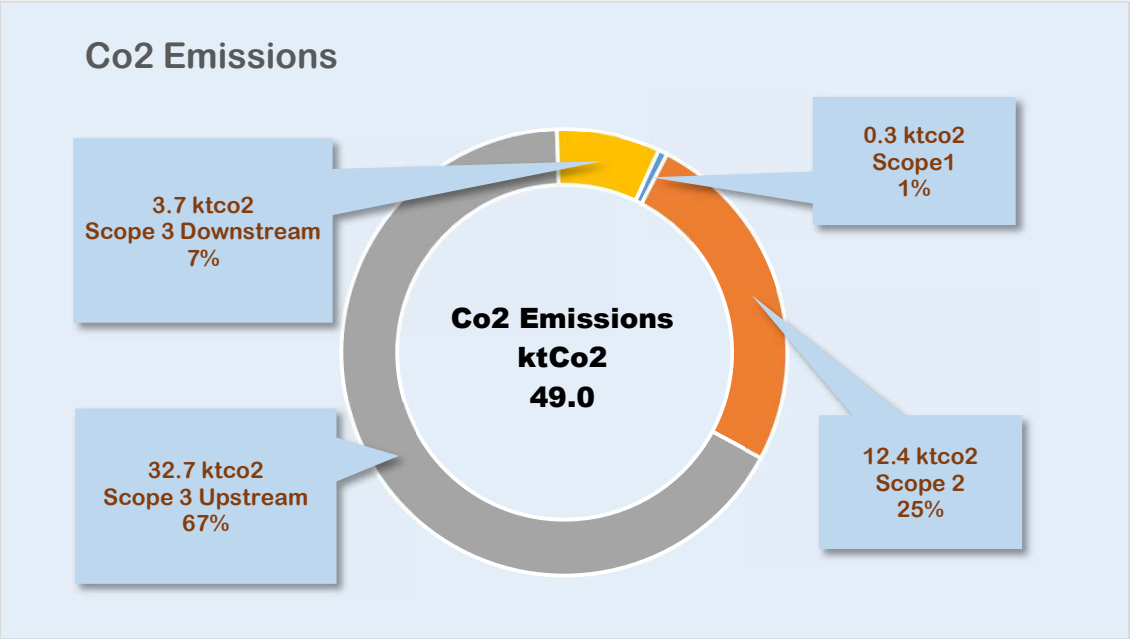
SAIBABA POLYMER TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Co2 Emissions Statistics Report

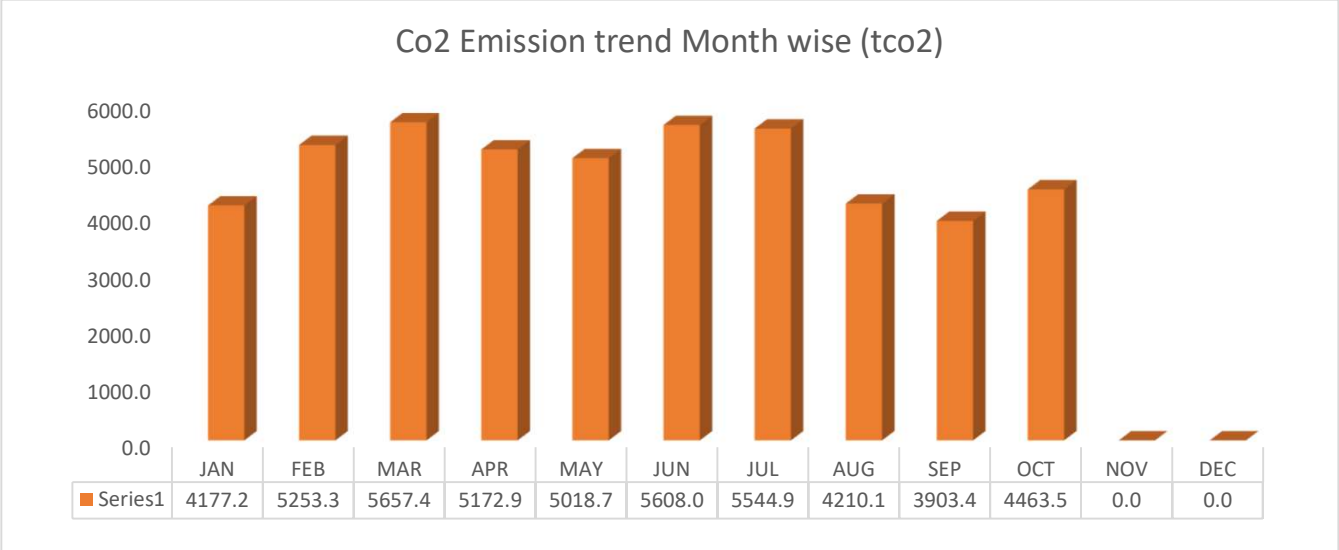
SBPT/ESG/AR/24

Co2 Emissions statistics report of Saibaba polymer technologies private limited FY 2024

