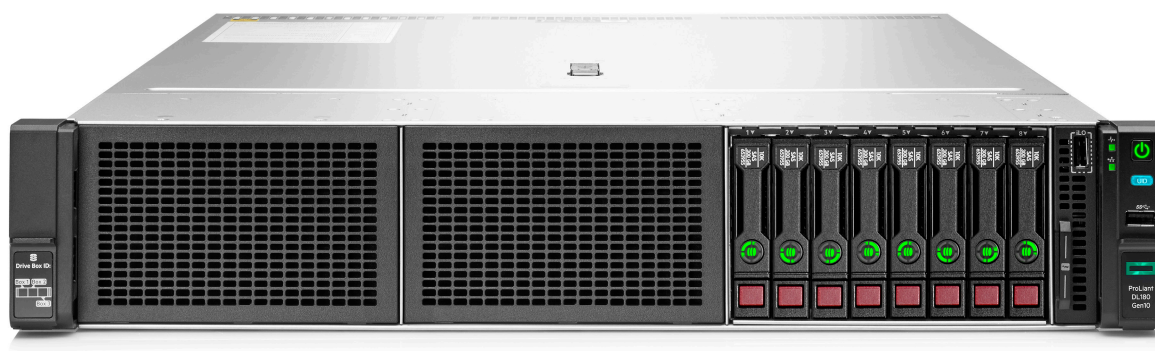


HPE PRODUCT CARBON FOOTPRINT

HPE ProLiant DL180 Gen10 server



At HPE, we recognize the imperative to minimize our industry's environmental footprint, as well as the opportunity to help position other businesses and industries to enable a low-carbon economy. As we strive to increase compute power, drive efficiency, and lower the carbon intensity of our solutions, we must first start with quantifying the carbon footprint of our products. The product carbon footprint (PCF) sums up the total greenhouse gas emissions generated by a product over the various stages of its lifecycle. At HPE, we calculate the emissions associated with the extraction, production, and transportation of our products using the Product Attribute to Impact Algorithm (PAIA).¹ Read more about [our approach to the circular economy](#).

