

GHG emissions report A&F Sprinklers YEAR 2024

April 2024 – March 2025



1

Emissions report

- GHG emissions assessment scopes
- General Overview
- Executive summary of carbon footprint

2

A closer look at our main emissions

- A slide for each of our emission items

3

Conclusion

- Summary of next steps
- Our Greenly Score



Emissions Report

Entity

A&F Sprinklers
From April 2024 to March 2025

Primary data

Accounting data
Employee survey
Buildings data
Activity data from the following modules: Biomass boiler,
Business travel and vehicle fuel consumption, Waste

Methodology

Official and approved GHG Protocol methodology; GWP 100

Emissions generated in and outside the country of operation are accounted for. The methodological details of the calculation of each carbon footprint source are available on the Greenly platform.

Measurement scope

All emissions under operational control

✓ Category included
○ Category excluded
X Category irrelevant

Scope 1

- ✓ 1.1 Generation of electricity, heat or steam
- ✓ 1.2 Transportation of materials, products, waste, and employees
- 1.3 Physical or chemical processing
- ✓ 1.4 Fugitive emissions

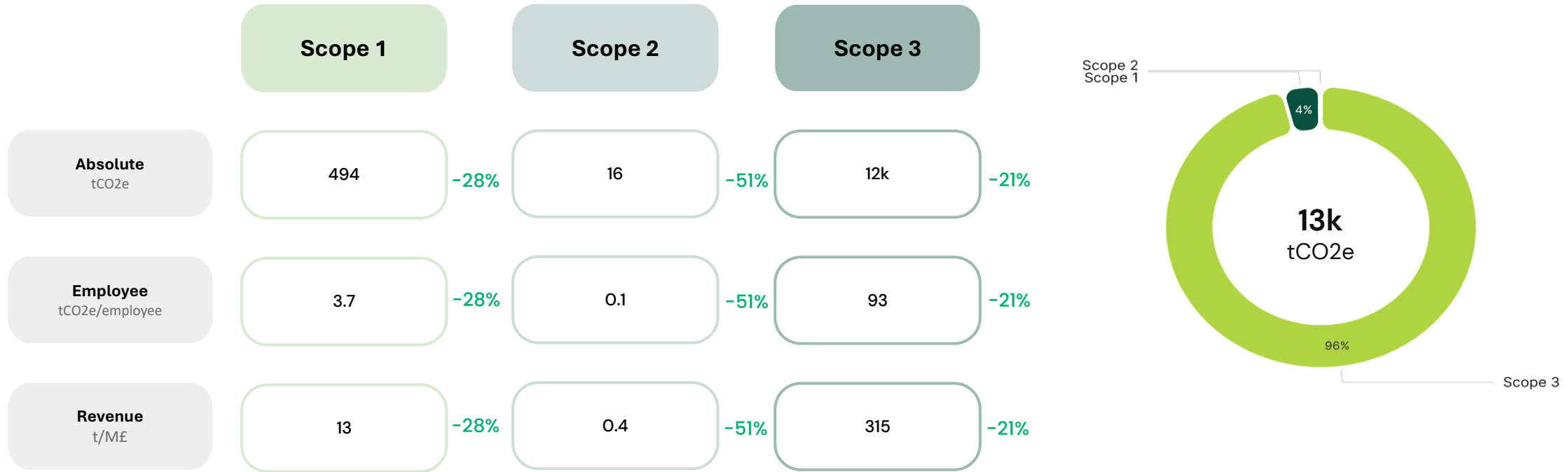
Scope 2

- ✓ 2.1 Electricity related indirect emissions
- X 2.2 Steam, heat and cooling related indirect emissions

Scope 3

- ✓ 3.1 Purchased goods and services
- ✓ 3.2 Capital goods
- ✓ 3.3 Fuel- and energy- related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2
- ✓ 3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution
- ✓ 3.5 Waste generated in operations
- ✓ 3.6 Business travel
- ✓ 3.7 Employee commuting
- ✓ 3.8 Upstream leased assets
- X 3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution
- 3.10 Processing of sold products
- X 3.11 Use of sold products
- 3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products
- X 3.13 Downstream leased assets
- X 3.14 Franchises
- 3.15 Investments

