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REPORT 2024



Eco Sourcing Hub
REDUCE COSTS, EMISSIONS & RISKS

About This Report

This report contains the carbon footprint of our organisation, Disposable Cubicle Curtains Limited.

Disposable Cubicle Curtains are pioneers in innovative antimicrobial solutions and our mission is to reduce the risk of healthcare-associated infections through the implementation of our unique antimicrobial agent, Fantex®. With its unique formulation and best-in-class speed of kill, Fantex® effectively prevents the transfer of pathogens to interacting hands, helping to break the chain of transmission, and significantly reducing the spread of infection within the hospital environment.

The objective of this report is to communicate the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, emphasising consistency, comparability, and completeness in accounting procedures. It is designed for all stakeholders with an interest in the greenhouse gas emissions inventory, including the associated reporting structure and explanations. All recipients are regarded as intended users.

This report covers our entire environmental impact. It follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards, specifically the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) and the Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011).

We've ensured the report's credibility by sticking to important Accounting Principles such as Relevance, Completeness, Consistency, Transparency, and Accuracy. We've aimed to use primary data, especially for major emission sources. When primary data isn't available, we've used a consistent and cautious approach to our calculations.

Please note, this report doesn't include specific targets, and information on greenhouse gas removals is not covered.

This report contains the carbon footprint of the organisation Disposable Cubicle Curtains for the reporting period Y-2024: 2024-01-01 to 2024-12-31.

The purpose of this report is to disseminate the inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions with great attention to the accounting principles of relevance, accuracy, consistency, completeness and transparency.

This report is intended for all stakeholders interested in the GHG emissions inventory and the associated reporting structure and explanations.

This report

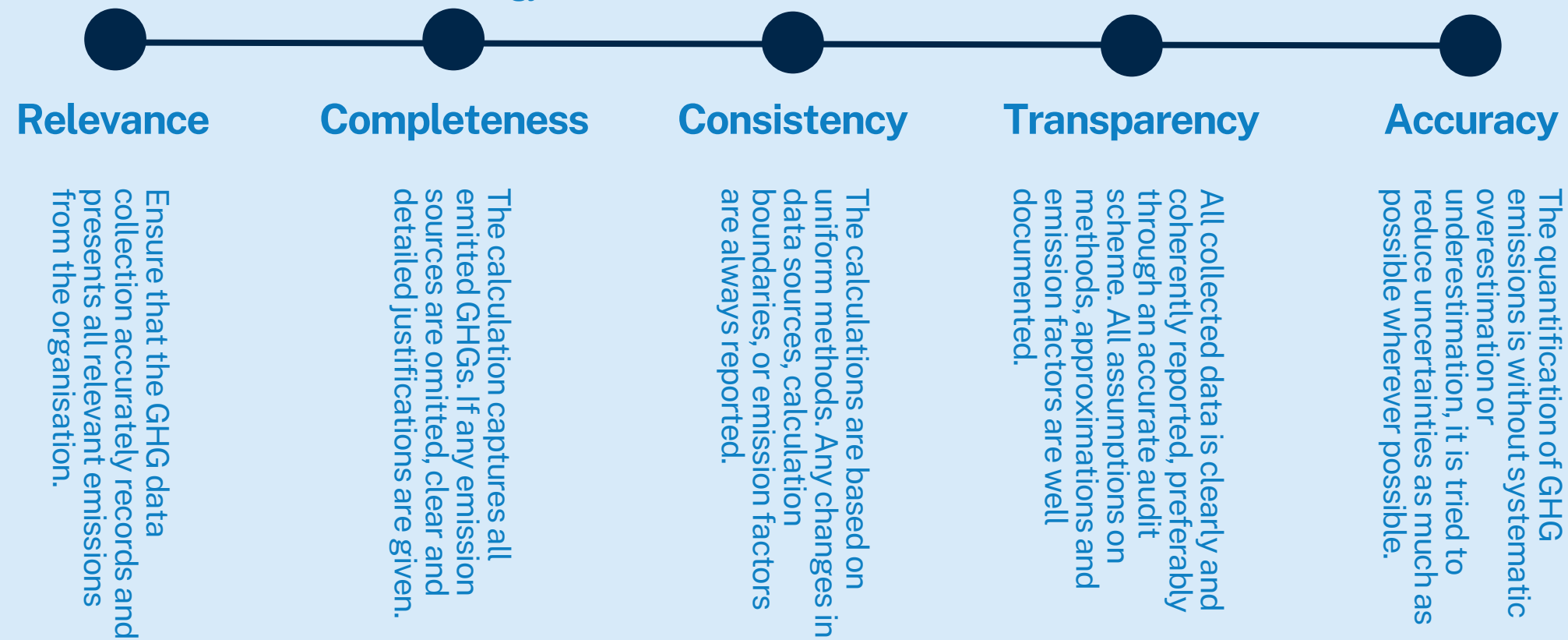
- Covers the footprint of the entire organisation: Disposable Cubicle Curtains.
- Has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards (Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2004; Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2011).
- Endeavours to use primary data wherever possible but especially surrounding all major emissions sources. Where primary data is not available, a consistent and conservative approach to calculation is applied.