1. Scope-wise CO2 Emissions

This table categorizes CO2 emissions into Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (energy-related indirect emissions), and Scope 3 (upstream and downstream emissions). Scope 1 emissions, constituting 1%, arise from direct fuel consumption, while Scope 2, contributing a 25 %, is tied to purchased electricity and heat. Scope 3 upstream contributing to massive 67% from raw materials consumption, employee comuute & scope 3 Downstream contributing to 7% which includes emissions from transportation, packaging, and businesscommuting. The overwhelming dominance of Scope 3 upstream and Scope 2 emissions emphasizes the need to adopt to increase % of RCPP material use with virgin material, renewable energy sources and optimize energy efficiency in production and operations to minimize the overall carbon footprint.





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1.1 Below table represents scope wise Co2 emissions.

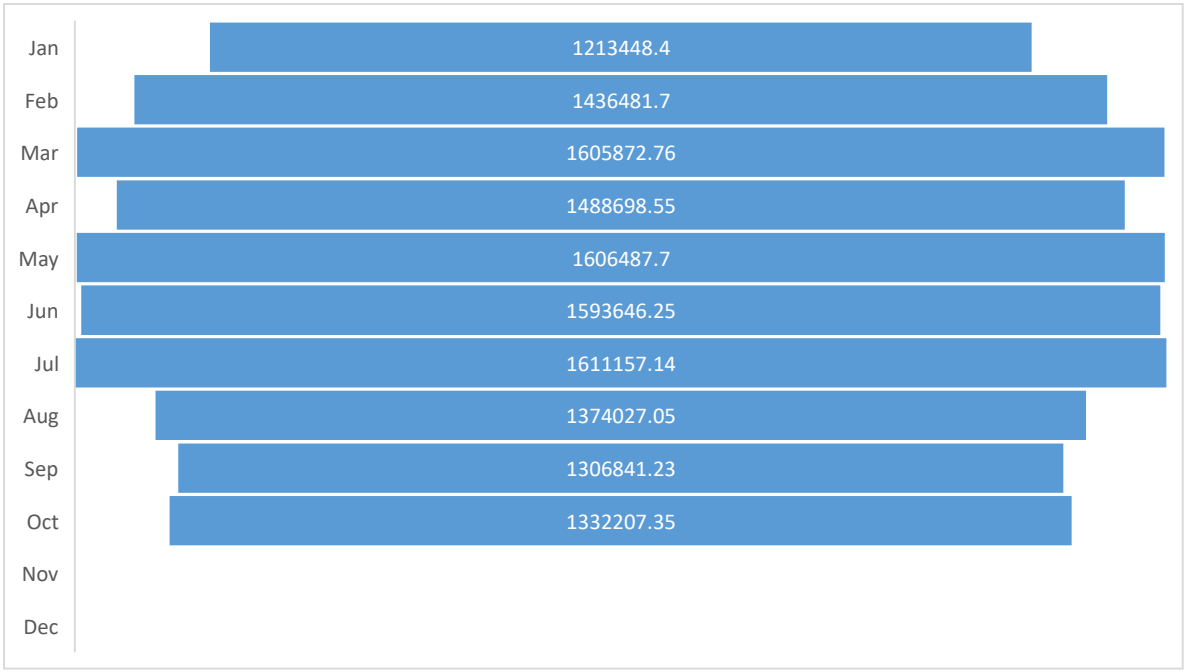
Scope wise Co2 Emissions				
Category	**Description**	**Reporting Boundary**	**Emissions (tCO2e)**	**Percentage (%)**
Total Scope 1, 2, and 3		SBPT Group	49008.7	100.00%
Total Scope 1 and 2		SBPT Group	12680.5	25.87%
Scope 1*				
- Direct emissions	Direct emissions from in-house fuel use and industrial processes	SBPT Group	327.4	0.67%
Scope 2*				
- Energy-related indirect emissions	Indirect emissions from production of electricity and heat purchased by the company	SBPT Group	12353.1	25.21%
Scope 3 Total*		SBPT Group	36328.3	74.13%
Scope 3 Upstream				
Upstream raw materials use and purchase	Emissions from the use of raw materials for production.	SBPT Group	32590.3	67%
Employee commuting	Emissions from employee commuting	SBPT Group	60.0	0%
Scope 3 Downstream				
Downstream transportation and distribution	Emissions from transportation, storage, and retail sales of products	SBPT Group	816.9	1.67%
Packaging of products for distribution	Emissions for packaging for distribution.	SBPT Group	2861.1	5.84%