BREAKDOWN BY SCOPE – 2024 vs 2023

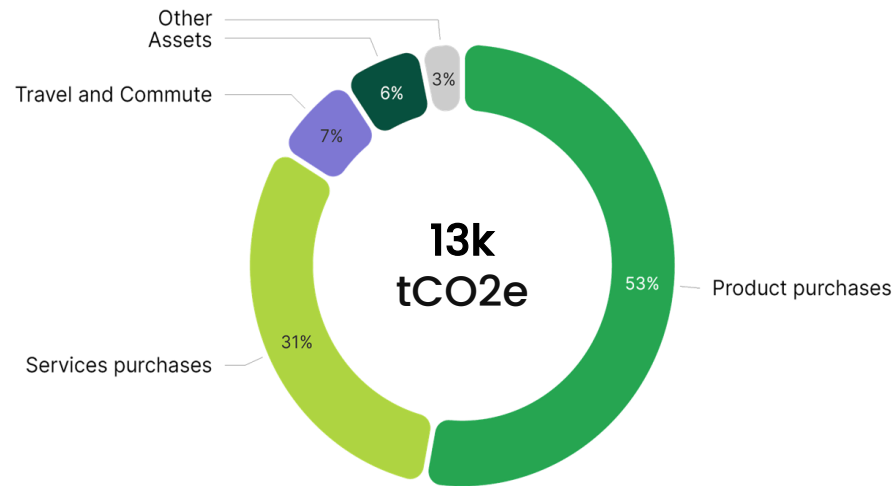


Results subject to the correct categorization and validation of expenses of A&F Sprinklers. Base year emissions are updated using the current year's methodologies, emission factors, and boundaries. When historical data updates are not feasible, adjustments or acknowledgments are clearly documented.

RESULTS BY ACTIVITY

2023 vs 2024

Total emissions of A&F Sprinklers, by activity (% tCO₂e)



Is equivalent to:



The amount of CO₂ sequestered annually by 1.2k hectares of growing forest*



The annual emissions of 1k British people*



7.4k London – New York round trips*

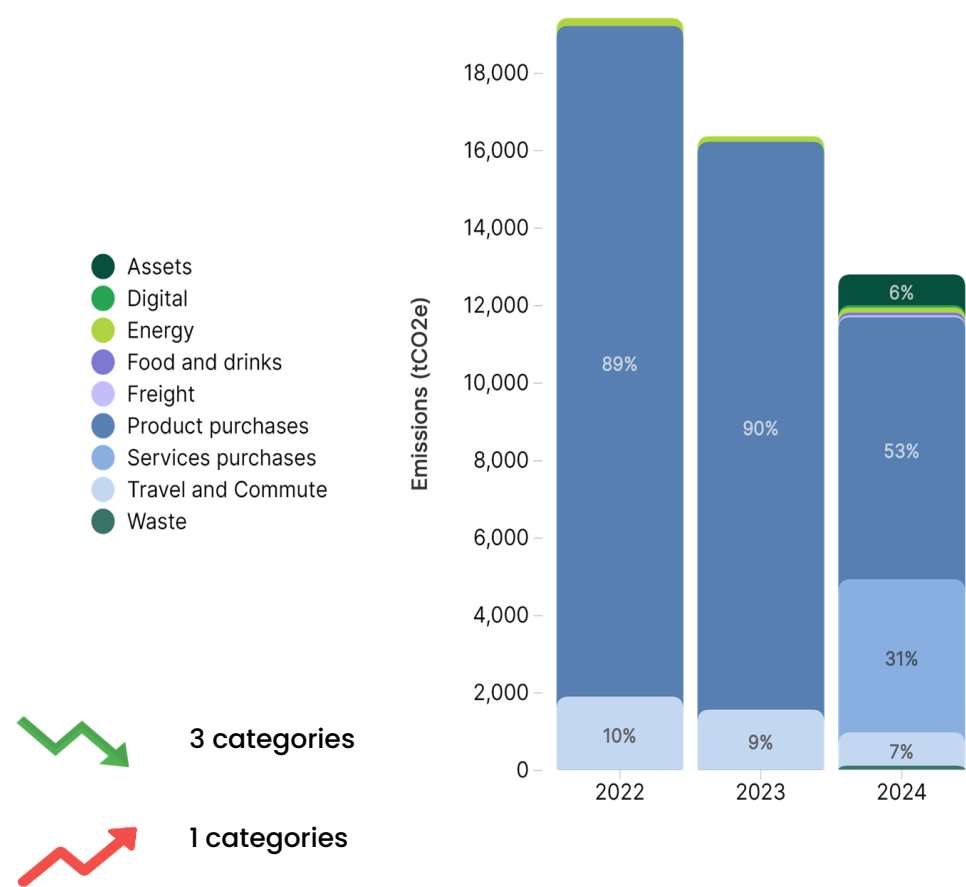
	Absolute tCO ₂ e		Per employee tCO ₂ e/employee		Per revenue tCO ₂ e/M€
Product purchases	6.8k	-54%	51	-54%	174
Services purchases	4k	+0%	30	+0%	101
Travel and Commute	857	-44%	6.5	-44%	22
Assets	795	+0%	6	+0%	20
Energy	129	-10%	1	-10%	3.3
Waste	106	>200%	0.8	>200%	2.7
Others**	179				4.6

