



Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited

CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

1st January 2023 - 31st December 2023

Table of Contents

1. Introduction and background	03
2. Scope boundaries	03
2.1 Organizational boundary	03
2.2 Operational boundary	03
3. Findings: Carbon Footprint 22	04
3.1 Scope 1	04
3.2 Scope 2	05
3.3 Total Carbon Footprint	07
3.4 Intensity Report	07
4. Consolidation Approach & Methodology	09
5. Assumptions and Source exclusions	09
5.1 Assumptions	09
5.2 Source exclusion	10
6. Conclusion	10
7. Disclaimer	11
8. Annexure 1: Organizational Management to Reduce Carbon Emission	11
9. Annexure 2: Definition	14

Table of tables

Table 1: Intensity Measure	04
Table 2: Scope 1 (Direct) emissions	04
Table 3: Scope 2 (Indirect) emissions	05
Table 4: Total Carbon Footprint	07

Table of graphs

Graph 1: Scope 1 (Direct) emissions	05
Graph 2: Scope 2 (Indirect) emissions	06
Graph 3: Intensity Report	08
Graph 4: Percentage Contribution of Scope	08

1. Introduction and background

Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) based in india, is the innovative partner to the pharmaceutical, flavour & fragrance and electronic industry. It's core activites chiefly consist of manufacturing & export of Pharmaceutical intermediates & Fine Chemical.

Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) is committed to responsible sustainable business across all areas of its business and it has identified Climate Change and Energy Usage as one of its most material environmental issues. The Company has a number of initiatives in place to limit its Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions – one of the main contributing factors to climate change. These initiatives are based on the quantification, monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions and removals, in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

The Carbon Footprint report has been prepared in accordance with GHG protocol corporate standard and reports on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL).

2. Scope boundaries

2.1. Organisational boundaries

Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) has selected a 100% organizational control approach to consolidate its carbon footprint as it has full authority to introduce and implement operating policies at the following organizations and offices that have been included in its carbon footprint/GHG inventory boundary:

Plot No: 6011, Ankleshwar GIDC, Ankleshwar, Gujarat 393002

2.2. Operational boundaries

The carbon footprint accounts for and reports on the following Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission sources:

SCOPE 1

Direct greenhouse (GHG) emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by an organization

SCOPE 2

Indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling

3. Findings: Carbon Footprint/GHG Inventory 2023

In this section more detail is provided on the carbon footprint of Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited’s (SGRL) for the period of “1 January, 2023 to 31 December, 2023”. It is to be noted that the carbon footprint inventory currently does not account for any carbon sinks or reservoirs.

Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited’s (SGRL) calculates and reports its carbon footprint as Total GHG emissions in tonnes CO2-equivalent.

Table 1 provides the intensity measure values that were used to determine the intensity ratios for SGRL. The number of employees is also used as an intensity measure; it is a very useful parameter for comparative purposes or assumptions on carbon footprint that are directly related to number of people.

Table 1: Intensity Measures

Operational Area	Total Area	Employees	Contractors
Plot No: 6011, Ankleshwar GIDC, Ankleshwar, Gujarat 393002	35100 Sq. m.	131	45

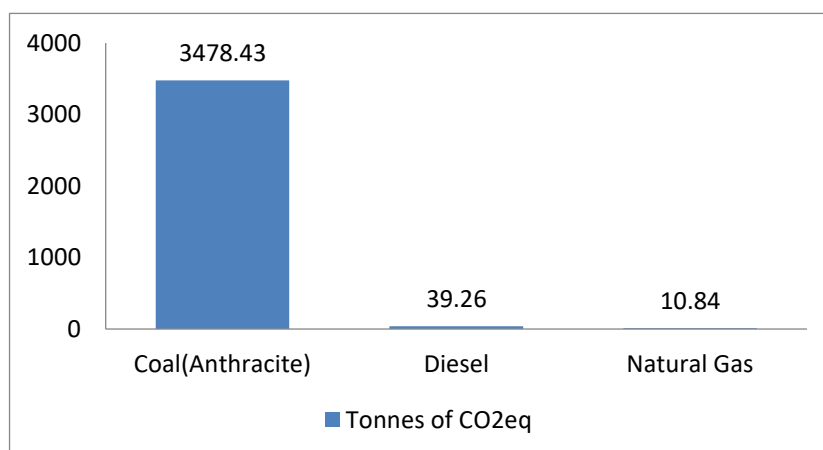
3.1. Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting company (GHG Protocol). The business has a relatively small Scope 1 contribution to its total carbon footprint in comparison to Scope 2.

