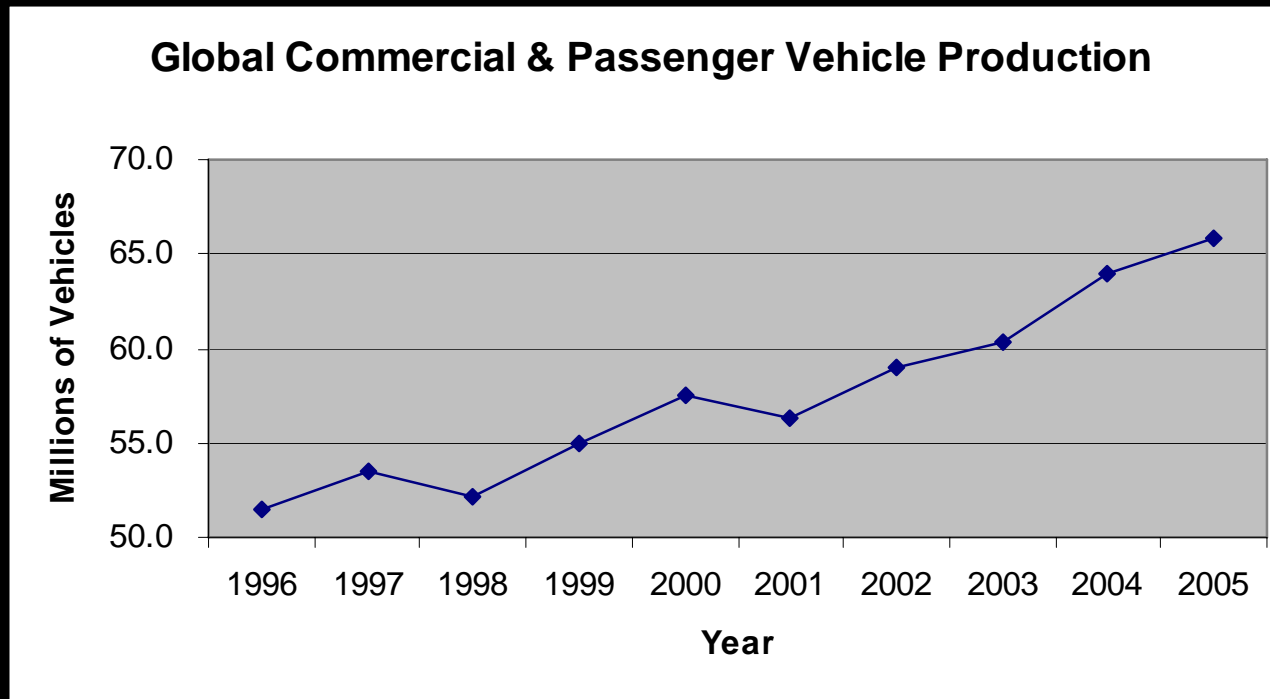


The 2007 New Mercedes C-Class



The first car to receive an Environmental Certificate issued by the German technical inspection authority, TÜV Süd Management Service GmbH, indicating the new model complies with the ISO standard 14062 - a standard which governs the integration of environmental aspects into product design and development.

Global Vehicle Production 1996 to 2005



575 million vehicles over a 10 year period soon to enter junkyards.

The Junkyards keep growing....and so does the environmental waste.....

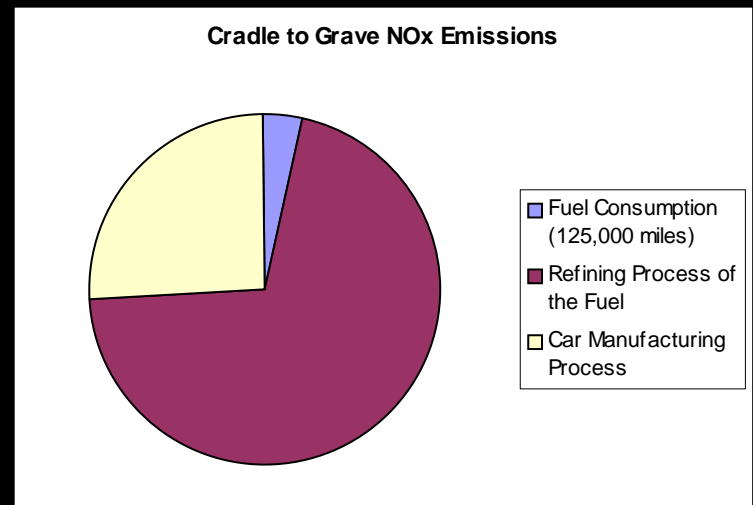


Mercedes C-Class Cradle to Grave Life Cycle Assessment

40,000 processes were evaluated – everything from manufacturing the car, resources consumed, (125k miles), and end of life disposal.