**Sources: LabosIPoint5, ExioBase, French National Forests Office*

***Food and drinks, Digital, Freight*

EVOLUTION BY ACTIVITY

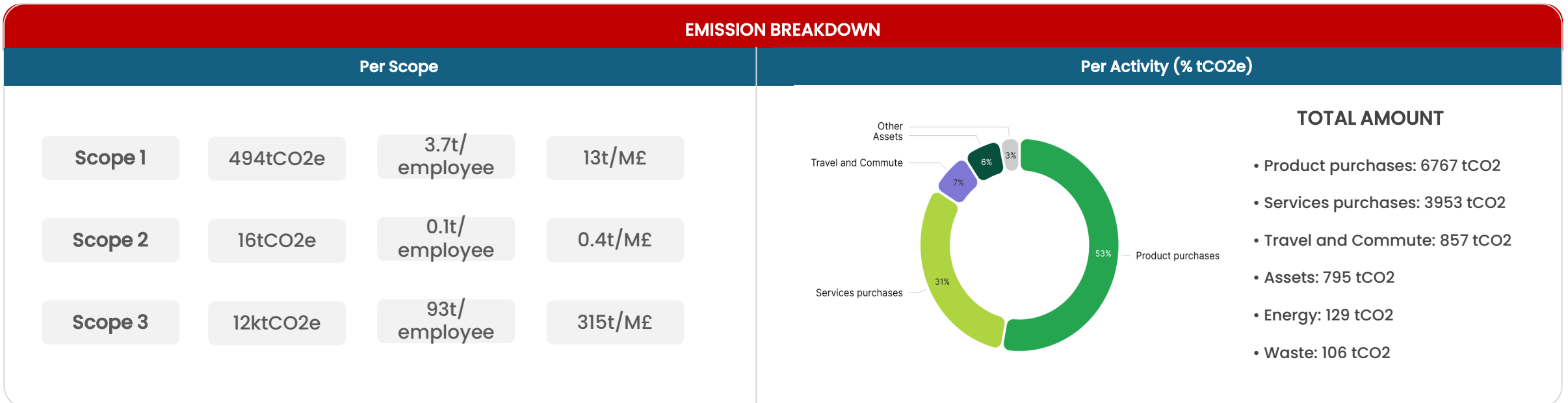
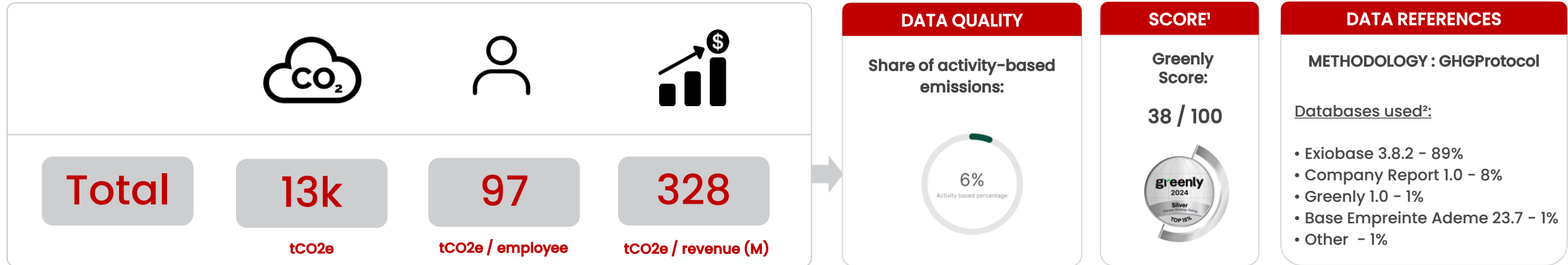
Evolution of total emissions of A&F Sprinklers, by activity (tCO2e)



