



Reduction in Carbon Footprints & Advancements in Large Blow Molding Equipment



A few words about ourselves





ST BlowMoulding

- Manufactures large Blow Molding equipment since 1980
- Experts in accumulator head technologies, and continuous extrusion for industrial packaging
- More than 500 machines installed around the world

Aleksandr Kharazov

- 5 years in plastics industry
- Working with ST since 2022
- Covers US and Canada markets



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Environmental Pressure and Market Demands



Environmental Pressure Is Global—and Unrelenting

Global policy is catching up to us:



European Green Deal - At least 55% less net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels

PROVE IT Act - A U.S. bill to measure and compare the carbon intensity of domestic and imported industrial products.

Foreign Pollution Fee Act: A proposed tariff on high-emission imports to protect clean U.S. manufacturing and discourage carbon dumping.

China's Dual-Carbon
Goals - carbon peaking
by 2030, neutrality by
2060





Even under the current Republican-led administration, clean manufacturing remains a strategic goal—though framed differently.

"Let's bring manufacturing home and reward those who make it cleaner"

— Vice President J.D. Vance, July 2025 speech

"This bill calls out the foreign polluters and rewards American businesses who are doing the right thing."

— Sen. Lindsey Graham, describing how clean U.S. manufacturing is advantaged

"United States industries don't get enough credit... from 2005 to 2020, this country reduced emissions more than any place else in the world."

— Sen. Bob Latta Interview highlighting manufacturing & emissions mix, June 2025

Environmental Pressure and Market Demands



"The market is driving this harder than policy."

— Larry Fink, CEO of BlackRock





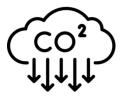


Major blow-molded packaging users— have all pledged carbon neutrality by 2040 or earlier





Require tier-one suppliers to report and reduce embedded carbon in all parts—including blow-molded fuel and fluid tanks by 2040 or earlier



In procurement tenders, low-carbon scores are now winning deals in industries like personal care, agriculture, and logistics.

Environmental Pressure and Market Demands



What Happens If We Ignore It?



Loss of global customers demanding lower carbon packaging



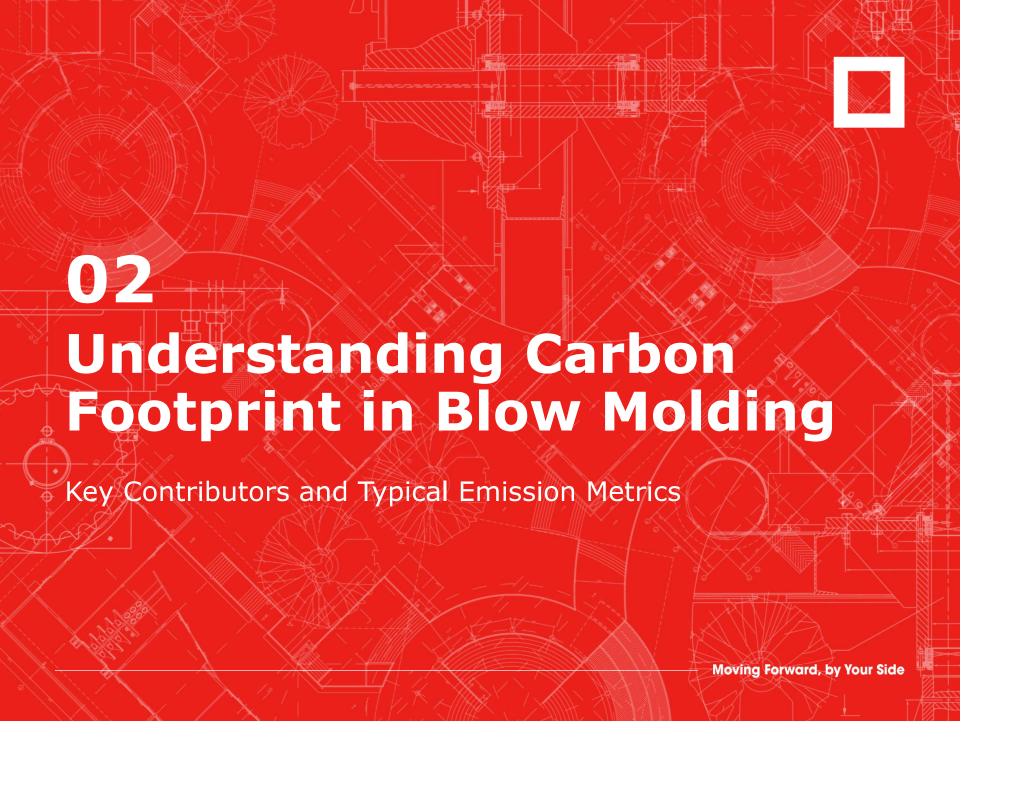
Tariffs or carbon penalties on exported parts to Europe and Asia.