Table 2: Scope 1 (Direct) Emission

Category	Emission source category	Source	Tonnes of CO _{2eq}	% Contribution in Scope 1
Scope 1	Direct emissions from owned or controlled mobile sources (Company and company controlled vehicles)	Coal(Anthracite)	3478.43	98.57%
		Diesel	39.26	1.11%
	Fugitive emissions from Gas	Natural Gas	10.84	0.32%
	Total Scope 1 Emission			3528.54

Graph 1: Scope 1 (Direct) Emissions



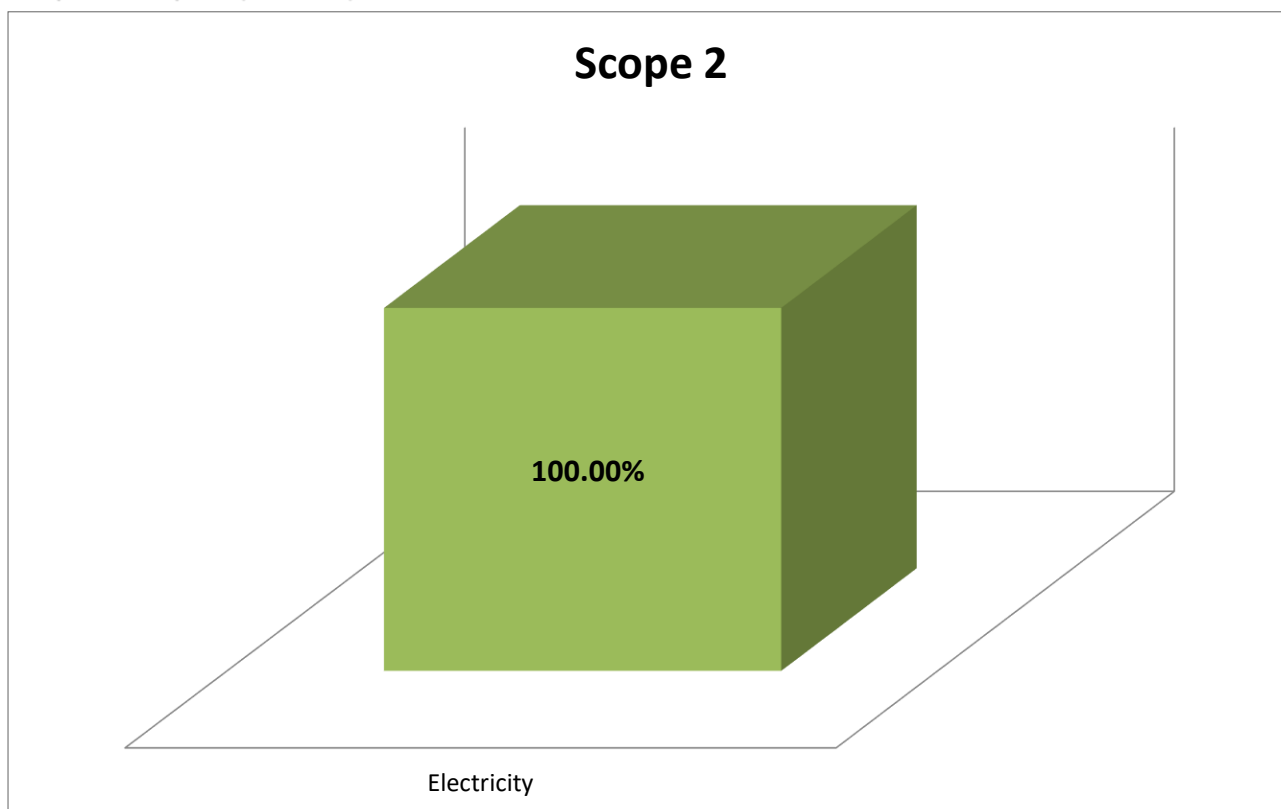
3.2. Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions are the emissions associated with the purchased of electricity for consumption the factory premises. In Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL), electricity is purchased from DGVCL. DGVCL electricity is mainly generated from coal and gas. Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) Carbon emissions Scope 2 emissions constitute 37% of total emission.

