



Functional Unit

Scenario name:	MUZ
Product:	Zanzibar Ceramic ColourPop Black Mug – 355ml
Primary Material:	
Scope:	Cradle - Gate

Total Results

 GHG (kg Co2-eq)	 Water Use (m3 world eq. deprived)	 Land Use (points)
3.8738	0.9738	11.5095

Main Environmental Indicators



The increase in the average global temperatures for 100 years as result of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The greatest contributor is generally the combustion of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas. Divided into 3 subcategories based on the emission source: (1) fossil resources, (2) bio-based resources, and (3) land use change.

Results:	3.8738	Kg Co2-eq
Benchmark:	4.2645	Kg Co2-eq
Savings %:	9.1600	
Avoided:	0.3907	Kg Co2-eq



The withdrawal of water from lakes, rivers or groundwater can contribute to the 'depletion' of available water. The impact category considers the availability or scarcity of water in the regions where the activity takes place, if this information is known.

Results:	0.9738	m ³ world eq. deprived
Benchmark:	1.2923	m ³ world eq. deprived
Savings %:	24.6500	
Avoided:	0.3185	m ³ world eq. deprived



Use and transformation of land for agriculture, roads, housing, mining or other purposes. The impacts can vary and include loss of species, of the organic matter content of soil, or loss of the soil itself (erosion). This is a composite indicator measuring impacts on four soil properties (biotic production, erosion resistance, groundwater regeneration and mechanical filtration).

Results:	11.5095	Points
Benchmark:	11.1147	Points
Savings %:	-3.5500	
Avoided:	-0.3948	Points