Higher long-term costs due to outdated energy systems and materials.



Lagging reputation among talent, investors, and partners.





Definition of Carbon Footprint



«Carbon Footprint» is the total amount of greenhouse gases emissions (GHG) caused by an individual, organization, event, service or product – expressed as carbon dioxyde (CO2) equivalent.

Direct Emissions





Indirect Emissions







CO₂ traps heat in the atmosphere, leading to rising global temperatures.



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Understanding Carbon Footprint in Blow Molding

Gases like carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and water vapor (H₂O) trap some of this outgoing infrared radiation in the atmosphere.

Why CO₂ Matters Most:

- CO₂ is long-lived in the atmosphere (hundreds of years).
- It makes up the largest share of human-caused emissions.
- Even small increases in CO₂ have a big cumulative effect.

- Extreme Weather Events
- Decreasing air quality
- Rising Global Temperatures

Sea Level Rise

- Ecosystem Disruption
- Water Scarcity and Crop Failures



Key Contributors

It is difficult to calculate the Carbon Footprint of the entire lifecycle of a product (LCA – Life Cycle Assessment "**from cradle to grave**") because of inadequate knowledge of data about all contributing processes.



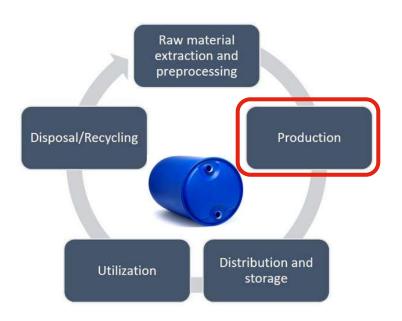


Key Contributors

For the blow moulders the only step of interest is the **production** of the plastic item, because it is the only step under control

There are three major factors affecting the Carbon Footprint in the production step:

- Energy consumption
- Raw Material consumption
- Auxiliary Emissions





How to Calculate Total CO₂ Emissions in Blow Molding

Basic formula of total **CO**₂ emissions:

MATERIAL EMISSIONS

Resin Mass (**Ibs**) x Emission factor (**Ibs CO2e/Ib**)

ENERGY EMISSIONS

Energy consumed (kWh) x Electricity emission factor (lbs CO2e/kWh)

AUXILIARY EMISSIONS

- Compressed air
- Chillers
- Internal logistic

Typical Emission Factors:

HDPE / PP: ~1.8 lbs CO₂e/lb

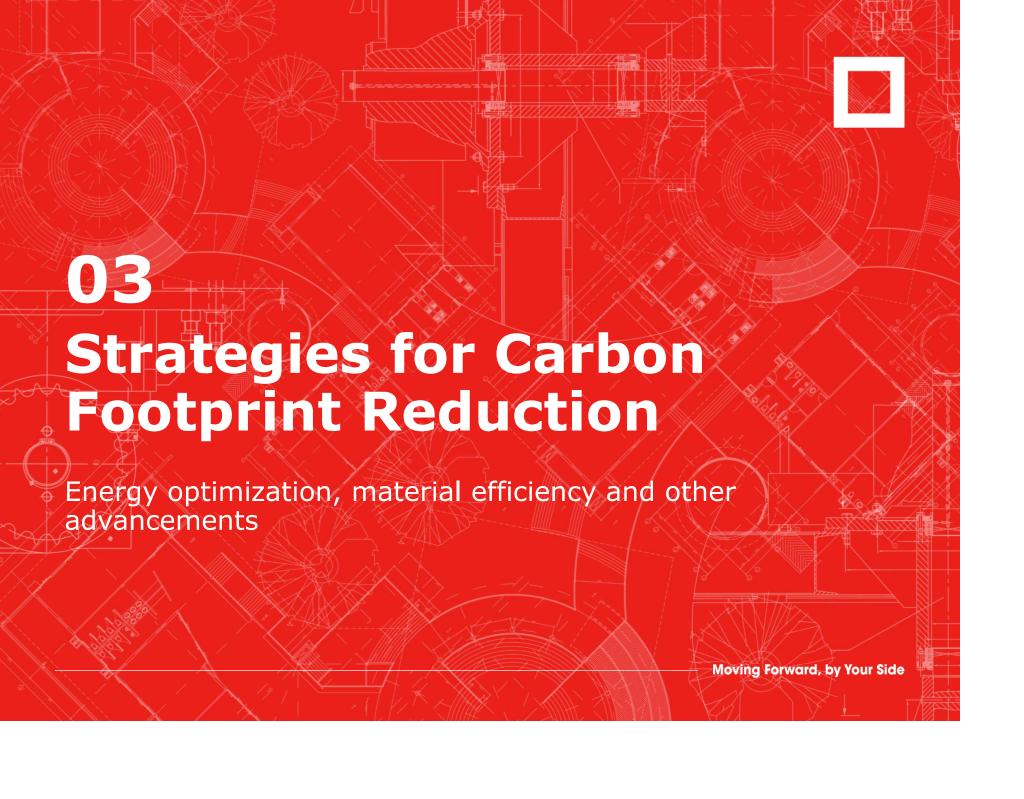
PET: ~2.8 lbs CO₂e/lb

Example Emission Factors (varies by country):