Table 3: Scope 2 (Indirect) Emission

Category	Emission source category	Source	Tonnes of CO _{2eq}	% Contribution in Scope 2
Scope 2	Location-based emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Electricity Purchased	2061.94	100%
	Total Scope 2 Emission		2061.94	100%

Graph 2: Scope 2 (Indirect) emissions



3.3. Scope 3

Category	Source	Tonnes of CO _{2eq}	% Contribution in Scope 1
Scope 3	Waste generated in operations:	1189.44	91.92%
	Potable Water Pumping:	2.29	0.18%
	Employee commuting:	102.2	7.90%
	Total Scope 3 Emission	1293.93	100 %

3.3. Total Carbon Footprint

The total amount of greenhouse gases that are generated by action of Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) for the period of "1 January, 2023 to 31 December, 2023".

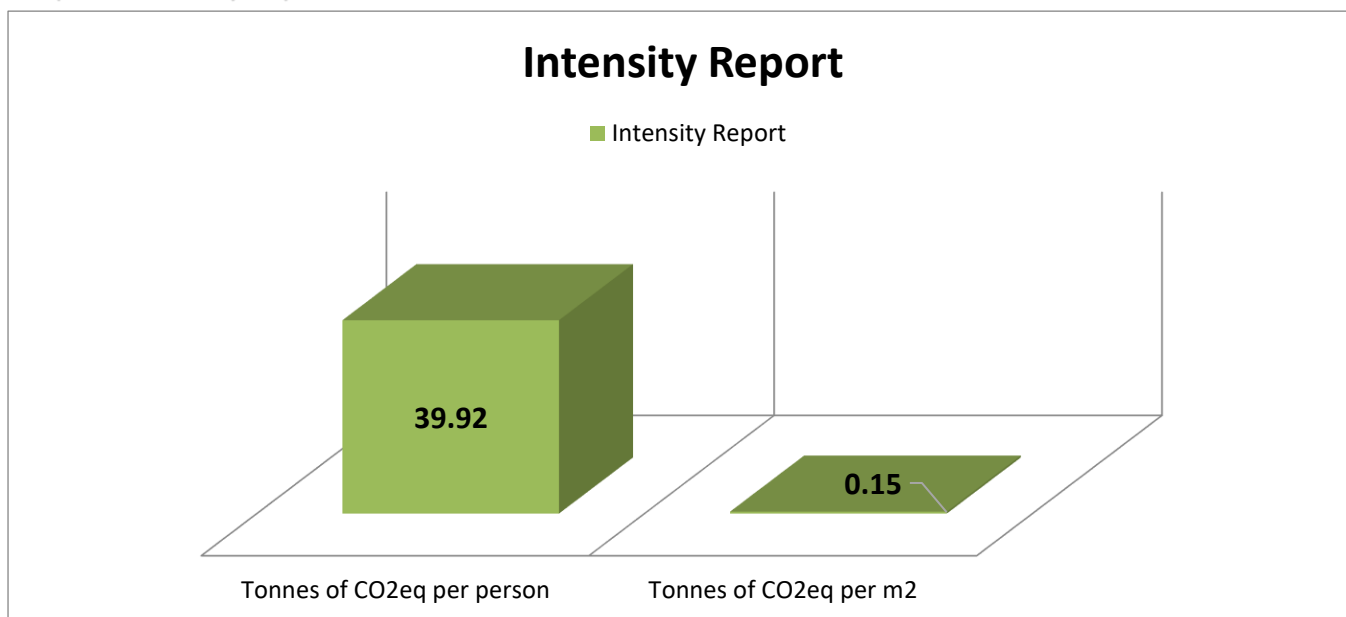
Table 4: Total Emissions

Scope of Carbon	Tonnes of CO _{2eq}	% Contribution
Scope 1	3528.54	51.25%
Scope 2	2061.94	29.95%
Scope 3	1293.93	18.80%
Total Carbon Footprint	6884.41	100%

