

On the right track for a better environment – thanks to you.

By choosing railway transportation with SBB Cargo Switzerland, Vetropack AG was able to save approximately 4 302 truck journeys.

Therefore Vetropack AG reduced their CO₂ emissions by 2 223 tonnes between 01.01.2022 and 31.12.2022.

For more detailed information, please turn the page.



Emission report

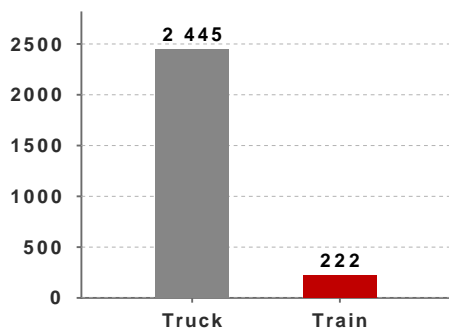
Organisation / Company	Vetropack AG
Calculation period	01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022
Routes	See appendix
Transported tonnage	55 927 t

This report contains a list of all of the pollutants emitted as a result of your freight shipments with SBB Cargo (Switzerland). The pollutants emitted by transporting your goods by rail have been compared with corresponding truck journeys. You can see the associated environmental impact at a glance. When calculating the figures, we take into account all SBB Cargo shipments for which your company is the sender, recipient or freight payer.

Information about greenhouse gases as part of EN standard 16258

Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases

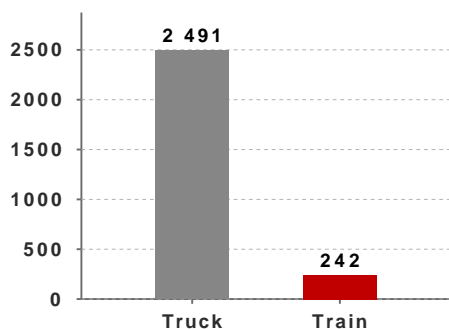
Carbon dioxide (Tonnes)



	CO ₂ emissions (Tonnes)
Truck	2 444.37
Train	221.03
Saving (Tonnes)	2 223.35
Saving in %	90.96 %

Carbon dioxide is the gas that is mainly responsible for causing the greenhouse effect. Of all the gases, it is the most harmful to humans and the most damaging to the environment.

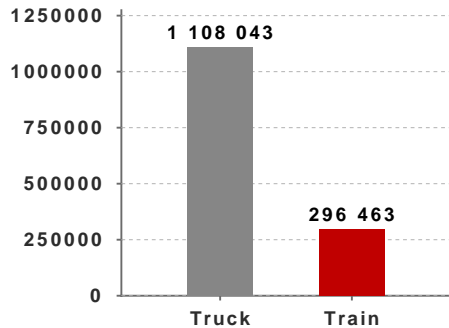
CO₂-Equivalents (Tonnes)



	Equivalent CO ₂ emissions (Tonnes)
Truck	2 490.88
Train	241.15
Saving (Tonnes)	2 249.73
Saving in %	90.32 %

CO₂equivalents (CO₂e) show to what extent an amount of greenhouse gas contributes to the greenhouse effect. Carbon dioxide constitutes the reference value.

Emission report

Primary energy consumption (Diesel equivalents)


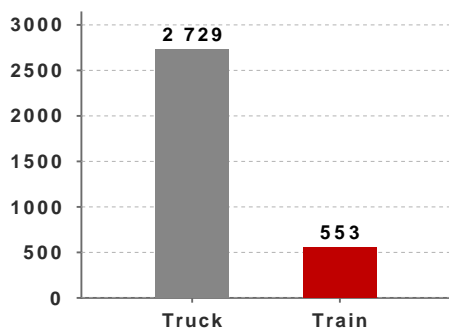
Energy consumption (Diesel equivalents)

Truck	1 108 042.63
Train	296 462.81
Saving (Diesel equivalents)	811 579.81
Saving in %	73.24 %

Primary energy consumption means the consumption of naturally occurring energy sources such as petroleum or hydroelectric power.

Information about other air pollutants

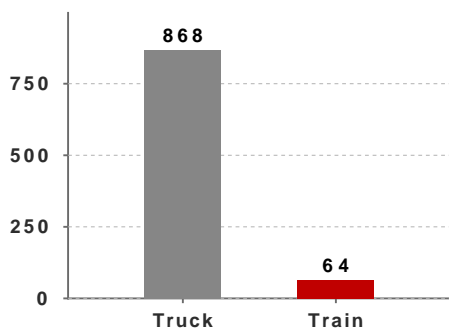
not a requirement of EN standard 16258

Nitrogen oxide (Kilogram)


Acidification, overfertilization, smog (Kilogram)

Truck	2 728.14
Train	552.02
Saving (Kilogram)	2 176.12
Saving in %	79.77 %

Nitrogen oxides are mainly responsible for irritation and damage to the respiratory organs through the formation of ozone in the lower layers of the atmosphere.

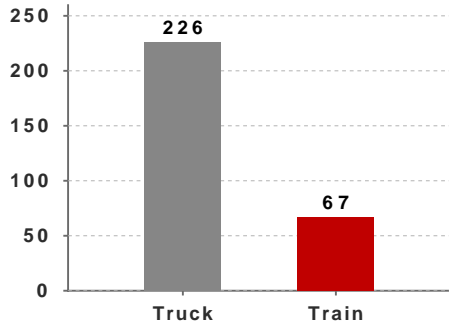
Non-methane hydrocarbons (Kilogram)


Non-methane hydrocarbons (Kilogram)

Truck	867.31
Train	63.98
Saving (Kilogram)	803.33
Saving in %	92.62 %

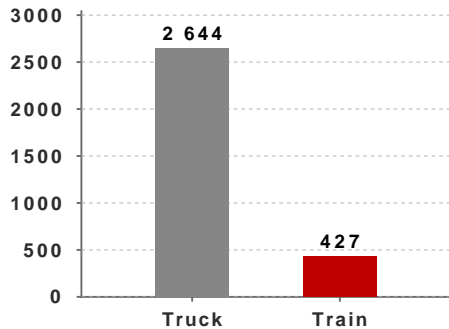
When linked to nitrogen oxides, **non-methane hydrocarbons** contribute to the build-up of ozone and smog.

Emission report

Particulates (Kilogram)


	Total particulates (Kilogram)
Truck	225.79
Train	66.47
Saving (Kilogram)	159.32
Saving in %	70.56 %

Particulates includes different-sized soot particles and poses a cancer risk to people. Furthermore, particulates contribute to the build-up of smog.

Sulphur dioxide (Kilogram)


	Acidification, adverse health effects (Kilogram)
Truck	2 643.64
Train	426.93
Saving (Kilogram)	2 216.71
Saving in %	83.85 %

Sulphur dioxides are a primary cause of forest dieback, and of over-acidified soil and groundwater. Sulphur dioxide can also cause respiratory diseases

Disclaimer

Request date	22.02.2023
Database	DWHG SBB Cargo
Restriction	Customer number as sender and/or recipient and/or freight payer
Time period	Date rendering of services commenced in specified period
Methodology	EcoTransIT: www.ecotransit.org Cargo: average goods Train: 1000 tonnes; electrified train; load factor 60%; empty runs 50% Truck: 26-40 t tonnes; EURO 6; load factor 60%; empty runs 20%

Swiss Federal Railways SBB Cargo AG

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