Methodology

This assessment of GHG emissions is compliant with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a globally recognised standard jointly developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol provides comprehensive, standardised frameworks for quantifying and managing GHG emissions across private and public sector operations, value chains, and mitigation efforts.

Five key accounting principles are central to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology:



Following the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the emissions inventory encompasses seven primary (groups of) GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). All of these gases are considered in-scope. Additionally, emissions out-of-scope are also considered, this included carbon dioxide from biogenic origin (bioCO₂) and other greenhouse gases which are not included in the Kyoto Protocol, but still have a well-established global warming effect.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol classifies emissions into 3 scopes and 21 categories:

Scope 1

Direct GHG emissions originate from sources owned or controlled by the organisation.

Scope 2

Indirect GHG emissions result from purchased electricity and other energy carriers.

Scope 3

Other indirect GHG emissions beyond those covered by Scope 2 that happen elsewhere in the value chain, both upstream and downstream.

These scopes are further subdivided into distinct activity categories. Scope 1 encompassed 4 categories, Scope 2 encompasses 2 categories, and Scope 3 emissions are split into 15 categories, across upstream and downstream. See Figure 1 for a visual summary of this classification across the value chain.

To assess the global warming impact of emissions, the GHGs are evaluated using the Global Warming Potential (GWP) over a 100-year timeframe. For more detailed information on the methodology, please see Methodology Details (Appendix I).

In the subsequent sections, activity categories may be customised in terms of naming, order, and further subdivision to enhance transparency and comparability within the organisation; in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol accounting principles. However, to ensure standardisation and analysis across industries, each activity category remains directly linked to one of the standard Greenhouse Gas Protocol activity category types. Detailed descriptions of each activity category and their corresponding Greenhouse Gas Protocol references can be found in Section 4. A consolidated inventory within the standard reporting framework is available in Appendix IV.

