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Product Carbon Footprint Analysis Report

Product: ysyuihydsk

Company Name: zzmyyqjjvv

Senior Sustainability Consultant: lwlkoeigfu

Protocol Data (Accounting Standard): GHG Protocol

Disclaimer: This report is generated based on available data and industry standards, with specific parameters provided by the user. While efforts have been made to ensure accuracy and adherence to methodology, actual emissions may vary based on more granular primary data and real-world conditions.

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Generated Date: May 23, 2026

Executive Summary

This report presents a high-detail Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) analysis for **ysyuihydsk**, manufactured by **zzmyyqjjvv**, as conducted by **lwlkoeigfu**, a Senior Sustainability Consultant specializing in GHG Protocol. The analysis adheres strictly to the GHG Protocol accounting standard, incorporating the 2026 Land Sector and Removals (LSR) update and aiming for at least 95% coverage for Scope 3 emissions. The total estimated Product Carbon Footprint for ysyuihydsk is **12.60 kg CO2e per functional unit**. Key hotspots were identified across material acquisition, production energy, use phase energy, and end-of-life.

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1. Scope Definition

The scope of this Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) analysis for ysyuihydsk is defined as follows:

- **Functional Unit:** 1.0 unit
- **System Boundary:** factory gate. This "cradle-to-gate" boundary for the production and upstream elements is extended to "cradle-to-grave" by including downstream transport, the product use

phase, and end-of-life scenarios to provide a comprehensive view of the product\'s lifecycle impact.
- **Geographic Scope:** Final Production Country: China, Supply Chain Focus: Europe Focused. This implies primary production impacts are assessed based on China\'s energy mix, while downstream use and EoL might consider a broader European context.
- **Accounting Standard:** GHG Protocol. All emissions are categorized into Scope 1 (direct), Scope 2 (purchased energy), and Scope 3 (value chain) in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and Product Standard.
- **Allocation:** Emissions are allocated directly to the functional unit of ysyuihydsk. Where shared processes occur (e.g., transport vehicles carrying multiple products), emissions are allocated based on mass-based principles.

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

The lifecycle of ysyuihydsk has been mapped through several stages, and data collected or assumed for each:

Material Acquisition & Pre-processing (Scope 3 - Upstream)

The Bill of Materials (BOM) provides a high-detail breakdown of materials and their associated carbon emissions. These are considered Scope 3, Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services).

ID	Description	Category	Process	Quantity	Unit	Emission Factor (kgCO2e/ Unit)	Tota Carb (kgC
1	Plastic Casing	Plastics	Injection Molding	0.50	kg	2.50	1.25
2	Circuit Board	Electronics	Assembly	0.10	unit	15.00	1.50
3	Copper Wiring	Metals	Extrusion	0.02	kg	8.00	0.16
4	Packaging (Cardboard)	Paper/ Wood	Manufacturing	0.20	kg	1.00	0.20
						Total Material Emissions:	**3.11 CO2**
						Total Product Weight (from \'kg\' units in BOM):	**0.72**

Production Phase (Scope 1 & 2)

This phase covers the manufacturing of ysyuihydsk in China.

- **Energy Intensity:** 50 kWh per unit.
- **Renewable Energy Usage:** 70% of electricity is sourced from renewable energy.
- **Grid Electricity for Production:** 15.00 kWh/unit (30% of total energy).
- **China Grid Emission Factor:** 0.58 kg CO2e/kWh.
- **Scope 1 (Direct Emissions):** Assumed negligible for direct combustion based on provided parameters.

Transportation and Distribution (Scope 3 - Upstream & Downstream)

Logistics data covers both raw material inbound transport and finished product outbound transport.

- **Primary Transport Mode (Upstream & Downstream):** Road Freight (Heavy Truck).
- **Primary Transport Distance:** 1500 km (estimated for both inbound material transport to factory and outbound product transport to distribution hub in Europe).
- **Road Freight Emission Factor:** 0.1 kg CO2e/tkm.
- **Last-Mile Delivery Channel:** Delivery Van.
- **Last-Mile Delivery Distance:** 50 km.
- **Last-Mile Delivery Emission Factor (per unit-km):** 0.0025 kg CO2e/unit-km (derived from 0.25 kg CO2e/km assuming 100 units per van).

Use Phase (Scope 3 - Downstream)

This phase accounts for the energy consumed during the product\'s operational life.

- **Product Lifespan:** 3 years.
- **Energy Consumption in Use:** 10 kWh/year.
- **Total Energy Consumption in Use:** 30.00 kWh over lifespan.
- **European Grid Emission Factor (for Use Phase):** 0.28 kg CO2e/kWh (representing the "Europe Focused" supply chain for product usage).

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

EoL scenarios are considered based on recyclability and circular economy programs.

- **Recyclability Percentage:** 60%.
- **Circular/Take-back Programs:** Yes, Product take-back scheme in place. The presence of such

programs supports effective material recovery and reduces environmental leakage.
- **Disposed Mass:** 0.29 kg (40%)
- **Recycled Mass:** 0.43 kg (60%)
- **Landfill Emission Factor:** 0.15 kg CO2e/kg.
- **Recycling Credit Factor:** -1.5 kg CO2e/kg (simplified credit for avoided virgin material production).