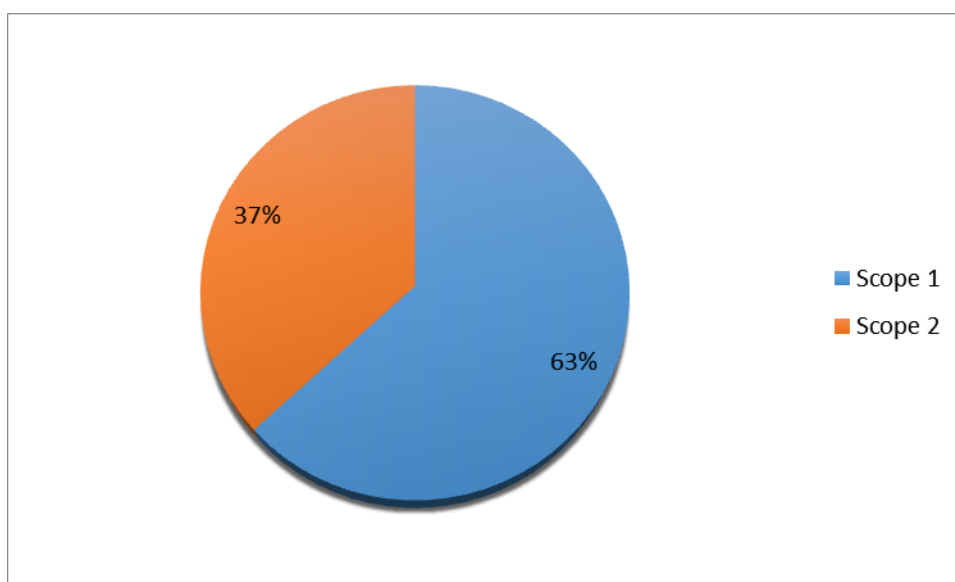
3.4. Intensity Report (Scope 1 & Scope 2 Only)

Number of person in factory	Total Area	Total Carbon Footprint (Tonnes of CO _{2eq})	Tonnes of CO _{2eq} per person	Tonnes of CO _{2eq} Sq. m.
140	35100 Sq. m.	5590	39.92	0.15

Graph 3: Intensity Report



Graph 4: Percentage Contribution of Scope



4. Consolidation Approach and Methodology

Carbon Footprint calculations and reporting are based on the GHG Protocol principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) follows a centralized approach based on the GHG Protocol principles for the collection of information on its carbon footprint emissions. The calculations are done by means of a GHG calculating tools, IPCC and approved Indian norms. Carbon Footprint emissions are consolidated into the total GHG emissions for Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) that is reported annually.

All carbon footprint emissions are calculated according to the formula: *activity data x emission factor ("EF")*, after conversion of activity data to the correct units as determined by the specific emission factor. All carbon footprint emissions are converted to CO₂-equivalents (CO₂e) values by multiplication with

Global Warming Potential.

Emission factors and global warming potentials used for the determination of the GHG emissions are obtained from the following platforms and are annually checked and updated as required:

Know more about the source of emission factor

- ❖ **Scope 1 emission factor:** GHG Protocol/calculation tool/all tools and Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change for National Greenhouse Gas Inventory.
- ❖ **Scope 2 emission factor:** Power grid emission factor (based on total electricity including coal, nuclear, pumped storage, wind power, hydro and gas turbines, but excluding the total consumed by grid); CO₂ emission factor database, version 17.0, CEA (Government of India) <https://cea.nic.in/cdm-co2-baseline-database>
- ❖ Global Warming potential (IPCC Direct Global Warming Potential)

5. Assumptions and Sources exclusion

Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) Carbon Footprint calculations are based on the following assumptions and source exclusion.

5.1 Assumptions & Source exclusion

1. GHG Protocol: - All the carbon scope calculation is based on GHG protocol along with ISO 14064 and Country Specific Norms.