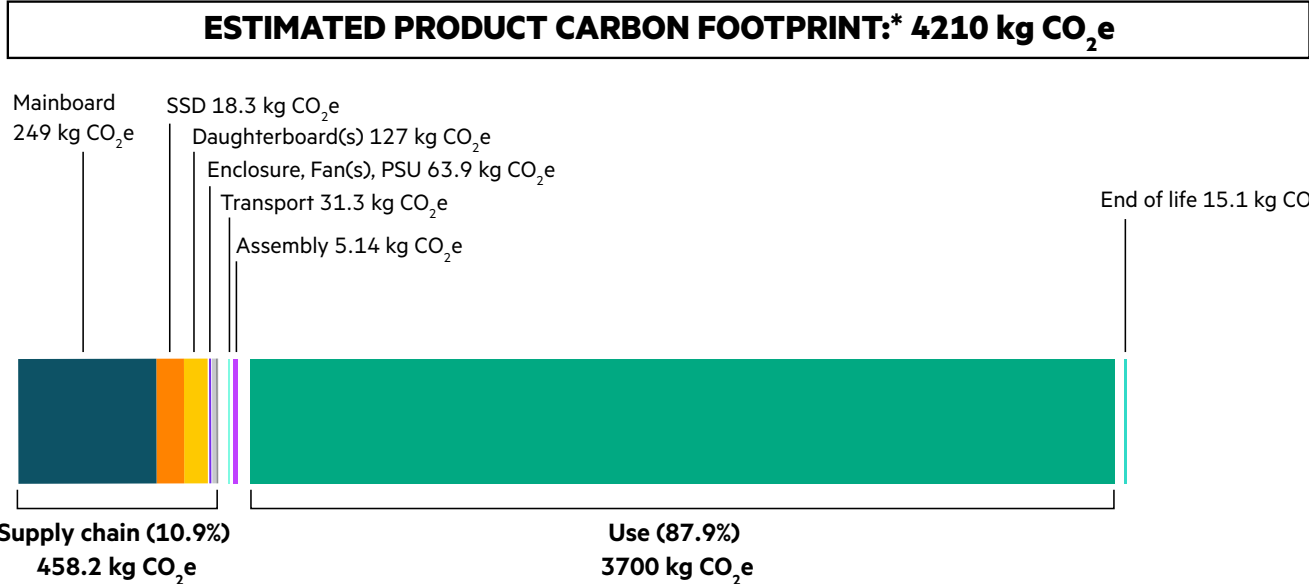
PRODUCT CARBON FOOTPRINT

The goal of the PCF is to identify the lifecycle phases of the product and where the impact is greatest. This information is critical to manufacturers, like HPE, in order to manage environmental and social programs that will have the most impact across the life of the product.

It is essential to emphasize, as PAIA points out in its instructions,² that this product carbon footprint data sheet was not designed to compare different results from different suppliers.

^{1, 2} The PAIA model was developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Materials Systems Laboratory and partners. PAIA is an approach to streamlined lifecycle analysis (LCA) that aims to provide an efficient and cost-effective estimate of the carbon impact of a product class, including notebooks, desktops, LCD monitors, and televisions. PAIA is primarily a methodology, which as an example has been applied through a model, known as the PAIA breadboard tool. Read more about the intended uses and limitations of the PAIA model [here](#).

PRODUCT IMPACT BY LIFECYCLE STAGE



CARBON EMISSIONS EQUIVALENCIES

To help our customers and stakeholders contextualize these product carbon footprint values, we have calculated approximate equivalencies. These are estimates and should not be used for emission inventory or formal carbon footprinting exercises.

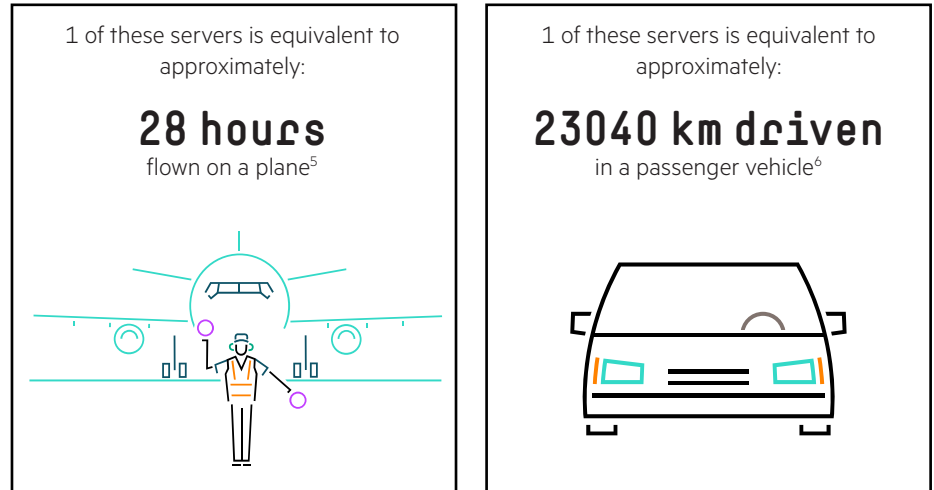


FIGURE 2. Carbon emissions equivalencies, based on the National Energy Foundation's Simple Carbon Calculator, 2017; calculated using conversions from kg CO₂e

For more information about how to use this data or analysis, contact HPE Sustainability and IT Efficiency Technologists at lpssalessupport@hpe.com.

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⁵ This calculation assumes a passenger airline flying at 850 km/hr. Calculation provided by National Energy Foundation's Simple Carbon Calculator. carbon-calculator.org.uk/

⁶ This calculation assumes an average UK passenger vehicle as defined by the National Energy Foundation's Simple Carbon Calculator. Standard conversion rate of 1 mile = 1.609 km has been applied in calculation.

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