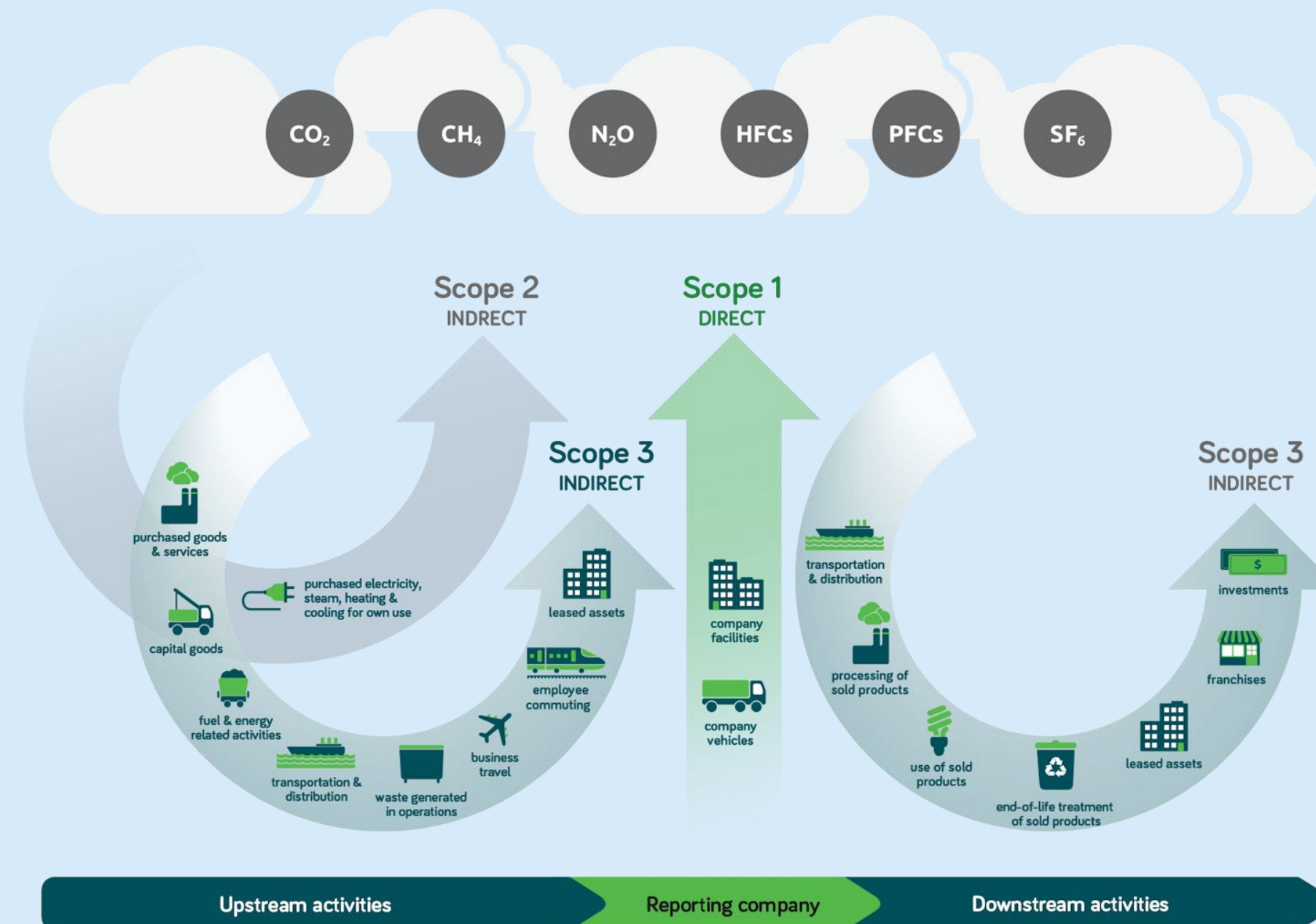


Figure 1: Overview of Greenhouse Gas Protocol scopes and activity categories across the value chain. Adapted from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Organisational Boundaries

The organisational boundaries for this report were set using the operational control approach for consolidation.

Under this approach, the organisation accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations and the value chain over which it has operational control. Operational control applies when the organisation or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation.

This consolidation approach applies to all units and subunits.



Operational Boundaries

Details on the description of the activity categories, as well as their rationale to include and their respective Greenhouse Gas Protocol references, can be found in the tables below.

Direct		
Stationary Combustion	Description	Emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in stationary sources Directly related to
	Rationale to Include	the organisation's operations
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.1 Stationary combustion
Mobile Combustion	Description	Emissions resulting from the combustion of fuels in company owned/controlled mobile combustion sources
	Rationale to Include	Directly related to the organisation's operations
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.2 Mobile combustion
Fugitive Emissions	Description	Emissions resulting from the leakage of refrigerants or the direct release of greenhouse gasses
	Rationale to Include	Important indicator for potential leaks or losses in the system
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.4 Fugitive emissions
Electricity		
Electricity	Description	Emissions resulting from the generation of electricity, purchased by the company
	Rationale to Include	Major source of indirect emissions
	GHG Protocol Reference	2.1 Purchased electricity

Upstream

Production Goods & Services	Description	Embedded emissions in purchased goods and services
	Rationale to Include	Important overview of major indirect emissions sources in the supply chain
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.1 Purchased goods and services
Goods & Services	Description	Embedded emissions in purchased goods and services
	Rationale to Include	Important overview of major indirect emissions sources in the supply chain
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.1 Purchased goods and services
Energy Supply	Description	Embedded emissions in the purchase of fuels and energy in other activity categories
	Rationale to Include	Reflects important upstream emissions coupled with the organisations fuel and energy use
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities
Transport Upstream	Description	Emissions related to the transport of goods upstream of the production process or any transport purchased by the company
	Rationale to Include	Reflects the indirect carbon footprint of logistics in the value chain
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution
Waste	Description	Emissions related to the disposal and processing of waste generated in operations
	Rationale to Include	Important indicator for impact of waste streams
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.5 Waste generated in operations
Business Travel	Description	Emissions related to transportation of employees for business-related activities
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding and managing travel-related emissions
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.6 Business travel
Commuting	Description	Emissions related to commutes of employees in vehicles not under control of the company
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding and managing employee commuting emissions
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.7 Employee commuting
Other Capital Goods	Description	Embedded emissions in capital goods like buildings, cars, ICT and machinery
	Rationale to Include	Important overview of major indirect emissions sources from long-term assets
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.2 Capital goods