Renewable energy: ~0.22 lbs CO₂e/kWh

Grid average (USA): ~0.88 lbs CO₂e/kWh

Coal-heavy regions: ~1.98 lbs CO₂e/kWh







Energy optimization

Target is to outperform the best Euromap 46.1 Class

10	< 0,29 kWh/kg
9	< 0,34 kWh/kg
8	< 0,39 kWh/kg
7	< 0,45 kWh/kg
6	< 0,53 kWh/kg
5	< 0,62 kWh/kg
4	< 0,80 kWh/kg
3	< 1,00 kWh/kg
2	< 1,30 kWh/kg
1	> 1,30 kWh/kg



Achievable number: 0.22 kWh/kg ≈ 99.8 Wh/lbs

24% better than the best Euromap 46.1 Class of Efficiency!



Energy optimization

Real life scenario: 55 gal Tight Head Drum



Net weight: 20.7 lbs

• Gross weight: 29.4 lbs

Yearly production: 228,000 pcs/year

Total raw material

processed (HDPE): 3,351.6 ton/year

ST BlowMoulding

668,979 kWh/y

EUROMAP Class 4 Supplier

2,189,935 kWh/y (+227%)





Energy optimization

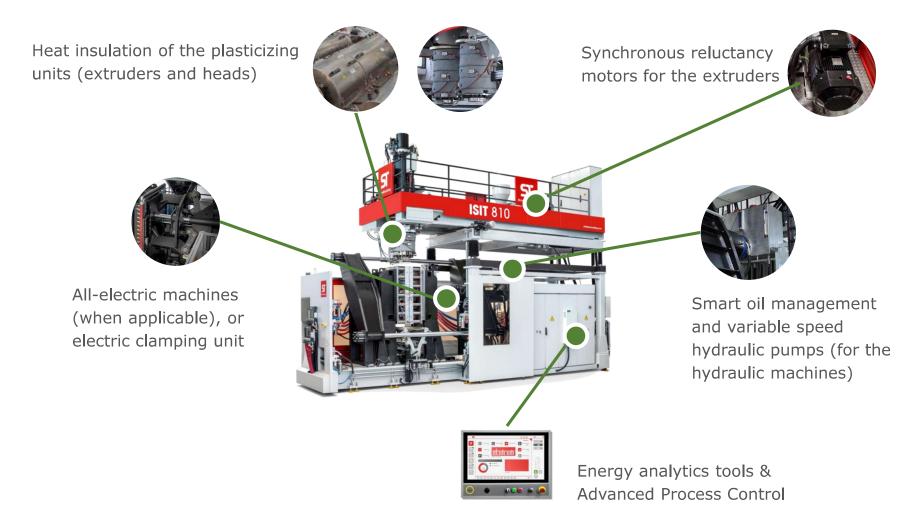
ST BlowMoulding	668,979 kWh/y	
EUROMAP Class 4 Supplier	2,189,935 kWh/y (+227%)	

From Energy Consumption to **Carbon Footprint**: how "green" is your energy supply? Assuming **0,5 lbs CO₂** / kWh:

