CO₂ Emission Report

Scantago A/S Safe Sterilization ApS

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Introduction

This report is the CO₂ emission report for Scantago A/S, company registration number DK29174881, and sister company Safe Sterilization ApS, company registration number DK33641907 both located on Skullebjerg 9, Gevninge 4000 Roskilde, DENMARK. The report covers the company's fiscal year 2020/2021 (2020.10.01 – 2021.09.30).

Safe Sterilization ApS is also included in the CO₂ emission from year 2019/2021.

The company group consists of the following companies under our holding company

PharmProTech Holding ApS Scantago A/S Safe Sterilization ApS A/S Electro-Service PPT Ejendom ApS

Summary

With this document we want to establish documented evidence in the form of a CO_2 emission report related to activities in Scantago A/S, and Safe Sterilization ApS for the fiscal year 2020/21 (2020.10.01 – 2021.09.30). This report applies a materiality approach for identifying CO_2 emissions from both direct and indirect sources.

Scantago A/S is a leading provider to the pharmaceutical and health care sector, offering service, repair, and technical services, including sales of capital equipment and consumables for pharmaceutical and health care sector. The majority of the activities related to operations within Denmark, but the company has also some international activities, which is included in this inventory under scope 3.

Safe Sterilization ApS is a well-established service provider of service to the primary health care sector in Scandinavia. Safe Sterilization ApS offers test of sterilization processes by use of biological indicators for autoclaves and dry heat sterilizers, including various chemical indicators for routine testing at customer premises.

The companies are responsible for the emission of 80,1 ton of CO₂-eqv during the fiscal year 2020/21. The largest emission (76,8%) are within scope 1 (direct): transport with company owned vehicles. Emissions within scope 3 represents 0,9% of the total, while indirect emissions from electricity and gas consumption (scope 2) represent 18,3% of the total.

Compared to the inventory of the previous fiscal year (2019/2020), the total CO₂ emissions of the organization have decreased by approx. 8% (6 tons). Most of this reduction comes from the decrease in business travels (-84% compared to previous fiscal year), which is due to the COVID19 pandemic.

Emissions from electricity have increased with 22% while the gas consumption have decreased by 9,2%. More significant reductions in electricity are expected during the next fiscal year, due to the change to a greener (zero emission) electricity supply from our current supplier.

The company has good performance measurement and tracking system for its CO_2 emission sources, both direct and indirect, including monthly meter readings for electricity and gas consumption, records of travel and car fuel consumptions. It is important to continue and improve the current practices for monitoring performance to allow quantification of real savings related to the planned energy saving initiatives to ensure a positive impact on the development of the CO_2 emission profile.

Consumptions review

The emission covering the fiscal years 2020/21, provides a total emission corresponding to 80,1-ton CO₂-eqv. Figure 1 illustrates the breakdown of the total emissions into the emission sources.



Figure 1: Breakdown of CO₂ emission for Scantago and Safe Sterilization (2020-2021) by sources.

The company's major emission source is vehicles (76,8%), and the two second largest emission sources are the heating and electricity of our shared premises, which in total represents 13,4% of the company's total emission, which constitutes scope 2.

Figure 2 shown below illustrates the breakdown of the total emissions over several fiscal years, from 2017 to 2021. It provides an overall picture of the change in CO₂ emissions within the different sources over the given period.

Based on Figure 2, it shows the impact of the COVID19 pandemic on the total CO_2 emissions. Due to the pandemic, there have been less business travels, minor reduction in heating and waste products. All these small reductions results in a noticeable reduction in total the CO_2 emissions, it resulted in a reduction of 6-ton CO_2 .



Figure 2: Breakdown of CO₂ emission for Scantago (2017-2021) and Safe Sterilization (2019-2021) by sources.

Table 1 shows the emissions sources for Scantago A/S and Safe Sterilization ApS categorized by scopes. Within each scope there is a corresponding explanation of what the scope includes.

ID	Scope	Source	Method
1	Scope 1	Consumption of fuels related to transport with service vehicles owned by the company	Measured /Calculated
2	Scope 2	Consumption of natural gas for heating of offices, warehouse, laboratory, and workshop.	Measured /Calculated
3		Consumption of electricity for offices, warehouse, laboratory, and workshop	Measured /Calculated
4	Scope 3	Emissions related to business trips undertaken by transport by aircraft and trains.	Measured /Calculated

The 3 Scope

Table 1: Emissions sources for Scantago A/S and Safe Sterilization ApS

Figure 3 shows the distribution of CO_2 emissions within the 3 scopes. The figure illustrates that scope 1 includes and contributes with the highest amount and scope 3 with the lowest



to the CO_2 consumption. Scope 1 constitutes with 76,8%, equivalent to 61,55-ton CO_2 -eqv., of the total emission, while scope 2 and 3 respectively 18,3% and 0,9% of total.