Downstream

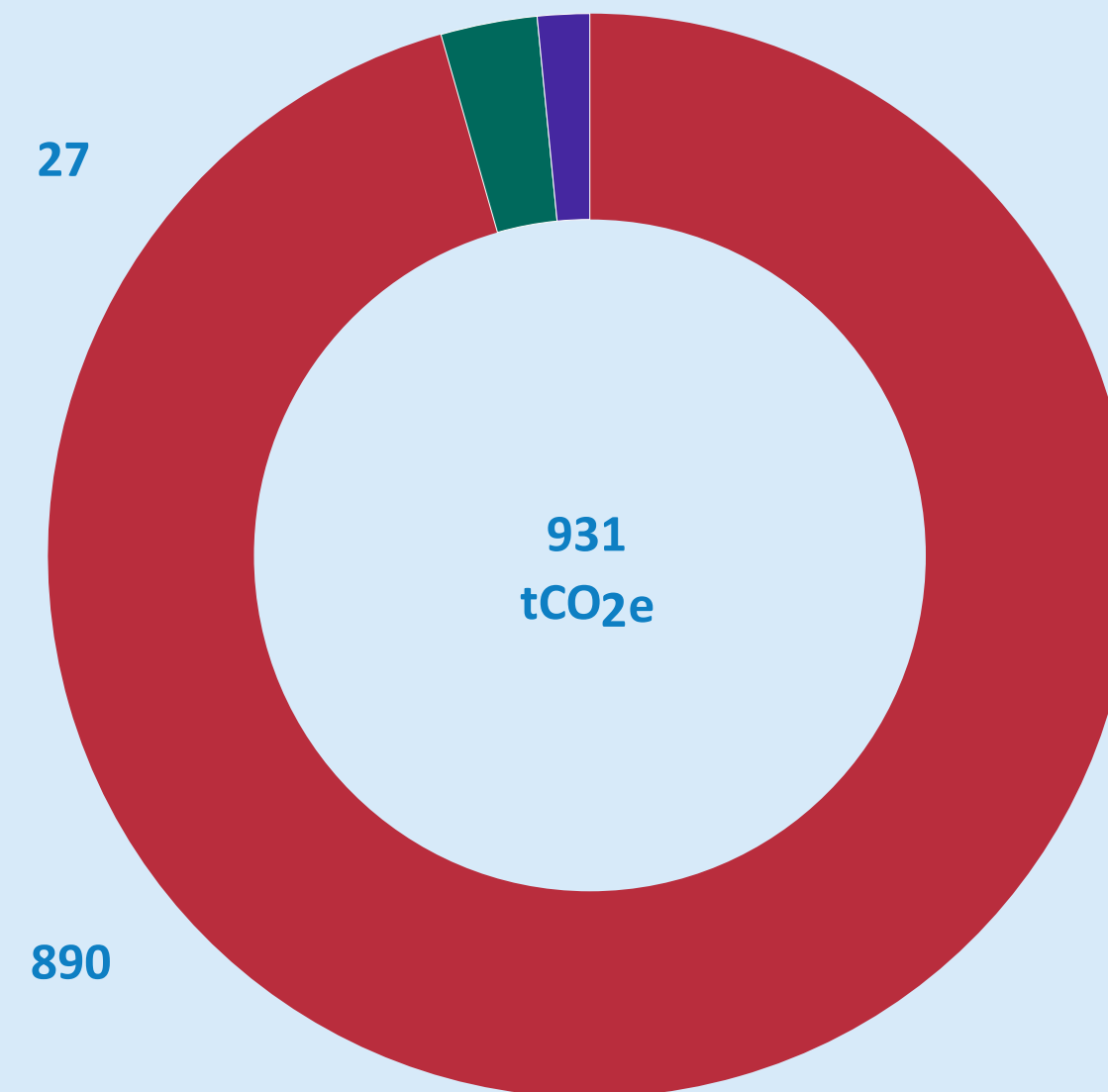
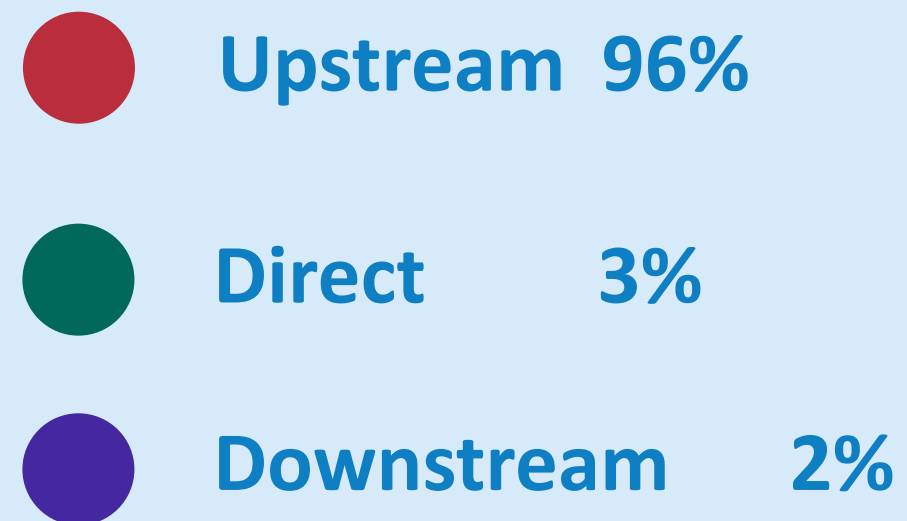
Transport Downstream	Description	Emissions related to the transport of goods downstream of the production process not paid for by the company
	Rationale to Include	Reflects the indirect carbon footprint of logistics happening downstream in the value chain
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution
Use of Product	Description	Emissions related to energy use of the product during its planned lifetime
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding the full lifecycle impact of products
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.11 Use of sold products
End-of-life of Product	Description	Emissions related to the disposal of the sold product at the end of its planned lifetime
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding the full lifecycle impact of products
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products