2. Product sorting/distribution: - These facilities are excluded from the carbon footprint calculation due to privacy and security reasons.

3. Process emission: - Water treatment (domestic effluent) for Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) does not operate its own Water Treatment Works, but rather releases all domestic waste water/effluent into the municipal system. So, Process emission is not considered.

4. Waste disposal: - Municipal solid waste generated in the facility is transferred to certified recycler for composting and other type of waste generation from process is negligible.

4. Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) does not perform any activities linked to the emission of the following GHGs and thus does not account for or report on it:

- ✓ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆, resulting mainly from leakages from electrical switchgear)
- ✓ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs, resulting mainly from aluminium production processes)
- ✓ Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF₃, resulting mainly from the manufacture of LCD screens)

5. A Margin of 10% has been included in the calculations to cover inadequacies in activity data.

6. Conclusion

Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) has set a global carbon ambition to be carbon neutral in the year 2024-25, carbon negative in calendar year 2026-27 and net zero till financial year 2050. Underpinning this commitment, all the activities of the business, which include either direct activities or indirect activities, must be accounted for and the emissions calculated. Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's

(SGRL) chooses to offset the entire year's emissions of 2023 by purchasing carbon credits they are permitted to do so and can claim a carbon neutral status. Depending on the size of the emissions and the budget available for offset, come need to develop a carbon strategy plan. This will be for an agreed period of time during which realistic goals are set to achieve a reduction by reducing emissions from their operation, and then offsetting a proportion of the balance.

There are some important points that must be noted to become carbon neutral which are as follows:

1. Electricity: - Power Shift to renewable energy to focus on the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The Power Shift program aims to make the Company's energy matrix clean by focusing on the use of renewable energy and alternative fuels, greater efficiency of operations using new technologies.

2. Data Management Plan: - Incorporate a system for recording relevant data for the carbon footprint for subsequent years into standard office procedure to improve accuracy and quality of data.

3. Public Relations: - Maximize on the opportunities that measuring the Carbon Footprint can afford and ensure that all media stream is updated accordingly in particular ensuring that the website has an environmental policy and sustainable section.

4. Reduction Strategies: - Consider individual activity emissions and set realistic achievable goals, implement and monitor and review the results in carbon footprint. To show commitment to your environmental policy a transparent reduction strategy to reduce the overall levels of emissions within your business and your impact on the environment is essential.

7. Disclaimer

This report is based on information provided by Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL). RSM Astute Consulting Pvt. Ltd. has taken reasonable steps to ensure that the primary information obtained from Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) is correct but hold no responsibility for inaccuracies that may be found in this information. This report is material and complete unless otherwise indicated and is intended for Shree Ganesh Remedies Limited's (SGRL) internal use. Information from it may be extracted for submission to international or national greenhouse gas registries, and for sustainability and/or regulatory reporting.

8. Annexure 1:- Organizational Management

Adaptation and mitigation actions related to environmental management consider the organizational context to cope with the complexity of GHG emissions. To succeed in carbon neutral, organizations need to have robust policies to help raise awareness among employees and staff, and assign responsibility and accountability mechanisms. Following are the management practices to reduce carbon emissions.

8.1 Sustainability Management

Recommendation	Guidance
There is a sustainability plan with annually reviewed target and objectives.	The plan should detail the specific programs, projects, or initiatives the company manages to deliver its sustainability vision.
Provide staff training on sustainability policy and practices on an annual or more frequent basis.	Training should be based on sustainable development goal.
Provide new employees with sustainability goals and objectives.	Provide new employees with sustainability goals and objectives.