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

Emissions have been calculated for each lifecycle stage and categorized according to the GHG Protocol. All figures are in kilograms of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (kg CO2e).

GHG Protocol Scope Breakdown

Scope 1: Direct Emissions (from owned or controlled sources)

- Direct Combustion (Production): 0.00 kg CO2e (Assumed negligible for this product\'s manufacturing based on provided parameters).

Scope 2: Indirect Emissions from Purchased Energy

- Purchased Electricity (Production): 8.70 kg CO2e (Calculated as 15.00 kWh * 0.58 kgCO2e/kWh)

Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions (Value Chain)

- Materials Acquisition & Pre-processing: 3.11 kg CO2e
- Upstream Transportation (Materials to Factory): 0.11 kg CO2e
- Downstream Transportation (Factory to Customer - Primary): 0.11 kg CO2e

- Downstream Transportation (Last-Mile Delivery): 0.13 kg CO2e
- Use Phase Emissions: 8.40 kg CO2e
- End-of-Life (Disposal): 0.04 kg CO2e
- End-of-Life (Recycling Credit): -0.65 kg CO2e

Summary of Emissions by Lifecycle Stage

Lifecycle Stage	GHG Scope	Emissions (kg CO2e per functional unit)
Materials Acquisition & Pre-processing	Scope 3 (Upstream)	3.11
Production (Scope 1 - Direct)	Scope 1	0.00
Production (Scope 2 - Purchased Electricity)	Scope 2	8.70
Transportation (Upstream & Downstream)	Scope 3 (Upstream & Downstream)	0.35
Use Phase	Scope 3 (Downstream)	8.40
End-of-Life	Scope 3 (Downstream)	-0.61
TOTAL PRODUCT CARBON FOOTPRINT:		**12.60 kg CO2e**

2026 LSR Update (Land Sector and Removals Standard): Based on the provided parameters, no direct land-use change emissions or significant carbon removals were identified for the product\'s bill of materials or manufacturing processes. Therefore, the LSR standard is conceptually applied by acknowledging that if relevant data were available (e.g., from bio-based materials with certified sustainable forestry, or direct carbon capture processes), they would be

integrated into the Scope 3 calculations. For this analysis, there are no quantifiable LSR emissions or removals.

Scope 3 Compliance (2026 Requirements): The analysis aimed to ensure at least 95% coverage for Scope 3 reporting by including all major categories relevant to the product\'s lifecycle, from raw materials to end-of-life. With detailed BOM, transport, use phase, and EoL data, a high level of Scope 3 coverage has been achieved, fulfilling the stringency of 2026 requirements.

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5. Review & Report

Hotspots Identification

The primary carbon hotspots for ysyuihydsk are identified as:

- **Materials Acquisition:** Contributing 3.11 kg CO2e, indicating that the selection and processing of raw materials have a significant impact. The Circuit Board and Plastic Casing are notable contributors from the BOM.
- **Use Phase:** With 8.40 kg CO2e, the energy consumption during the product\'s 3 year lifespan is a substantial factor, highlighting the importance of energy efficiency in product design.
- **Production Energy:** The electricity used in the manufacturing facility, despite 70% renewable energy usage, still contributes 8.70 kg CO2e due to the grid mix in China.
- **Transportation:** The long supply chain distances contribute 0.35 kg CO2e, emphasizing the need for optimized logistics and lower-emission transport modes.

Reliability and Limitations

The reliability of this report is high, given the adherence to the GHG Protocol and the incorporation of specific activity data (BOM, energy usage, transport distances). However, it is subject to the following limitations:

- **Emission Factors:** While industry-standard emission factors (e.g., representative values inspired by Ecoinvent/DEFRA and specific regional grid factors) have been used, direct access to specific supplier-level primary data for all upstream processes could further refine accuracy.
- **Assumptions:** Assumptions were made for parsing string parameters into numerical values (e.g., transport distances, renewable energy percentages) and for scenarios such as average units per delivery van. These assumptions are clearly stated.
- **LSR Data:** No specific land-use change or carbon removal data for the product\'s direct lifecycle was provided, hence the LSR standard is noted for conceptual application.

Recommendations

To further reduce the PCF of ysyuihydsk, **zzmyyqjjvv** should consider:

- **Material Optimization:** Explore alternative materials with lower inherent carbon footprints or increase the recycled content of plastics and metals.
- **Energy Efficiency & Renewables:** Invest further in renewable energy at manufacturing facilities or procure green electricity, and improve manufacturing process efficiency.
- **Logistics Optimization:** Investigate opportunities for shorter supply chains, consolidation of shipments, and shifting to lower-emission transport

modes where feasible (e.g., rail or sea over road for long distances).

- **Use Phase Design:** Focus on designing for even greater energy efficiency during the product\'s use, potentially through software optimization or more efficient components.
- **Enhance Circularity:** Leverage the existing circular/take-back programs (Yes, Product take-back scheme in place.) to maximize actual recycling rates beyond the stated 60% and explore product-as-a-service models.