In the tables below you can find details on the activity categories that were excluded from this report; the description of each of these, the rationale to exclude and their respective Greenhouse Gas Protocol references.

Excluded Activities		
Process Emissions	Description	Emissions resulting from the release of greenhouse gasses in production processes
	Rationale to Exclude	Emissions category not applicable
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.3 Process emissions
Steam, Heat, Cooling	Description	Emissions resulting from the generation of steam, heating or cooling, purchased by the company
	Rationale to Exclude	Emissions category not applicable
	GHG Protocol Reference	2.2 Purchased steam, heat, cooling
Leased Assets as Lessee	Description	Emissions related to the operation of assets leased by the reporting company
	Rationale to Exclude	Not relevant for in the applied consolidation approach
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.8 Upstream leased assets (as lessee)
Processing of Product	Description	Emissions related to further processing of the sold product
	Rationale to Exclude	The organisation's influence on the emission source is too limited
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.10 Processing of sold products
Investments	Description	Emissions related to the operation of investments
	Rationale to Exclude	Emissions are estimated to be insignificant and available data is of poor quality
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.15 Investments
Leased Assets as Lessor	Description	Emissions related to the operation of assets owned by the reporting company
	Rationale to Exclude	Emissions category not applicable
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.13 Downstream leased assets (as lessor)
Franchises	Description	Emissions related to the operation of franchises
	Rationale to Exclude	Emissions category not applicable
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.14 Franchises

GHG Emissions Inventory

In the reporting period Y-2024 the total emissions for the reporting organisation add up to 931 tCO₂e. With a breakdown as follows:



Methodological Details

The GHG emissions inventory reflects the consolidation of emissions data according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards. These being the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), the Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011), and all associated guidance documents.

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GHG Classification Structure

2

Global Warming Potential

3

Additional Radiative Forcing Effects

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Dual Reporting in Scope 2

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Approach to Emission Factors

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Approach to Base Year Reporting

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Uncertainty Assessment

1. GHG Classification Structure

The reported GHG emissions are organised and aggregated into their respective activity categories and activity category groups. Each activity category is associated with a Greenhouse Gas Protocol category (1.1 to 3.15).

You can find a consolidation of all emissions into the strict Greenhouse Gas Protocol structure. This table shows a breakdown by greenhouse gas of all non-biogenic emissions.

Carbon offsets (removals or avoided emissions) are not reported in this report nor have they been subtracted from the total.



2. Global Warming Potential

The following GHGs are included in the analysis: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Emissions from these GHGs are expressed in CO₂-equivalent (CO₂e) based on their global warming potential over a time horizon of 100 years (GWP100). The Global Warming Potential values are based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Assessment Report (AR4, AR5 or AR6), in accordance with the methodological choices of the emission factor publishers used in this report.

The split of the GHG emissions inventory into the individual contributions of each GHG (or GHG group) can be found in Appendix II. Activities for which a further split in GHGs is not known, are reported under the CO₂e*-column.



3. Additional Radiative Forcing Effects

The emission factors for aviation were extended to include the additional effects of radiative forcing through the emission of gases and aerosols and changing cloud abundance. For this a central estimate for a multiplier to the GWP100 figure is used. This estimate tries to reflect the additional effect based on the best available scientific evidence, while being consistent with UNFCCC reporting convention.



4. Dual Reporting in Scope 2

The total emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method. Taking into account contractual instruments and other market-based mechanisms to allocate electricity emissions to consumers. However, this report is set up with a dual reporting disclosure objective in mind, and the result of both market and location-based reporting methods can be found in the full GHG table. Do note that the total emissions in that table includes electricity emissions using the market-based method, as mentioned above.



