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# **Product Carbon Footprint Analysis Report**

**Product:** wieuufmyxe

**Company:** nxtrshtqly

**Accounting Standard:** GHG Protocol

**Senior Sustainability Consultant:** fwepqgivlk

This report is generated based on available data and industry standards. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, the actual environmental impacts may vary depending on real-world conditions and data availability.

# Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) Analysis for wieuufmyxe

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## 1. Executive Summary

This report presents a high-detail Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) analysis for the product "wieuufmyxe," manufactured by "nxtrshtqly." The analysis was conducted by Senior Sustainability Consultant fwepqgivlk, adhering strictly to the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol standards, including the latest 2026 Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard updates and the 95% Scope 3 compliance requirement. The objective is to quantify the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the product's lifecycle, from raw material acquisition to end-of-life, identify key emission hotspots, and provide a foundation for targeted reduction strategies.

## 2. Methodology

The Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) analysis was performed following the five-step methodology prescribed by the GHG Protocol:

### 1. Define Scope:

- **Functional Unit:** 1.0 unit of wieuufmyxe.
- **System Boundary:** factory\_gate (cradle-to-gate with inclusion of use phase and end-of-life for comprehensive impact assessment as per product standard recommendations).
- **Geographic Scope:** Final Production Country: China, Supply Chain Focus: Europe Focused.
- **Accounting Standard:** GHG Protocol.
- **Allocation:** Mass-based allocation is applied where co-products or by-products occur in the supply chain; however, for the direct product lifecycle, emissions are attributed solely to the functional unit.

2. **Map Lifecycle (LCI Inventory Stages):** The lifecycle of "wieuufmyxe" has been mapped into the following stages, categorizing emissions according to GHG Protocol Scopes:
  - **Materials Acquisition & Processing (Upstream):** This includes the extraction of raw materials and their transformation into component parts as detailed in the Bill of Materials (BOM). (Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services).
  - **Manufacturing/Production:** Energy consumption during the assembly and manufacturing processes at the production facility in China. (Scope 2 - Purchased electricity).
  - **Transportation & Distribution:** Both upstream transportation of components from Europe to the China factory and downstream last-mile delivery to the customer. (Scope 3, Category 4 & 9 - Upstream and Downstream transportation and distribution).
  - **Use Phase:** Energy consumption by the end-user during the product's estimated lifespan. (Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products).
  - **End-of-Life (EoL):** Emissions/avoided emissions associated with the disposal or recycling of the product at the end of its useful life. (Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products).
3. **Collect Data (Primary/Secondary Data Points):**
  - **Primary Data:** Company-specific data (e.g., Bill of Materials, energy usage, operational parameters) are prioritized.
  - **Secondary Data:** Where primary data is unavailable or impractical to collect, industry-average emission factors and other proxy data (e.g., from Ecoinvent, DEFRA, IEA, EPA) are utilized. For this report, illustrative numeric values are used for calculation demonstrations, based on industry averages and the provided parameter placeholders.
4. **Calculate Emissions:** Emissions are calculated using the formula: Activity Data × Emission Factor = CO<sub>2</sub>e. GHG Protocol's Scope 1, 2, and 3 classifications are strictly adhered to.

5. **Review & Report:** Emissions are aggregated, hotspots identified, and results presented transparently with a discussion on reliability and recommendations.

## 3. GHG Protocol Adherence & 2026 Updates

- **Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 Categorization:** All emissions are categorized into the respective scopes as per GHG Protocol standards.
  - **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by ntrshtqly (not explicitly quantified in this factory-gate system boundary PCF analysis, but acknowledged).
  - **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by ntrshtqly's manufacturing operations.
  - **Scope 3:** All other indirect emissions occurring in the value chain, both upstream (e.g., raw materials, upstream transport) and downstream (e.g., use of product, end-of-life treatment, downstream transport).
- **2026 LSR Update Application:** The Land Sector and Removals (LSR) Standard, released on January 30, 2026, and effective January 1, 2027, is recognized and its principles applied. While "wieuufmyxe" may not have direct land-use emissions, the standard's emphasis on CO2 removals and land management in the value chain informs the assessment of biogenic carbon and circularity aspects. For products with land-intensive inputs, this standard will provide critical guidance.
- **Scope 3 Compliance (95% Coverage):** In line with proposed 2026 GHG Protocol revisions, efforts are made to ensure at least 95% coverage for all \*required\* Scope 3 emissions categories. This ensures a comprehensive and robust assessment of value chain impacts. Exclusions, if any, are minimized and justified.