	2023		2024
Absolute emissions	16k	→ -22%	13k
Employees	132	→ 0%	132
Emissions per employee tCO2 / employee	124	→ -22%	97
Revenue M£	39	→ 0%	39
Emissions per revenue tCO2e / M£	419	→ -22%	328

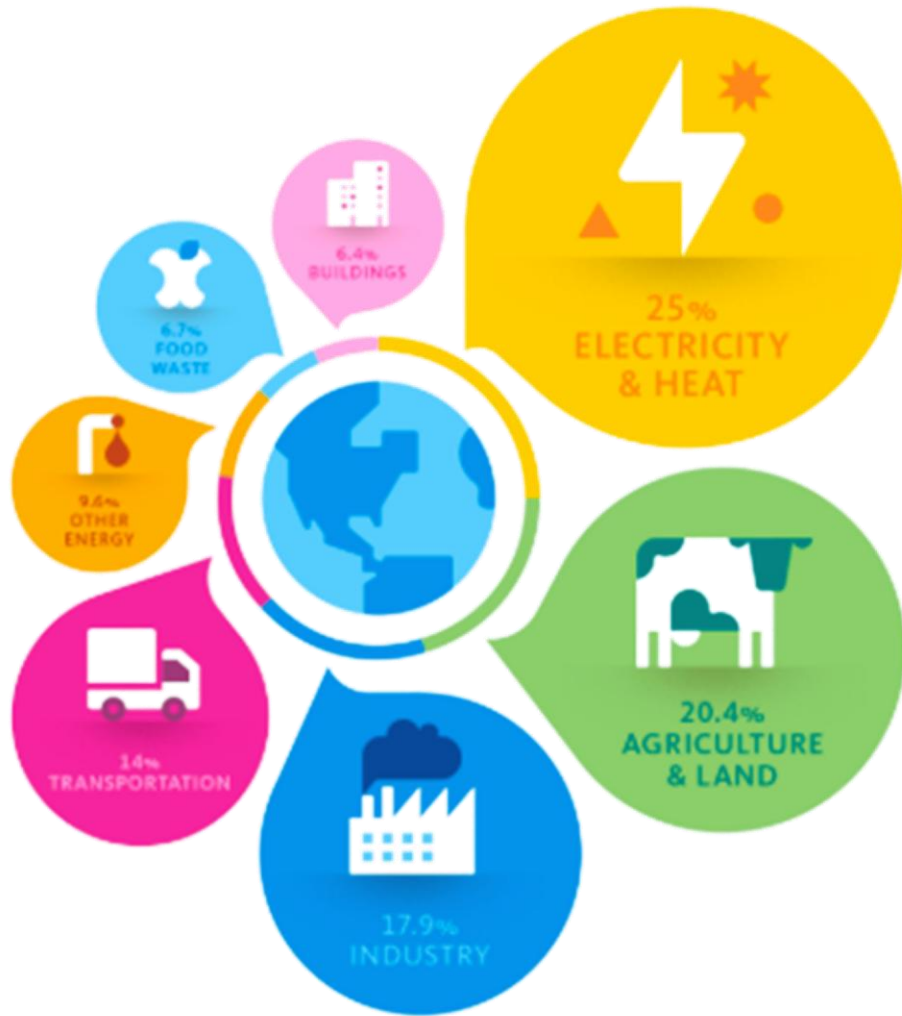
To meet the 2015 Paris Agreement target of a 50% reduction in GHG emissions between 2020 and 2030, we need to achieve a 6.3% reduction in emissions within one year (-799 tCO2e).