5. Approach to Emission Factors

For each activity the most relevant and localised emission factor possible has been selected, at the discretion of the reporter. The key considerations in emission factor selection were locality and relevancy, as well as the availability of emission factors and consistency of methodologies throughout each emission factor source.

A full list of emission factor publications used in this report can be found in the table below:

Publisher	Publication Version	Publication Date	URL Usage
UK.gov GHG Reporting Factors	v2024 1.1	2024-10-30	link 71.9%
Exiobase	3.8.2	2021-10-21	link 14.0%
Association of Issuing Bodies	v2023	2024-05-30	link 10.5%
Hygenica S-0146		-	- 3.5%

Each emission factor used in the calculation has an assigned validity period overlapping or partially overlapping with the application period of the reported activity. The validity period of emission factors is determined by its publication document.

6. Approach to Base Year Reporting

The reporting period Y-2023 is the first GHG reporting period for Disposable Cubicle Curtains, and counts as the base year for the current and future reporting cycles.

There are no changes in methodology in the reporting between the base year and this report.

There is no change to the base year calculation in this reporting period.



7. Uncertainty Assessment

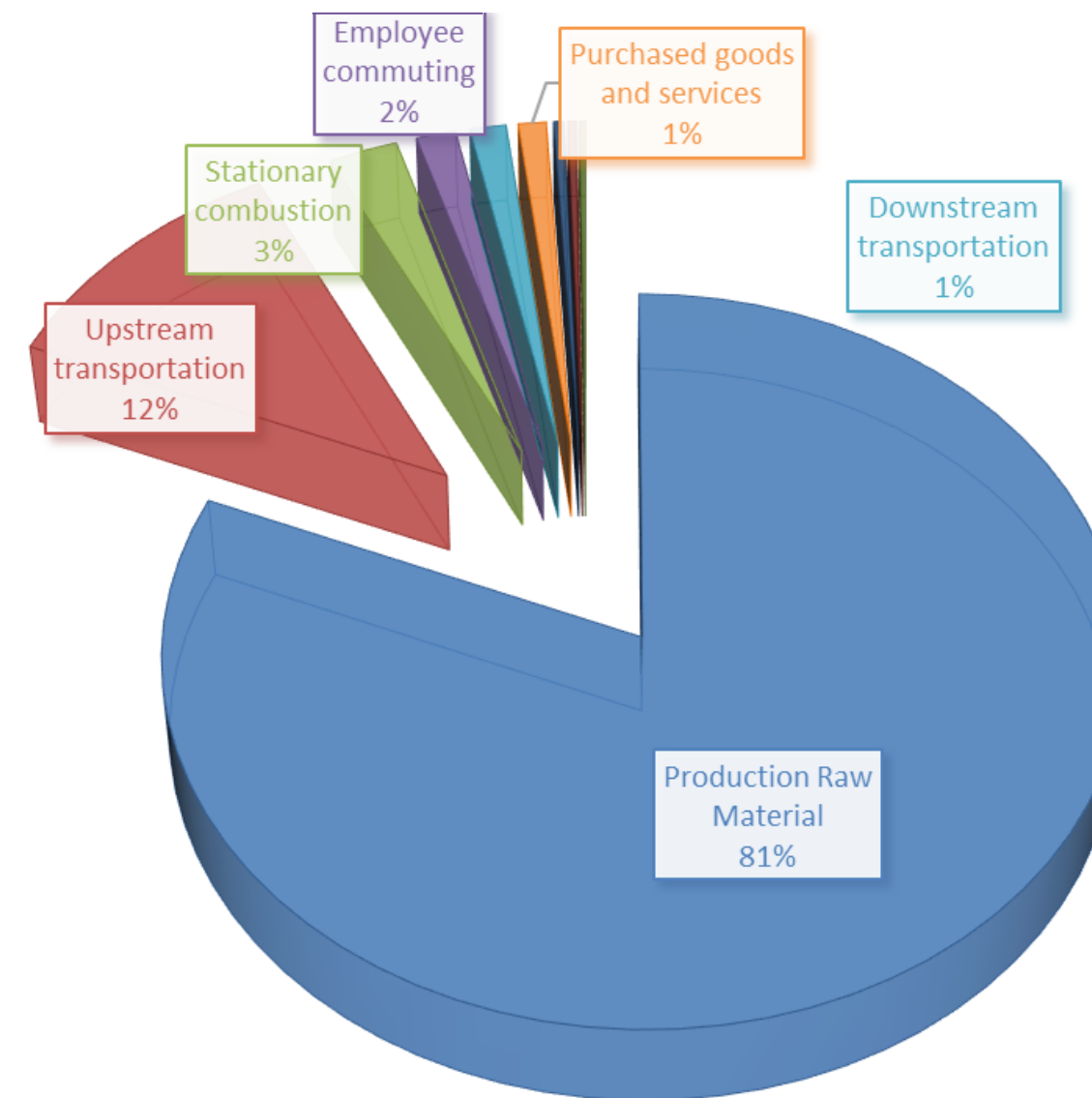
To assess the uncertainty involved with the emissions calculations in this report, we applied the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Quantitative Uncertainty Guidance to the inventory data. Using a system with discrete levels of uncertainty, a point estimate for each data point was obtained, which then was propagated across the entire inventory to result in a general quantified uncertainty estimation.