ST BlowMoulding	167.2 tons CO ₂ /y	
EUROMAP Class 4 Supplier	547.4 tons CO ₂ /y	



Energy optimization







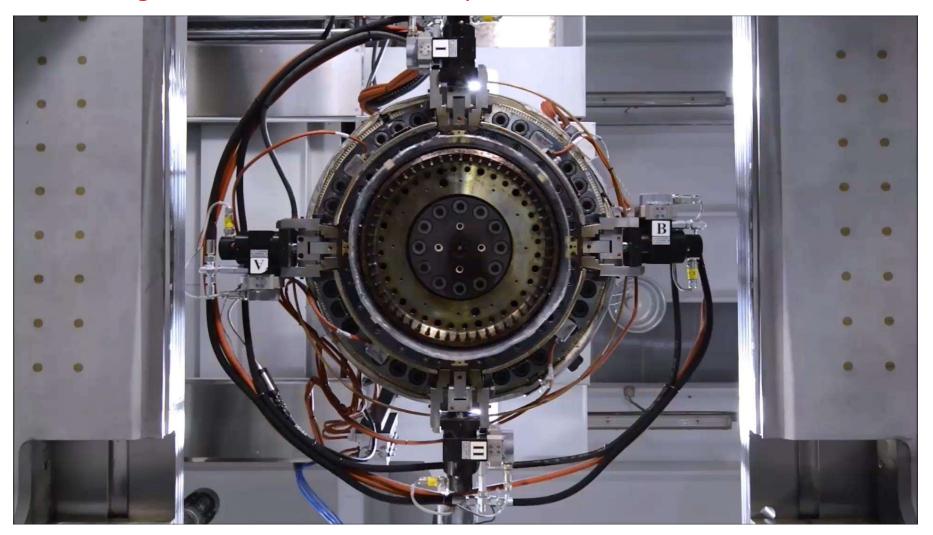
Reducing the Raw Material consumption

- Reducing the weight of the blow moulded item is the obvious way to reduce the raw material consumption
- The better you can control the parison thickness during the extrusion, the lighter the blow moulded item will be
- High resolution of the parison thickness profiles and radial control of the parison thickness are key tools





Reducing the Raw Material consumption



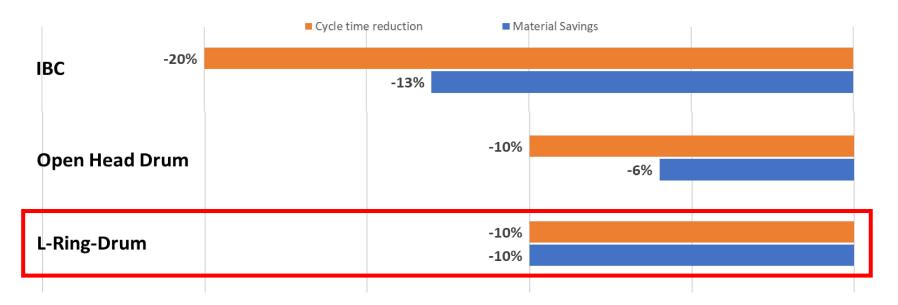




Reducing the Raw Material consumption

The dynamic radial control **removes the thickness excess** and achieves a uniform wall thickness:

No extra thickness \rightarrow lower part weight \rightarrow less raw material use No thick zones \rightarrow faster cycle time \rightarrow more production capacity





Reducing the Raw Material consumption

Real life scenario: 55 gal Tight Head Drum



Original gross weight: 29.4 lbs

Total raw material processed (HDPE): 3,351.6 ton/year

10% weight reduction: saving 670,320 lbs/y

326.7 Wh/lbs energy efficiency: saving 218,993 kWh/y

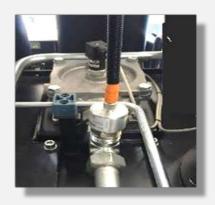
Assuming 1.8 lbs CO₂e/lbs: saving 603.2 tons CO₂/y





Process stability for quality consistency

Process stability is key to achieve quality consistency of the production (reducing NOK parts)









- Times of all process steps
- Power consumption of each motor and heater
- Temperature and flow rate of cooling fluids
- Flow rate and moisture content of compressed air
- Hydraulic oil contamination



Process stability for quality consistency



The machine must be able to effectively process all data collected



The machine must be able to communicate with the human operator in a simple and clear manner



The machine must be able to automatically react to a process value variation («intelligent machine»)





Process stability for quality consistency

Real life scenario: 55 gal Tight Head Drum



• Gross weight: 26.4 lbs

Total raw material
 processed (HDPE):

processed (HDPE): 3,351.6 ton/year

5% less rejects:	saving 335,160 lbs/y	
326.7 Wh/lbs energy efficiency:	saving 109,496 kWh/y	
Assuming 0,5 lbs CO ₂ /kWh:	saving 27,3 tons CO2/y	



Case Study

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Modern Equipment in Action



- Vertical Parison transfer
- W. Müller continuous extrusion head
- Fully electric machine (hydraulic mold movements)
- SPC/OEE data collection
- Energy consumption analytics





Modern Equipment in Action

	Before	After
Net weight	20,7 lbs	18,6 lbs
Total raw material processed	3,351.6 ton	3,016.4 ton
Total Energy consumption	2,189,935 kWh	668,979 kWh





Reducing the Carbon Footprint is economically profitable?

- Higher energy efficiency
- Lighter part weight (-10%)
- Less rejects (-5%)

- 1,520,956 kWh / year
- 218,993 kWh / year
- 109.496 kWh / year
- 1.849.445 kWh / year



- 147.947 \$/year





Reducing the Carbon Footprint is economically profitable?

Lighter part weight (-10%)

- 670,320 lbs / year

Less rejects (-5%)

- 0 lbs / year



- 670,320 lbs / year

- 375.379 \$/year



Case Study

Reducing the Carbon Footprint is economically profitable?

Total **523,334** \$ saved

Total 462,2 tons CO2 saved

+ additional **603.2 tons CO2** indirect savings by reducing the part weight



Looking Ahead



"Green Dream"