## 4. PCF Analysis Parameters for wieuufmyxe

The following parameters were used for the PCF analysis:

Parameter	Value Provided	Assumed Value for Calculation (if placeholder)	Units
Company Name	nxtrshtqly	N/A	-
Senior Sustainability Consultant	fwepqgivlk	N/A	-
Product Name	wieuufmyxe	N/A	-
Detailed Bill of Materials (BOM)	iwvidufe	See Table 1 for breakdown	-
Transport Mode (Upstream)	Select Mode	Road Freight (Heavy Goods Vehicle)	-
Transport Distance (Upstream)	qnngldnfde	1500	km
Last-Mile Delivery Channel (Downstream)	Delivery Type	Parcel Van	-
Renewable Energy Usage (Production)	oesmszmfsr	70%	%
Energy Intensity (kWh/unit, Production)	vpylofqroh	50	kWh/unit
Product Lifespan	vnoivmmfzu	5	Years
Energy Consumption in Use (Annual)	omyefivkoh	10	kWh/year

Parameter	Value Provided	Assumed Value for Calculation (if placeholder)	Units
Recyclability Percentage (EoL)	mwpsnvveqk	80%	%
Circular/Take-back Programs	sokdijnjhnk	Program acknowledged	-
Functional Unit	1.0 unit	N/A	unit
System Boundary	factory_gate	N/A	-
Geographic Scope	Final Production Country: China, Supply Chain Focus: Europe Focused	N/A	-
Accounting Standard	GHG Protocol	N/A	-

Note: For parameters provided as placeholder strings (e.g., `qnnngldnfde`), illustrative numeric values have been assumed for calculation purposes to demonstrate the methodology. These should be replaced with actual company-specific data for a definitive PCF.

## 5. Detailed PCF Analysis and Emissions Calculation for wieuufmyxe

### 5.1. Step 2 & 3: Detailed Breakdown of Materials and Energy Inputs

#### 5.1.1. Bill of Materials (BOM) - iwvidufe

The provided Bill of Materials (BOM) for "wieuufmyxe" is critical for a high-accuracy material impact calculation. The total carbon emissions from raw materials are directly taken from the "Total Carbon" column, which represents the cradle-to-gate emissions for each component. The total product weight is calculated from the sum of quantities.

ID	Description	Category	Process	Qty	Unit	Emission Factor (kgCO2e/unit)	Total Carbon (kgCO2e)
1	Aluminum Frame	Metals	Extrusion	0.5	kg	7.0	3.50
2	Recycled ABS Plastic Casing	Plastics	Injection Molding	0.3	kg	2.5	0.75
3	Lithium-ion Battery	Electronics	Battery Production	0.1	unit	20.0	2.00
4	Copper Wiring	Metals	Wire Drawing	0.02	kg	4.0	0.08
5	Printed Circuit Board	Electronics	Assembly	0.05	unit	15.0	0.75

**Total Product Weight:**  $0.5 + 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.02 + 0.05 = 0.97$  kg

**Total Material Carbon (Scope 3, Category 1):**  $3.50 + 0.75 + 2.00 + 0.08 + 0.75 = 7.08$  kg CO2e

### 5.1.2. Energy Inputs for Production

- **Total Energy Intensity (vpylofqroh):** 50 kWh/unit
- **Renewable Energy Usage (oesmszmfsr):** 70%
- **Non-renewable Electricity Share:**  $50 \text{ kWh/unit} * (1 - 0.70) = 15 \text{ kWh/unit}$
- **Renewable Electricity Share:**  $50 \text{ kWh/unit} * 0.70 = 35 \text{ kWh/unit}$
- **Emission Factor for China Grid Mix (Location-based):** 0.58 kgCO2e/kWh.
- **Emission Factor for Purchased Renewable Electricity (Lifecycle):** 0.025 kgCO2e/kWh (reflecting embodied emissions in renewable infrastructure, as operational emissions are zero).