8.2 Energy Management

Recommendation	Guidance
Have an energy management plan to reduce consumption and increase energy efficiency.	Energy audit should be done to prepare energy management plan.
Encourage the use of renewable energy.	Electricity should be purchased from renewable energy electricity generation.
Use energy-efficient equipment and implement Power management strategies.	Power management strategies may include powering off unnecessary equipment and placing equipment in low-power mode.
Track and measure energy consumption on an annual basis. Set reduction targets, and achieve them.	Measuring energy consumption monthly is the preferred method for identifying reduction opportunities.
Encourage employees to reduce energy consumption by turning off lights and other energy-consuming devices aided by clearly visible signs.	Ensure all staff are aware of usage policy and refer to hints and tips document for ways to reduce consumption.
Use office equipment with an energy efficiency rating.	Recent Technology with high rated star equipment should be used, which will reduce 25 % of energy use.
Maintain energy efficiency procedures for administrative and office areas.	Practices may include equipment power down at night, occupancy sensors, task lighting, etc.

8.3 Fuel Management

Recommendation	Guidance
Provide information on alternative transportation (such as bus, train, bike-sharing, or personal mobility routes) to employees.	Public transportation information should be available electronically whenever possible to minimize printed/paper materials.
Encourage employees to use alternative	Options may include providing free bus passes,

modes of transportation, such as those with lower carbon intensity	mass transportation options, or preferred parking for hybrid or alternative fuel vehicles.
Use/operate with low-emission fleet vehicles.	Alternatives include biodiesel, hybrid, electric, compressed natural gas. Includes vehicles for city operations and maintenance.
Utilize government-verified transportation program that addresses carbon emissions reduction.	Low carbon emission verified standard Vehicle Should be present in premises for business travel.
Perform periodic maintenance and inspections of all company vehicles.	Maintenance checklist and records of inspection.

8.4 Water Management

Recommendation	Guidance
Have a waste management plan to reduce waste, reuse, repurpose or donate materials and recycle	Proper Plan of waste management should be displayed at significant places of waste generation in premises.
Maintain a recycling and/or composting program with clear instructions and guidelines for waste sorting in all areas.	Properties should have at a minimum clearly labelled recycling bins alongside regular waste bins. Properties may also process recycling at the back of buildings with balers or an off-site facility.
Recycle and/or donate electronic waste.	Including projector lamps properly as dictated by local laws and subject to availability of regional recycling centres. If recycled, the following electronic equipment must go to a registered company that can (1) certify it is not exporting electronic waste for dumping, (2) demonstrate third-party certification and comply with international laws prohibiting e-waste dumping, or comply with local policies. E-waste includes but is not limited to: computers, printer cartridges, cellular phones, peripherals, appliances, and cameras

8.5 Climate Action

Recommendation	Guidance
Have a climate action plan to reduce emissions related to operations.	The plan may address energy management (reduce consumption and increase efficiency), mitigation through carbon offsetting, low-emission transportation, and low-carbon menu options.

Establish a staff travel policy that includes sustainability and carbon emission reduction criteria.	Strategies may involve reserving direct flights, encouraging public transportation, booking hotel rooms close to the venue, and offsetting carbon emissions.
--	--

9. Annexure 2:- Definition

1. GHG Protocol: The GHG Protocol is a partnership between the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The standard covers the accounting and reporting of seven greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol – Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PCF's), Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆), and Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF₃).

2. CO₂eq (Carbon Dioxide Equivalent): Global Warming Potential (how much gas contributes to global warming) is a comparative measure in which CO₂ (carbon dioxide) is used as the baseline and has a rating of 1. The warming potential of other gases are compared to that of CO₂. CO₂e is the universal unit of measurement for all Greenhouse Gases (GHG). GHG's are converted to CO₂e so they can be compared.

3. Emission factors: Emission factors also known as conversion factors are used in order to convert activity data, such as litres of fuel used or number of Km driven into tonnes of CO₂e. Emission factors are scientifically calculated to determine how much of each GHG is emitted when a certain type of fuel is burnt.

4. Intensity report: Intensity reporting compares GHG emissions based on a constant factor, such as number of employees, man hours worked, turn over or floor place. It shows reductions in relative emissions in spite of change in business criteria (e.g. if a company increases in size), or when benchmarking against other similar companies who have also calculated their carbon footprint.

Intensity reporting can be used to make comparisons between business divisions or offices. It can be useful for setting appropriate goals and can add significantly to reliable and robust monitoring and evaluation processes.

It also allows operational management to gain insight into how their business is doing from a carbon management point of view in relation to similar companies within the same sector.