2. Energy consumption and other energy utilization

This table presents energy consumption, segmented into renewable and non-renewable categories. The absence of renewable energy usage reflects a heavy reliance on non-renewable sources, with electricity, LPG, and petrol/diesel accounting for significant consumption. With non-renewable electricity usage at 14,568.87 Mwh, transitioning to renewable energy sources such as solar or wind can significantly reduce dependency on fossil fuels. This shift will not only contribute to sustainability but also help in achieving long-term cost efficiencies and reducing emissions.

Renewable Energy & Non-renewable Energy					
Category		**Type**	**Reporting Boundary**	**Unit**	**Cummualtive**
Energy Inputs			Baba Group	Kwh	**0**
Renewable Energy	Electricity	Total	SBPT Group	Kwh	
			SBPT Group	Kwh	**0**
		(Self generated amount)	SBPT Group	Kwh	**0**
		Purchases	SBPT Group	Kwh	**0**
Non-renewable Energy	Electricity	Electricity	SBPT Group	Mwh	**14568.87**

Energy Consumption Trend - Month Wise (KWH)



3. Greenhouse Gases Emissions

This table details total greenhouse gas emissions, separating energy-related emissions from other sources. Energy-related emissions with 12,353.1 tCO_2e and others contributing with 36,655.7 tCO_2e , highlighting the impact of purchased electricity and fuel consumption. The data underscores the importance of decarbonizing energy use by integrating renewable sources and enhancing energy efficiency. Additionally, indirect emissions (e.g., transportation and packaging) offer opportunities for sustainable interventions, such as using eco-friendly packaging and optimizing logistics routes. Our facility donot contribute to Methane (CH4), Hyrdoflourocarbons (HFCs), Perfluocarbons (PFCs), Sulfurhexachloride (SF6). In our reporting N2o is converted to Co2 equivalent and cummulative is given in results.

Greenhouse Gases Emissions			
Greenhouse Gases Emitted	**Reporting Boundary**	**Unit**	**Cummulative FY**
Total Greenhouse Gases	SBPT Group	tCo_2e	**49008.7**
Energy-related Total CO_2 Emissions	SBPT Group	tCo_2e	**12353.1**
Total	SBPT Group	tCo_2e	**36655.7**
(Direct emissions)	SBPT Group	tCo_2e	**327.4**
(Indirect emissions)	SBPT Group	tCo_2e	**36328.3**
Total other than Energy-related CO_2 Emissions	SBPT Group	tCo_2e	**NA**

4. Raw Materials

This table highlights the usage of key raw materials like urea and water, with water consumption. The significant water usage demands a focus on water conservation practices, such as rainwater harvesting and process optimization to reduce dependency on external water sources. Sustainable sourcing of raw materials like urea, combined with innovations in material reuse and recycling, can help reduce the environmental impact of production processes. Those targets are methods are mentioned in targets section of this report.

Raw Materials			
Raw Materials	**Reporting Boundary**	**Unit**	**Cumulative FY**
PPCP	SBPT Group	T	**15032.34**
LLDPE	SBPT Group	T	**1281.86**
HDPE	SBPT Group	T	**515.96**
RCPP	SBPT Group	T	**1527.11**
MB	SBPT Group	T	**393.22**
INK	SBPT Group	KL	**0.03**
HTL Foil	SBPT Group	T	**0.06**
Urea	SBPT Group	T	**35820.49**
Water	SBPT Group	Kl	**162356.48**

5. Waste Management

This table categorizes waste generated and treated, showcasing the handling of process waste, non-hazardous waste, and hydraulic oil waste. While hydraulic oil waste is 100% treated. non hazardous waste is sent to reuse either by local vendors or for internal purposes and is utilized 100%. There are not hazardous materials involved in our processes as we are green industry as classified by PCB. Process waste waster generated from the process is reused by sending it back to the process.

Waste Management				
Type of waste	**Reporting Boundary**	**Unit**	**Generated**	**Treated**
Process waste water	SBPT Group	Tons	32.54	33
Non-hazardous waste	SBPT Group	Tons	36.26	36
Hydrolic oil waste	SBPT Group	liters	90.00	90

6. Water Utilization

This table outlines water usage sources, including industrial water, groundwater, and recycled water. Industrial water accounts for the largest share, while recycled water use is negligible. Enhancing water reuse practices, such as recycling process water or using treated wastewater for non-potable purposes, can significantly reduce dependency on fresh water sources. Investing in advanced water management systems will help achieve water sustainability and meet regulatory requirements.