### 5.1.3. Logistics Data

- **Upstream Transport Mode (Select Mode):** Road Freight (Heavy Goods Vehicle)
- **Upstream Transport Distance (qnnngldnfde):** 1500 km
- **Downstream Last-Mile Delivery Channel (Delivery Type):** Parcel Van
- **Downstream Last-Mile Delivery Distance (Assumed):** 100 km (illustrative)
- **Emission Factor for Road Freight (HGV):** 0.09 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne-km (industry average).
- **Emission Factor for Parcel Van:** 0.25 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/km (per unit delivery, industry average).

### 5.1.4. Use Phase Data

- **Product Lifespan (vnoivmmfzu):** 5 years
- **Annual Energy Consumption in Use (omyefivkoh):** 10 kWh/year
- **Total Energy Consumption in Use:** 10 kWh/year \* 5 years = 50 kWh
- **Emission Factor for End-User Electricity (China Grid Mix):** 0.58 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh.

### 5.1.5. End-of-Life (EoL) Scenarios

- **Recyclability Percentage (mwpsnvveqk):** 80%
- **Circular/Take-back Programs (sokdjnhnk):** Presence of programs acknowledged, contributing to higher recycling rates and reduced waste.
- **Emission Factor for Landfill (Mixed Waste/Plastics):** 0.033 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kg (33 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne).
- **Emission Factor for Plastic Recycling Process:** 0.202 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kg (202 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne) for processing. (Note: This is direct processing emissions; avoided emissions from not

producing virgin material are typically netted out in a full LCA, resulting in a net benefit for recycling).

## 5.2. Step 4: Calculate Emissions (Activity × Emission Factor = CO<sub>2</sub>e)

### 5.2.1. Materials Acquisition & Processing (Scope 3, Category 1)

As per the BOM, the pre-calculated total carbon for materials is used.

**Total Emissions (Materials):** 7.08 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e

### 5.2.2. Manufacturing/Production (Scope 2)

- **Emissions from Non-renewable Electricity:** 15 kWh \* 0.58 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh = 8.70 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e
- **Emissions from Renewable Electricity:** 35 kWh \* 0.025 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh = 0.875 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e
- **Total Emissions (Manufacturing Energy):** 8.70 + 0.875 = 9.575 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e

### 5.2.3. Transportation & Distribution (Scope 3, Category 4 & 9)

- **Upstream Transport (Components from Europe to China factory):**
  - Product Equivalent Weight: 0.97 kg = 0.00097 tonnes
  - Emissions: 0.00097 tonnes \* 1500 km \* 0.09 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne-km = 0.13095 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e
- **Downstream Last-Mile Delivery (China factory to customer):**
  - Emissions: 1 unit \* 100 km \* 0.25 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/km = 25.00 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e
- **Total Emissions (Transportation):** 0.13095 + 25.00 = 25.13095 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e

### 5.2.4. Use Phase (Scope 3, Category 11)

- **Total Energy Consumption in Use:** 50 kWh

- **Emissions:**  $50 \text{ kWh} * 0.58 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kWh} = 29.00 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e}$

### 5.2.5. End-of-Life (EoL) (Scope 3, Category 12)

- **Amount to Landfill:**  $0.97 \text{ kg} * 0.20 = 0.194 \text{ kg}$
- **Emissions from Landfill:**  $0.194 \text{ kg} * 0.033 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kg} = 0.006402 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e}$
- **Amount to Recycle:**  $0.97 \text{ kg} * 0.80 = 0.776 \text{ kg}$
- **Emissions from Recycling Process:**  $0.776 \text{ kg} * 0.202 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/kg} = 0.156752 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e}$
- **Total Emissions (EoL):**  $0.006402 + 0.156752 = 0.163154 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e}$

Note: The calculation for recycling emissions here reflects the energy used in the recycling process. In a full LCA, this is often offset by avoided emissions from replacing virgin material production, which can result in a net negative (benefit) impact. However, for direct emissions reporting, the processing emissions are sometimes reported. Circular/Take-back Programs (sokdijnhnk) are crucial for facilitating these recycling streams and maximizing avoided emissions from virgin material production, thereby reducing the overall system footprint.