Executive Summary of Carbon footprint



¹ Greenly's calculation methodology is available [here](#).

² Used emission factor database available [here](#).



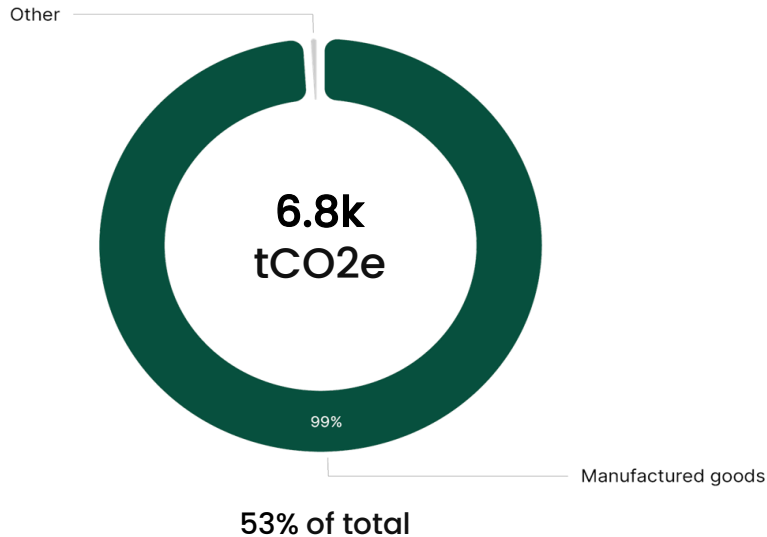
Emissions Sources Deep Dive

Focus on Product purchases

Activity data
0 tCO₂e (0%)

Expense data
6.8k tCO₂e (100%)

Product purchases emissions by category
(% tCO₂e)



What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from purchased products, covering raw material extraction and manufacturing. Excludes transport and end-of-life emissions.



How to reduce the impact of this category?

You can adopt the following measures:

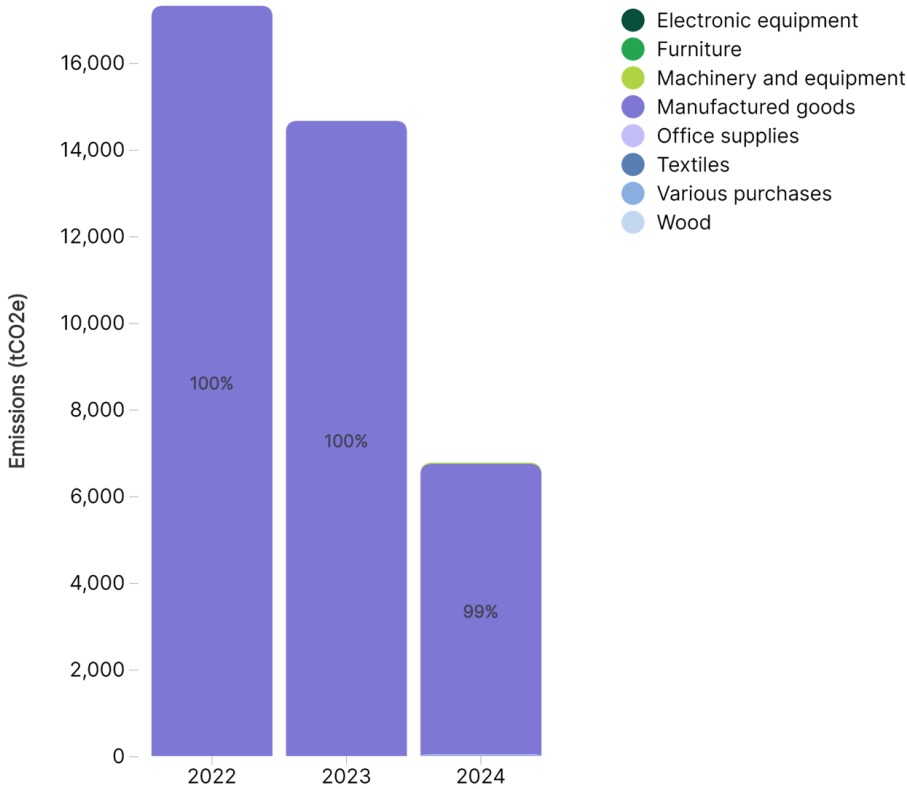
- Import aluminium from low carbon countries
- Make your customers aware of the impact of your purchases
- Ecodesign your product by conducting comparative LCAs