Figure 3: Breakdown of CO_2 emission for Scantago and Safe Sterilization (2021/21) by scope.

Scope 1

Scantago operates a fleet of service vehicles, and this emission source is considered significant for the emission profile. The organization has a detailed registration of the mileage of each vehicle within the period and the aggregated mileage of the fleet is measured.

The calculated CO₂ emission related to operation of the fleet of service vehicles is the aggregated multiple of the mileage of each vehicle with the specific emission factor per km.

Based on the information about each vehicle, it provides a total emission corresponding to 61,5-ton CO₂-eqv, which constitutes for 76,8 % of the company's total CO₂ emission, for the fiscal year 2020/2021. The previous year the total CO₂ emission from the vehicles was 70,6%, which shows an increase of 6,2 percentage point.

Scope 2

Emission sources related to the consumption of natural gas is purchased from the supplier SEAS-NVE (now Andel). Based on meter readings for consumption of gas covering the accounting period, and information about the emission factor provided by the natural gas supplier, the actual demand for natural gas has been measured.

Based on the measured information the natural gas provides a total emission corresponding to 7,36-ton CO_2 -eqv, which constitutes for 9,2 % of the company's total CO_2 emission, for the fiscal year 2020/2021.

Consumption of electricity is measured by a main electricity meter for the companies on the shared premises. Based on information about the emission factor provided by the energy supplier company OK in Annex 1 - Emissions factor for electricity, the CO₂ emissions have been calculated as the multiple of the consumption and the specific emission per kWh of consumed electricity.

Based on the measured information the electricity provides a total emission corresponding to 7,32-ton CO_2 -eqv, which constitutes for 9,1% of the company's total CO_2 emission, for the fiscal year 2020/2021.

Scope 3

The organization logs all travel activities by destination and mean of transport for all employees and during the accounting period. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been limited travels, which is the cause by the low number of business travels. The fewer travels constitute for 0,9% of the total CO_2 emission.

Comparing the number of travels, with the previous year has there been a reduction of 84%.

The amount of emission related to the business travel, is calculated by multiplying the travelled distance with corresponding emissions factor. The emission factor differs based the transportation equipment. The applied emission factor for transportation equipment is retrieved from Statista. Statista is a German company specializing in market and consumer data.¹

Emission management and performance

All this information is an indication of where the companies stand in terms of their environmental impact. It also provides with a clue regarding which sources have the highest CO_2 emission.

Implemented improvements on the current premises:

Since the company moved to the current location, there have been made several improvements in regard of reduce the energy consumption/CO₂ emission on the premises.

- The warehouse has been separated from the workshop by two gates: the workshop is kept at the comfort temperature of approx. +18°C while the warehouse is kept within the degrees, +4°C to +24°C, due to storage of certain consumables.
- All windows and doors have been replaced with more energy efficient ones.
- The old un-efficient gas fired boiler for heating the premises, was replaced with a new and more environmentally friendly boiler.
- Currently we strive for recycling of packaging material within a reasonable extent.

More noticeable initiatives will be made in the future, in regard of reducing the CO₂ emission.

¹ <u>https://www.statista.com/statistics/1185559/carbon-footprint-of-travel-per-kilometer-by-mode-of-transport/</u>



Figure 4: Emission trend by scope over the past four fiscal year

As shown in Figure 4, the largest change in CO₂ from the previous fiscal year to this, is within scope 3. There is approx. 84% reduction in the CO₂ emission within scope 3, this reduction is primarily related to the COVID pandemic. The pandemic made the travels across countries difficult, which is the reason that there have only been limited business travels in the fiscal year 2020/2021.

Through the previous years the main emission source has been scope 1, which is defined by the emissions from the vehicles. Comparing the cars used in the fiscal year 2020/2021 with the previous year 2019/20, major part of the service vehicles have been replaced, with more environmentally friendly service vehicles, as they have a lower emission per kilometre.

Since there are no production activities within the premises, will the main emission source be direct sources, such as the service vehicles. In contrast to production companies where the main emission source is indirect sources such as electricity and gas. Within the companies Scantago A/S and Safe Sterilization ApS the indirect sources account for only 1/6 of the total emission.

Future initiatives

Based on the measure parameters some initiatives will be made, with the aim to reduce the CO_2 emission in the future.

Both companies expect to be relocated to a new and more up-to-date facility within approximately 12-14 months but also an approx. 3 times bigger facility.

Scantago A/S is in an urgently need for more space for warehouse and storage, including test facility and up-to date laboratory facilities for Safe Sterilization ApS. A green field building site has been purchased in 2020, and the construction phase is expected to start in Q4-2022.