In comparison to the current EU limit, the engine emits:

- 90% less Nitrous Oxide
- 86% less Hydrocarbons
- 75% less Carbon Monoxide



The energy used to produce, use and dispose of the engine was decreased by 18% from the previous C-Class model (equals approx. 1,300 gal of gas).

Mercedes C-Class Cradle to Grave Life Cycle Assessment

Per vehicle, Life Cycle Carbon Dioxide Emissions are 50.3 tons. This is an improvement over the previous model C-Class by 19%.

Front End – 3 prototypes evaluated on strength, weight & environment.

- Steel
- Steel Aluminum mix
- Steel Plastic mix

15% lighter front end made of a steel aluminum mix

Mercedes C-Class Cradle to Grave Life Cycle Assessment

39 components (totaling 100 pounds) are made from recycled plastic.

- Front wheel arches are made from recycled battery casings.
- The front bumper is made from plastic scrap that is left over from the manufacturing of the dashboard and the interior trim.

32 components within the car are made from renewable raw materials.

95% of the C-Class is recyclable, including 10% in the form of energy recovery.

Which is more efficient from a Cradle to Grave Perspective?
The Hummer H3 or Toyota Prius?



The Hummer H3 is more efficient than the Toyota Prius!!



Hummer:
Life Cycle Factor Per Mile – 2.069



Prius:
Life Cycle Factor Per Mile – 2.865

Why did the Prius Receive a Lower Rating than the Hummer?

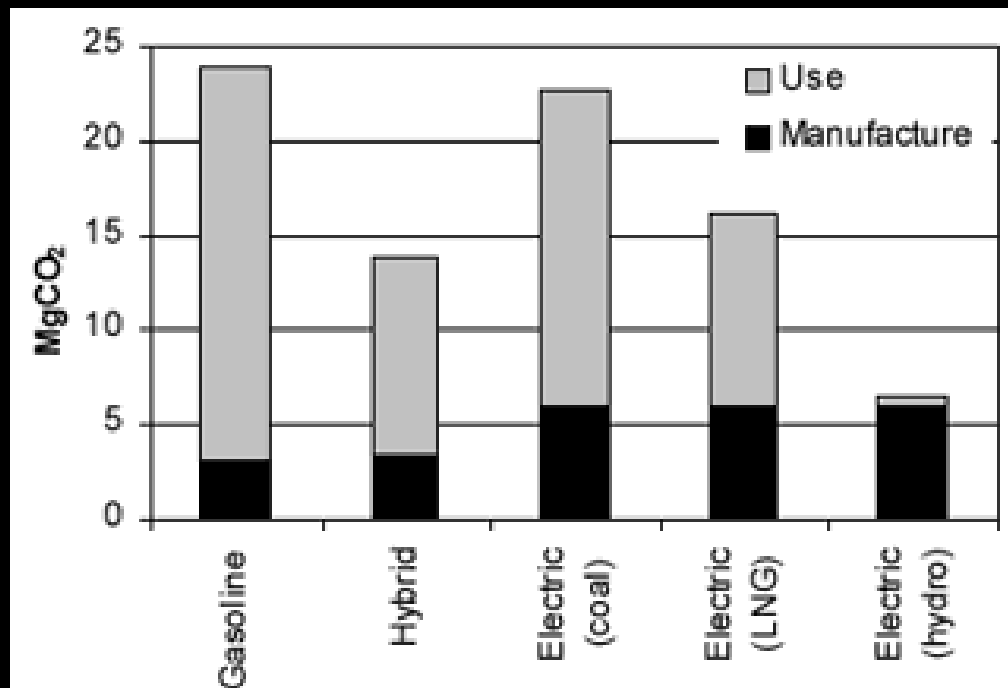
The 15,000 mile battery commute.....

- Prius has two engines – a conventional gas engine and an electric motor.
- The Prius battery is made of nickel which is mined in Sudbury, Canada (Sudbury is so polluted it is used by NASA to simulate the moon)
- The nickel is smelted at the Nickel Center near Georgian Bay, Canada.
- Then it's shipped to Europe for refinement in Wales.
- Then it's shipped to China for further processing into nickel foam.
- Then it's shipped to Japan where the batteries are manufactured
- Finally the completed cars are shipped back to North America for sale.