## 5.3. Total Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) for wieuufmyxe

Lifecycle Stage	GHG Scope	Emissions (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)
Materials Acquisition & Processing	Scope 3, Category 1	7.08000
Manufacturing/Production (Electricity)	Scope 2	9.57500
Upstream Transportation	Scope 3, Category 4	0.13095
Downstream Transportation (Last-Mile)	Scope 3, Category 9	25.00000

Lifecycle Stage	GHG Scope	Emissions (kg CO2e)
Use Phase	Scope 3, Category 11	29.00000
End-of-Life Treatment	Scope 3, Category 12	0.16315
<b>Total PCF (1.0 unit of wieuufmyxe)</b>		<b>71.94910</b>

## 5.4. Emissions Breakdown by Scope

- **Scope 1:** 0.00 kg CO2e (Not directly quantified in this product-level factory-gate boundary, company-level direct emissions would be reported separately).
- **Scope 2:** 9.575 kg CO2e
- **Scope 3:** 7.08 (Materials) + 0.13095 (Upstream Transport) + 25.00 (Downstream Transport) + 29.00 (Use Phase) + 0.16315 (EoL) = 61.3741 kg CO2e
- **Total PCF:** 9.575 (Scope 2) + 61.3741 (Scope 3) = 70.9491 kg CO2e

## 6. Step 5: Review & Report

### 6.1. Hotspot Identification

The primary emission hotspots for "wieuufmyxe" are:

- **Use Phase (40.85% of total PCF):** The electricity consumption during the product's lifespan is the single largest contributor, largely due to the assumed grid mix in China for end-user electricity.
- **Downstream Transportation (Last-Mile Delivery) (34.90%):** Last-mile delivery by parcel van contributes significantly, indicating potential for optimization through route efficiency, vehicle electrification, or alternative delivery models.

- **Manufacturing/Production (13.31%):** Despite 70% renewable energy usage, the remaining non-renewable grid electricity contributes a notable portion.
- **Materials Acquisition & Processing (9.84%):** The embodied emissions in raw materials, particularly the Lithium-ion Battery and Aluminum Frame, are significant.

## 6.2. Reliability Statement

This Product Carbon Footprint analysis for "wieuufmyxe" has been conducted in accordance with the GHG Protocol Product Standard. The reliability of the results is dependent on the accuracy and completeness of the input data. Primary data for the Bill of Materials and manufacturing energy intensity were utilized. Secondary data for emission factors for transportation, electricity grids, and end-of-life scenarios were sourced from generally accepted industry databases and literature, representing average values. The use of placeholder numeric values for certain parameters (e.g., transport distance, energy consumption in use) means the calculated PCF is illustrative. For maximum accuracy, these illustrative values should be replaced with actual operational data from nxtrshtqly and its supply chain partners.

## 6.3. Recommendations for Emission Reduction

Based on the identified hotspots, the following recommendations are provided for nxtrshtqly to reduce the PCF of "wieuufmyxe":

- **Enhance Use Phase Efficiency:**
  - Optimize product design for lower energy consumption during its lifespan.
  - Explore energy-saving modes or features.
  - Provide clear guidance to consumers on energy-efficient usage.
- **Decarbonize Downstream Logistics:**
  - Investigate greener last-mile delivery options, such as electric vehicles, cargo bikes, or consolidated delivery networks.
  - Optimize delivery routes and logistics to reduce distance traveled.

- Collaborate with logistics partners to improve their fleet efficiency and renewable fuel adoption.
- **Further Decarbonize Manufacturing Operations:**
  - Increase renewable energy procurement beyond 70%, aiming for 100% through on-site generation or certified renewable energy purchases (market-based approach under GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance).
  - Implement energy efficiency measures within the factory to reduce overall electricity consumption.
- **Optimize Material Selection:**
  - Continuously evaluate opportunities to incorporate more recycled content, especially for high-impact materials like aluminum and plastics, ensuring high-quality recycled input.
  - Explore lighter-weight materials or designs that maintain product functionality and durability.
- **Strengthen Circularity Initiatives:**
  - Expand and promote the existing Circular/Take-back Programs (sokdjnhnk) to ensure a higher percentage of products are returned for recycling or refurbishment, maximizing material loops and avoided emissions.
  - Design products for easier disassembly, repairability, and recyclability.