Activity Category	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Certainty (95% Confidence)	Share of Total Emissions
Direct	27	-5% to +5%	3%
Stationary Combustion	24	-5% to +5%	3%
Mobile Combustion	3	-5% to +5%	<1%
Fugitive Emissions	0	-0% to +0%	0%
Electricity	0	-0% to +0%	0%
Electricity	0	-0% to +0%	0%
Upstream	890	-30% to +43%	96%
Production Goods & Services	754	-34% to +52%	81%
Goods & Services	10	-20% to +26%	1%
Energy Supply	4	-4% to +4%	<1%
Transport Upstream	106	-30% to +42%	11%
Waste	<1	-20% to +25%	<1%
Business Travel	3	-20% to +25%	<1%
Commuting	14	-11% to +13%	1%
Other Capital Goods	-	-	-
Downstream	14	-34% to +50%	2%
Transport Downstream	12	-37% to +59%	1%
Use of Product	-	-	-
End-of-life of Product	2	-47% to +89%	<1%
Total GHG emissions	931	-29% to +41%	100%

Total emissions in this table include electricity emissions using the market-based method.

Disposable Cubicle Curtains Limited's Carbon Footprint Analysis:

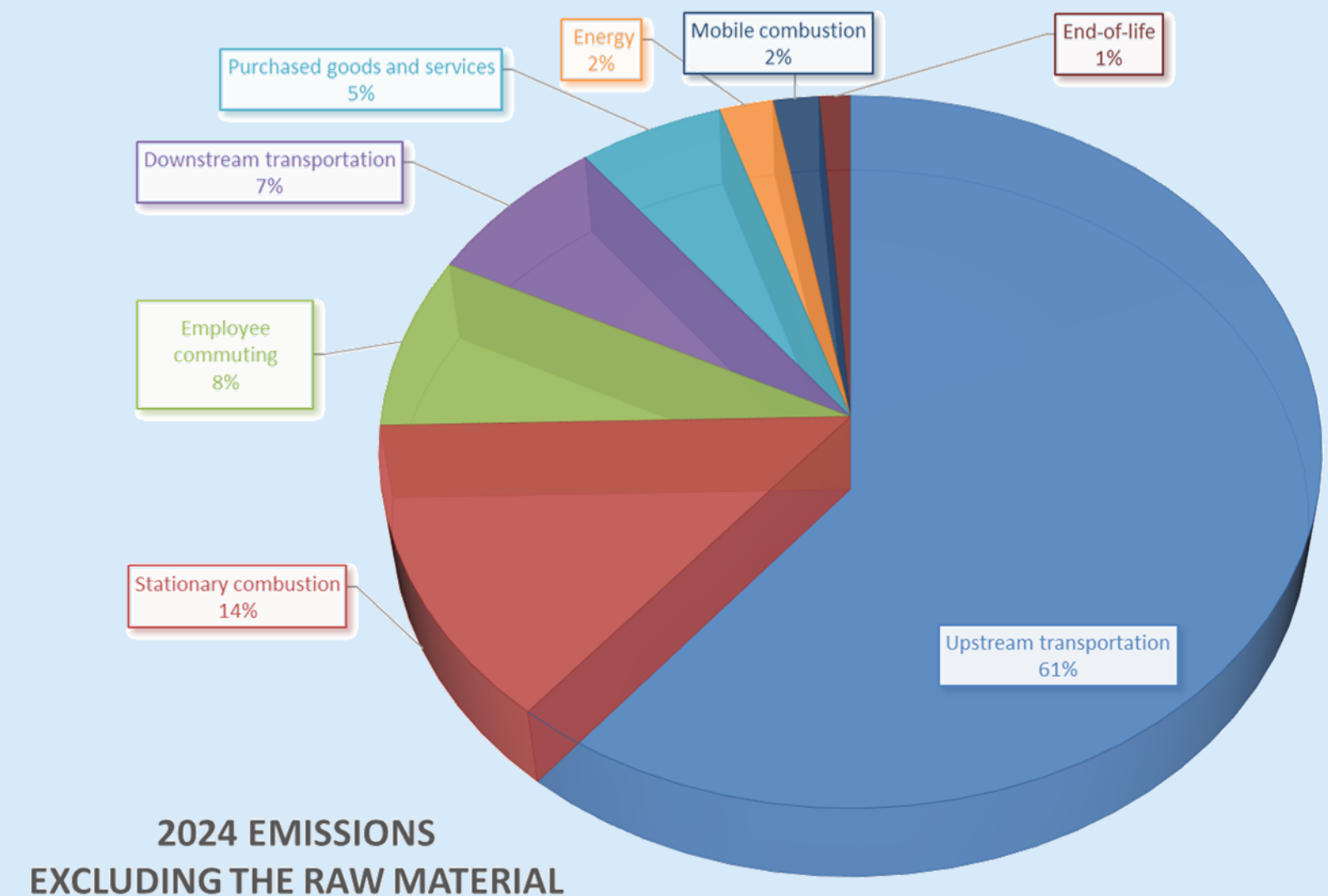
we continue to assess our carbon footprint, it is evident that our primary raw material, polypropylene, still constitutes a major portion of our emissions, making up 81% of our total emissions. This year, we have refined our data collection from suppliers, leading to a more accurate and significantly lower calculation of our emissions. Despite our ongoing search for alternatives, polypropylene remains indispensable for our product applications.



