The Solar Innova products are in the field of renewable energy and such as, have the property of provide us an ecologically green energy resource, allowing the decrement of greenhouse gases emissions into the atmosphere, compared with other common ways of energy production.

Solar Innova goes far away, taking in consideration not only the future benefits that the PV panel is going to provide us, but also studying the greenhouse gases emitted indirectly for our photovoltaic panels during the life cycle of each panel.

The study of the "Carbon Footprint" must be consistent with the ISO 1064 standard and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) organization to quantify and manage greenhouse gas emissions and aims to determine the impact on emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted by direct or indirect cause along the entire value chain of the product (Lifecycle Cradle to Grave), assessing thus the real impact of their modules in the environment.

Generating electricity using solar PV panels does not produce greenhouse gases directly. But emissions are associated with other parts of the panels life cycle: manufacturing and transporting them, for example.

The main components of solar PV panels are made from crystalline silicon. Manufacturing these components is an energy-intensive process that represents a high percentage of the total energy used to make solar panels. The exact carbon footprint of any particular solar panel depends on many factors, including the source of the materials, the distance they have to be transported and the energy source used by the manufacturing plants.

Below is shown a table where is detailing the impact on emissions of greenhouse gases from the various processes associated with the manufacture of our solar panels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONCEPT</th>
<th>REPERCUSSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production of solar cells</td>
<td>78 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity consumption at production stage</td>
<td>13,8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other stages of product life cycle</td>
<td>8,2 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Considering the produced emissions for the raw material transport, waste processing, waste transportation, in addition to the manufacturing process itself, the results would be as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONCEPT</th>
<th>REPERCUSSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw material</td>
<td>91 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw material transport</td>
<td>8,7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary material</td>
<td>0,02 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy resource</td>
<td>0,22 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public facilities</td>
<td>0,05 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste transport</td>
<td>0,01 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The carbon footprint of a solar photovoltaic (PV) panel (the average level of greenhouse gas emissions it is responsible for over its lifetime) is about 72 grams of carbon dioxide-equivalent per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated (gCO₂e/kWh), representing a return time energy (Energy Payback Time) for the manufacture of such period, less than one year (assuming a product life of 30 years).

In Solar Innova we follow all these concepts optimized to minimize the carbon footprint of our products.