Cradle to Grave CO2 Emissions – Gas / Hybrid / Electric

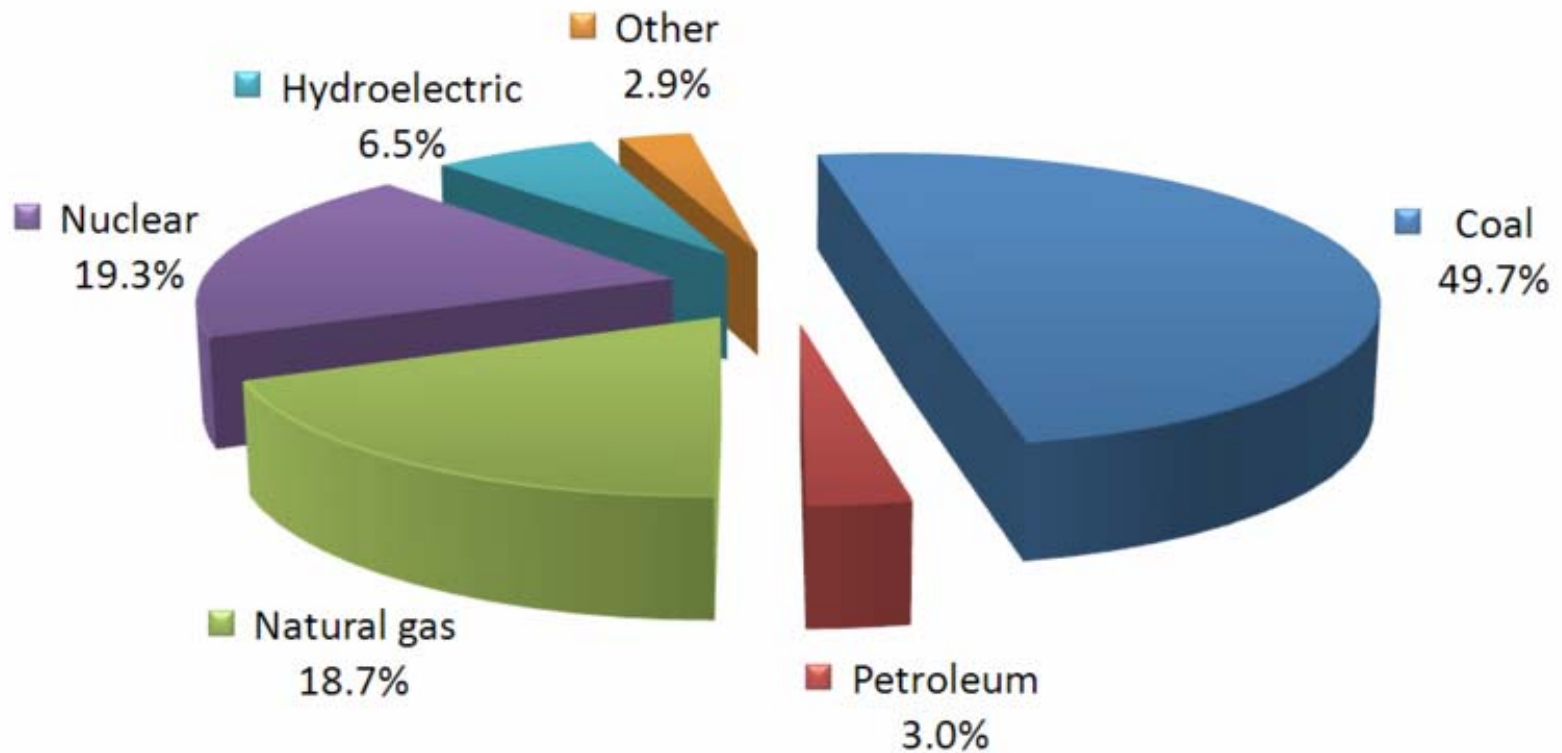
CNW Research is not alone...

Study conducted in 2003
by the Institute for
Lifecycle Environmental
Assessment.



Total carbon dioxide emissions over the lifetimes of gasoline, hybrid, and electric cars. The electric car is shown three times, with differing use energies depending on the method of generating electricity: coal, liquefied natural gas, or hydroelectric.

United States Sources of Electricity in 2005....



So who did Score the Best in CNW's report.....?

Top 10 Best Performers

Sorted in Ascending Order of Efficiency	
Calendar Year 2006 Model	Dust to Dust Per Mile
Scion xB	0.49
Dodge Neon	0.64
Geo Tracker	0.66
Saturn Ion	0.67
Jeep Wrangler	0.71
Toyota Corolla	0.72
Chevrolet Aveo	0.74
Hyundai Elantra	0.75
Scion xA	0.76
Chevrolet S10 (Pickup)	0.76
Ind. Average - All Models	2.95

All Hybrids

Sorted in Ascending Order of Efficiency	
Calendar Year 2006 Model	Dust to Dust Per Mile
Prius	2.87
Civic Hybrid	3.40
Accord Hybrid	3.42
Insight	3.45
Escape Hybrid	3.54
Mariner Hybrid	3.60
Camry Hybrid	3.62
Highlander Hybrid	3.66
GS450h	4.42
RX400h	4.55
Hybrid Average	3.65

In total, 232 vehicles were tested. The industry average was 2.95

Afterthought on Project Flows....

Determining whether a product is environmentally friendly is not a subject that can be evaluated on the surface and it is certainly not as black and white as I originally thought. If anything, it taught me that there is still a lot of grey in the world of green.