2024 EMISSIONS

To better understand other sources of emissions, we present the total emissions excluding raw material, which provides critical insights into our environmental impact:

- **Upstream Transportation:** At 106 tCO₂e, this remains our largest contributor, now accounting for 60.8% of emissions excluding raw material. This highlights a significant area for potential reduction strategies.
- **Stationary Combustion:** Emissions have been reduced to 23.77 tCO₂e, now making up 13.6% of the total, emphasising the effectiveness of our improved combustion processes.
- **Purchased Goods and Services:** Reduced to 9.55 tCO₂e, these account for about 5.5% of emissions, showing the benefits of more sustainable procurement practices.
- **Electricity and Employee Commuting:** These combined emit 13.59 tCO₂e, approximately 7.8% of our non-raw material emissions. Initiatives such as promoting eco-friendly commuting and switching to renewable energy are vital.
- **Downstream Transportation:** At 12.40 tCO₂e, this area represents about 7.1% of the total, underscoring the need for further optimisation in logistics and waste management.
- **Energy Consumption:** With emissions of 3.54 tCO₂e, this category contributes 2% of the total, pointing to the importance of energy efficiency measures.
- **Mobile Combustion:** Emissions have slightly decreased to 3.02 tCO₂e, now 1.7% of the total, reflecting minor improvements in vehicle efficiency.
- **End-of-Life Treatment:** Emissions are at 2.05 tCO₂e, about 1.2% of the total, indicating areas for better waste management practices.



By systematically addressing these identified areas and implementing targeted mitigation strategies, Disposable Cubicle Curtains Limited is committed to progressing towards a more sustainable operational framework and a reduced environmental footprint.

Comparison Between 2023 and 2024 Reports:

- **Upstream Transportation:** Increased from 90 tCO₂e to 106 tCO₂e, reflecting expanded transportation activities and making up a larger share of emissions from 44% to 60.8%.
- **Stationary Combustion:** Significant reduction from 38.3 tCO₂e to 23.77 tCO₂e, with the share of total emissions dropping from 18% to 13.6%, indicative of more efficient combustion technology.
- **Purchased Goods and Services:** Emissions decreased from 16.8 tCO₂e to 9.55 tCO₂e, with their share reducing from 8% to 5.5%, due to more sustainable purchasing decisions.
- **Employee Commuting:** Emissions remained relatively stable but now constitute a slightly higher percentage of the total, reflecting the overall reduction in non-raw material emissions.
- **Downstream Transportation:** Slightly reduced in absolute terms but increased as a percentage of the total, highlighting an area requiring further optimisation.
- **Mobile Combustion and End-of-Life:** Both categories have seen a decrease in emissions, reflecting efficiency improvements and reduced activities in these sectors.

This comprehensive analysis and comparison underscore Disposable Cubicle Curtains Limited's ongoing efforts to refine its operational efficiencies and environmental impact assessments.



Reach Out To Us!

Whether you've got a question about our products, want to chat about how we can support your project, or anything else, get in touch using the information below:



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Thank You