Reporting Boundary		**Unit**	**Cumulative Total**
SBPT Group (Total)	**SBPT Group (Total)**	KL	**166146**
Surface Water	Surface Water	KL	0
Tap Water	Tap Water	KL	0
Industrial Water	Industrial Water	KL	0
Rain Water	Rain Water	KL	0
Groundwater	Groundwater	KL	162356
Recycled Water (Recycled from Others)	Recycled Water (Recycled from Others)	KL	3790

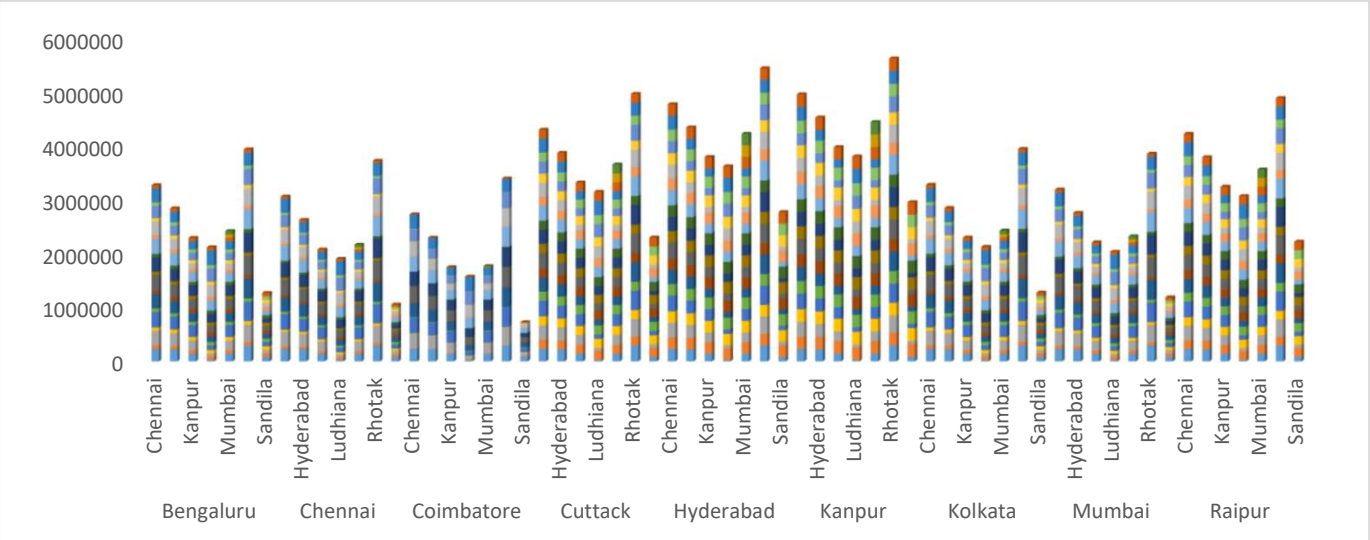
7. Public Water and Sewerage

This table highlights that public water and sewerage usage are non-existent, with operations primarily relying on groundwater and industrial water. While this minimizes dependency on municipal water supplies, the heavy reliance on groundwater calls for responsible extraction and replenishment practices. Developing partnerships with local water authorities or communities can foster mutual benefits and enhance sustainability.

Reporting Boundary		Unit	Cumulative Total
SBPT Group (Total)		KL	166146
Public Water	Public Water	KL	0
Sewerage		KL	0
Groundwater	Groundwater	KL	162356
Water Quality (BOD)	Water Quality (BOD)	KL	0

8. Location wise trend analysis.

This chart shows energy consumption of different units month wise and adding up to current year. The associated resource use emphasizes the importance of efficient resource management to reduce per-unit environmental impacts. Strategies such as energy-efficient technologies, water conservation measures, and process optimizations can help balance production demands with sustainability goals. Integrating these measures into the production cycle will also improve the organization's ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) performance. Targets of performance will be set upon the basis of this analysis.



9. Co2 emission year by year analysis

The year-by-year analysis of CO2 emissions highlights trends in greenhouse gas contributions over time. It enables tracking progress toward climate goals, identifying critical periods of increase or reduction. Such analysis is essential for understanding the effectiveness of policies aimed at curbing emissions. Additionally, it provides insights into the relationship between economic activities and environmental impact. By examining these patterns, stakeholders can make informed decisions for sustainable development.