Q1: <u>Are there any costs associated with user registration?</u>

    A1: There are no costs associated with your user registration.

Q2: <u>How many calculation results can be saved in "My Page"?</u>

    A2: Currently, up to 100 calculation results can be saved per user.

Q3: <u>What standards does the calculation process comply with?</u>

    A3: GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, GLEC Framework.

Q4: <u>How are transport routings selected?</u>

    A4:   Based on a comprehensive GIS database encompassing global locations and networks for streets, railways, aviation, maritime routes, and inland waterways, including network attributes(Resistances).

Q5: What do TTW, WTT and WTW mean?

> A5:   _TTW: Tank to Wheel(Tank to wake)_
>
> > _TTW describes the phase where the energy carrier is converted into propulsion energy._
>
> _WTT: Well to Tank_
>
> > _WTT describes the phase of the energy carrier's life cycle from generating input feedstocks to supplying the vehicle at the recharging or refueling station._
>
> _WTW: Well to Wheel（Well to wake）_
>
> > _WTW covers the entire energy carrier life cycle, combining both the WTT and TTW phases._

Q6: Is it possible to calculate CO2e emissions when biofuels are used?

> A6:   _This tool does not provide results for calculating CO2 emissions when biofuels are used. Please contact our sales office for the calculation of such emissions, as it is possible to calculate them using other methods._

Q7：What should I do if I want to make a calculation with various transportation conditions?

A7:   Please contact our sales office for the calculations.   It would be possible to make calculations with your requested conditions.

Q8: Why do the calculations for the entered origin and destination data show different transport segment?

A8:   For a given transportation segment and mode, if there are sections where the service is not applicable, the calculation results may be provided only for the sections where the transportation mode is applicable.

If the displayed transport sections do not fully cover the desired transport simulation, please divide the entire transport section into several segments and recalculate.

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Q9: What conversion factors are taken into account in the emissions calculations?

A7: The latest conversion factors to be applied in the calculation process.

Applicable area: North America/South America

Fuel type	Density	Lower heating value	CO2e emissions	CO2e emissions
	(Kg/L)	(MJ/kg)	gCO2e/MJ	KgCO2e/L
Gasoline	0.749	41.7	72.96	2.278782
Diesel	0.847	42.6	76.04	2.74369
Kerosene	0.802	43.2	73.20	2.53612
Hevey fuel oil (HFO) (2.5% sulphur)	0.991	39.5	80.64	3.15661
Very low sulphur fuel oil (VLSFO) (0.5% sulphur)	0.991	39.5	81.97	3.20867
Ultra-low sulphur fuel oil (ULSFO) (0.1% sulphur)	0.991	39.5	81.97	3.20867
Marine diesel oil (MDO) (0.5% Sulphur)	0.914	41.0	78.85	2.954825
Marine Gas oil (MGO) (1% sulphur)	0.837	42.8	75.45	2.702891

Applicable area: Other than North America/South America

Fuel type	Density	Lower heating value	CO2e emissions	CO2e emissions
	(Kg/L)	(MJ/kg)	gCO2e/MJ	KgCO2e/L
Gasoline	0.743	42.5	74.96	2.367049
Diesel	0.832	42.8	75.26	2.679978
Kerosene	0.800	43.0	73.5	2.528400
Hevey fuel oil (HFO) (2.5% sulphur)	0.970	41.2	79.01	3.157556
Very low sulphur fuel oil (VLSFO) (0.5% sulphur)	0.975	41.3	74.96	3.018452
Ultra-low Sulphur fuel oil (ULSFO) (0.1% Sulphur)	0.930	41.1	75.26	2.876663

Data source: "Environmental Methodology and Data Update 2024"

Q10: What is UIC?

A7: UIC stands for the International Union of Railways.

This international organization promotes cooperation and standardization
among railway companies globally.

The codes used in this calculation tool are the railway station codes defined by the UIC.
Note: Even some existing stations do not have a UIC code assigned to them.