mix of primary (BOM \'Total Carbon\') and secondary (industry average emission factors for transport, energy, EoL) data, with the understanding that future iterations will increasingly incorporate more primary data.

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4. Calculate Emissions (Activity * Emission Factor = CO2e)

The following calculations detail the CO2e emissions for each lifecycle stage per functional unit of the Qzofxepgyr Device.

A. Material Acquisition (Scope 3, Category 1)

As per the detailed BOM, the pre-calculated \'Total Carbon\' for each material is summed:

Total Material Emissions = 3.500 kg CO2e (Aluminum) + 0.900 kg CO2e (Plastic) + 2.500 kg CO2e (Circuit Board) + 3.000 kg CO2e (Battery) + 0.500 kg CO2e (Copper) + 0.225 kg CO2e (Cardboard)

Total Material Emissions = 10.625 kg CO2e

B. Manufacturing (Scope 2)

Emissions from purchased electricity for manufacturing, considering renewable energy usage:

Manufacturing Emissions = (Energy Intensity * (1 - Renewable Energy Usage)) * Electricity Grid EF (China)

Manufacturing Emissions = (15 kWh/unit * (1 - 0.50)) * 0.6 kg CO2e/kWh

Manufacturing Emissions = 7.5 kWh/unit * 0.6 kg CO2e/kWh

Total Manufacturing Emissions = 4.500 kg CO2e

C. Transportation and Distribution (Scope 3, Categories 4 & 9)

Calculations for upstream and downstream transport:

- **Upstream Ocean Freight (Materials from Europe to China):**

  2.25 kg * 10,000 km * 0.00002 kg CO2e/kg-km = 0.450 kg CO2e

- **Downstream Ocean Freight (Product from China to Europe):**

  2.25 kg * 10,000 km * 0.00002 kg CO2e/kg-km = 0.450 kg CO2e

- **Downstream Road Freight (within Europe to distribution center):**

  2.25 kg * 500 km * 0.00008 kg CO2e/kg-km = 0.090 kg CO2e

- **Last-Mile Delivery (Parcel Service):**

  1 unit * 0.5 kg CO2e/parcel = 0.500 kg CO2e

Total Transportation Emissions = 0.450 (Upstream) + 0.450 (Downstream Ocean) + 0.090 (Downstream Road) + 0.500 (Last-Mile) = 1.490 kg CO2e

D. Use Phase (Scope 3, Category 11)

Energy consumption during the product\'s lifespan:

Use Phase Emissions = Product Lifespan * Energy Consumption in Use * Electricity Grid EF (Europe)

Use Phase Emissions = 5 years * 10 kWh/year * 0.3 kg CO2e/kWh

Total Use Phase Emissions = 15.000 kg CO2e

E. End-of-Life (EoL) Treatment (Scope 3, Category 12)

Emissions and credits from disposal and recycling:

- **Non-recycled Waste Emissions:**

  2.25 kg * (1 - 0.70) * 1.0 kg CO2e/kg = 0.675 kg CO2e

- **Recycling Process Emissions:**

  2.25 kg * 0.70 * 0.2 kg CO2e/kg = 0.315 kg CO2e

- **Recycling Credits (avoided virgin material):**

  2.25 kg * 0.70 * (-1.5 kg CO2e/kg) = -2.3625 kg CO2e

Total EoL Emissions = 0.675 + 0.315 - 2.3625 = -1.3725 kg CO2e (Net reduction due to circularity)

Summary of Emissions by Lifecycle Stage and GHG Scope

The total Product Carbon Footprint for one functional unit of the Qzofxepgyr Device is calculated as follows:

Lifecycle Stage	GHG Scope(s)	CO2e Emissions (kg)
Material Acquisition	Scope 3 (Category 1)	10.625
Manufacturing	Scope 2	4.500
Transportation and Distribution	Scope 3 (Categories 4 & 9)	1.490
Use Phase	Scope 3 (Category 11)	15.000
End-of-Life Treatment	Scope 3 (Category 12)	-1.373
TOTAL PRODUCT CARBON FOOTPRINT (kg CO2e):		**30.2425**

Emissions Breakdown by GHG Scope

- **Scope 1 (Direct Emissions):** 0.000 kg CO2e (No direct emissions from owned/controlled processes were specifically identified and quantified with the given parameters for this product\'s manufacturing)
- **Scope 2 (Energy Indirect Emissions):** 4.500 kg CO2e (Purchased electricity for manufacturing)
- **Scope 3 (Other Indirect Emissions - Value Chain):** 25.743 kg CO2e
    - Category 1: Purchased goods and services (Materials) = 10.625 kg CO2e
    - Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution = 0.450 kg CO2e
    - Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution = 1.040 kg CO2e
    - Category 11: Use of sold products = 15.000 kg CO2e
    - Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products = -1.373 kg CO2e

Total PCF = 0.000 (Scope 1) + 4.500 (Scope 2) + 25.743 (Scope 3) = 30.243 kg CO2e

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5. Review & Report

Emission Hotspots

The analysis reveals the following major emission hotspots for the Qzofxepgyr Device:

- **Use Phase (15.000 kg CO2e):** This is the most significant contributor, primarily due to the product\'s energy consumption over its 5-year lifespan. This highlights the importance of energy efficiency during product design and consumer education on sustainable use.
- **Material Acquisition (10.625 kg CO2e):** The embodied emissions in raw materials, particularly the

Lithium-ion Battery and Aluminum Casing, represent a substantial portion of the footprint. Optimizing material choices, increasing recycled content, and engaging with low-carbon suppliers are crucial.

- **Manufacturing (4.500 kg CO2e):** While significant, the impact here is mitigated by 50% renewable energy usage. Further increasing renewable energy adoption and improving process efficiency can reduce this.

Reliability and Data Quality

This report leverages specific primary data from the provided Bill of Materials for material impacts. For other lifecycle stages (e.g., transport, energy, EoL), calculations utilize representative secondary data and industry-standard emission factors derived from databases such as Ecoinvent and DEFRA.

Adherence to the GHG Protocol\'s principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy has guided this analysis. The 2026 Scope 3 compliance target of 95% coverage for required categories has been a guiding principle, with all significant lifecycle stages included. The proposed disaggregation of Scope 3 data by type (primary vs. secondary) would further enhance transparency in future detailed assessments.

Key Insights and Recommendations

- **Optimize Use Phase Efficiency:** Given the dominance of the use phase, exploring design alternatives that reduce energy consumption during operation or extending product lifespan would yield significant carbon reductions.
- **Source Sustainable Materials:** Focus on suppliers providing materials with lower embodied carbon, increasing recycled content, and investigating alternative, lower-impact materials for components like batteries and casings.
- **Enhance Manufacturing Decarbonization:** Continue and expand the use of renewable energy in

manufacturing facilities. Investigate opportunities for process optimization to reduce overall energy intensity.

- **Leverage Circular Economy Programs:** The current circular/take-back program yields a net carbon benefit at EoL. Strengthening these programs, improving collection rates, and exploring innovative recycling technologies can further enhance these positive impacts.
- **Data Refinement:** To further improve accuracy and meet evolving GHG Protocol requirements, prioritize collecting more primary data for Scope 3 categories, especially from upstream suppliers regarding their specific energy use and process emissions.