Potential minor energy improvement for current premises has been identified but any improvements must be assessed in relation to an expected relocation to a new, larger and more energy-friendly property

- To prevent use of extra and unnecessary resources for heating or cooling the premises
 - The insulation of the premises could be improved
 - An increase in the insulation would result in minor reduction of the CO₂ emission.
- A further reduction in the climate footprint, could come from changing to renewable energy sources. This can be done I several ways; changing the electricity source, to a more renewable source of electricity
 - As of 1 July 2022, we have changed to a zero-emission supply of electricity from company OK

Other initiatives that will be considered is:

- Contribute to the reduction of emissions related to service vehicles by optimizing driving to / from service tasks, to reduce the need for driving, and to the extent possible and actually create fewer driven kilometres use carpooling for the service technicians for larger service tasks.
- Higher degree of recycling of materials, including organizational focus on recycling in order to contribute to improved circular material usages

Another area for intervention and possible savings is the emission from company owned cars. The existing cars (vans) have CO_2 specific emission factors between 0.098 and 0.411 kg CO_2 /km. When replacing existing car fleet in the future, the company buy new service vehicles with lower emission factor. Electrical van is a possibility, but most of the service technicians drive long distances for service. Based on the performance of electrical car, it will be a nuisance for the technicians with electrical vehicles.

To help the process and make it more efficiently, the companies initiated the process towards being ISO 14001 certified. The certification does not directly contribute to any reduction in CO_2 emission, but it's an environmental management system, a tool for guidance toward managing the companies CO_2 emissions and improving environmental performance. It helps to build and operate a management system with a well-defined and useful framework, which also is flexible in relation to the company's own needs and expectations.

Annex

Annex 1 - Emission factor for electricity²

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Generel deklaration 2021

Deklarationen viser brændselsfordelingen samt de tilhørende miljøpåvirkninger ved almindeligt salg af elektricitet i Danmark. Den generelle deklaration er beregnet ud fra elproduktionen i Danmark og er korrigeret for udvekslingen af el med nabolandene samt el-salget til de elkunder, der har købt individuelt deklareret elektricitet, fx vindmøllestrøm.

Figuren nedenfor til højre viser hvor stor en del af elforbruget i Danmark i 2021, der er købt som individuelt deklareret elektricitet. Det resterende elsalg er deklareret ved hjælp af den generelle deklaration.

Brændselsfordeling og el-salg ifølge individuelle deklarationer



Miljøforhold ved forbrug af 1 kWh

Elproduktion fra vedvarende energi, der omfatter el fra vind, vand, sol, biogas, biomasse og den bionedbrydelige andel af affald, betragtes som CO2 neutralt.

Elproduktion fra vind, vand og sol er helt emissionsfri, mens der ved brug af biogas, biomasse, affald samt fossile brændsler dannes en række emissioner og restprodukter.

Emissioner til luften sker bl.a. som drivhusgasser (kuldioxid, metan og lattergas) og som forsurende gasser (svovldioxid og kvælstofilter).

Restprodukter kan ofte anvendes, fx afsvovlingsproduktet gips til byggematerialer og kulasker til cementindustrien. Bioasker bruges ofte til gødskning.

Ved samproduktion med varme er anvendt 125 % metoden, dvs varmen produceres med en effektivitet på 125 %, øvrig brændsler allokeres elproduktionen.

Ved forbrug af 1 kWh fremkommer	Deklaration 2021	Deklaration 2020
Emissioner til luften	g/kWh	
CO ₂ (Kuldioxid - drivhusgas)	402	368
CH ₄ (Metan - drivhusgas)	0,30	0,32
N ₂ O (Lattergas - drivhusgas)	0,005	0,004
Drivhusgasser (CO2-ækv.)	412	378
SO ₂ (Svovldioxid)	0,06	0,06
NO _x (Kvælstofilte)	0,31	0,36
CO (Kulilte)	0,12	0,1
NMVOC(Uforbrændte kulbrinter)	0,06	0,06
Partikler	0,01	0,01
Restprodukter	g/kWh	
Kulflyveaske	13,1	9,9
Kulslagge	2,3	1,7
Afsvovlingsprodukter (Gips m.v.)	4,8	3,6
Slagge (affaldsforbrænding)	3,4	3,3
RGA (røggasaffald)	0,5	0,5
Bioaske	0,1	0,02
Radioaktivt affald (mg)	0,4	0,7

Beregning af miljøforhold og brændselsfordeling er baseret på retningslinjer fra Energinet.dk.

Besøg www.energinet.dk og læs mere om forudsætningerne.

² <u>https://www.ok.dk/globalassets/pdfer/diverse/generel-eldeklaration-2021.pdf</u>