Methodology

1. Emissions calculated using expense data, by multiplying a quantity by an emission factor.
2. The emission factors used for this category come from the following databases: Exiobase 3.8.2, Greenly 1.0
3. Details of the methodology used to calculate each carbon footprint source are available on the Greenly platform

YEAR OVER YEAR COMPARISON

Emissions variations between 2024 and 2023
(tCO2e)



Overall comparison

÷2.2	÷2.2	÷2.2
Absolute	Per employee	Per M£

The key sources of variation

Only variations accounting for more than 10% of this category are considered.

	Tons CO2e		Quantities		Emission factors
		vs 2023		vs 2023	vs 2023
Manufactured goods	-8k	÷2.2	⊘		⊘



The variations of tCO2e associated to each category can be explained by:

- A variation in quantity (purchases or usage)
- The evolution of the emission factor associated to this category (methodology update, more details in [this article](#))

A detailed view of all changes can be found on your platform.

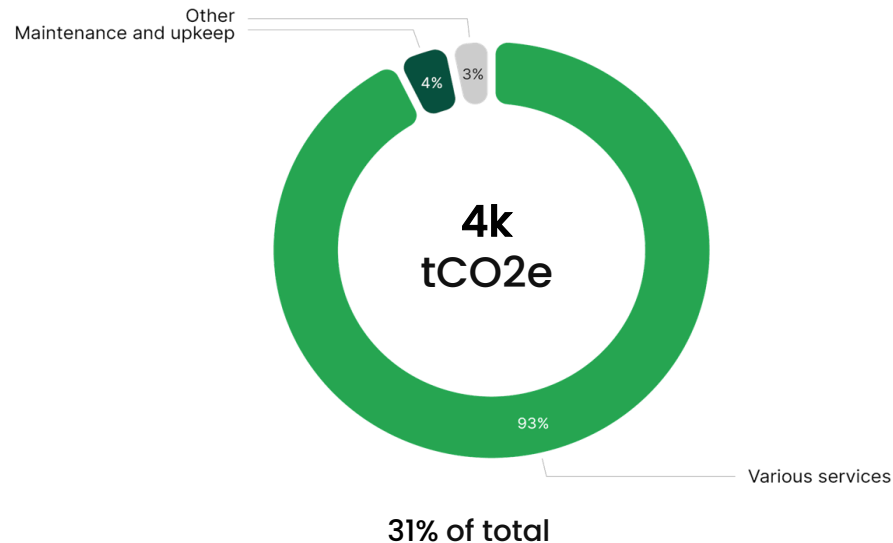
- NEW: New category (or emissions multiplied by 1000+)
- X: Category deleted (ou emissions divided by 1000+)
- ⊘: Uncomparable units, see details in the platform

Focus on Services purchases

Activity data
0 tCO₂e (0%)

Expense data
4k tCO₂e (100%)

Services purchases emissions by category
(% tCO₂e)



What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from service purchases, covering professional services. Primarily from upstream energy/material use and energy consumed during service provision.



How to reduce the impact of this category?

You can adopt the following measures:

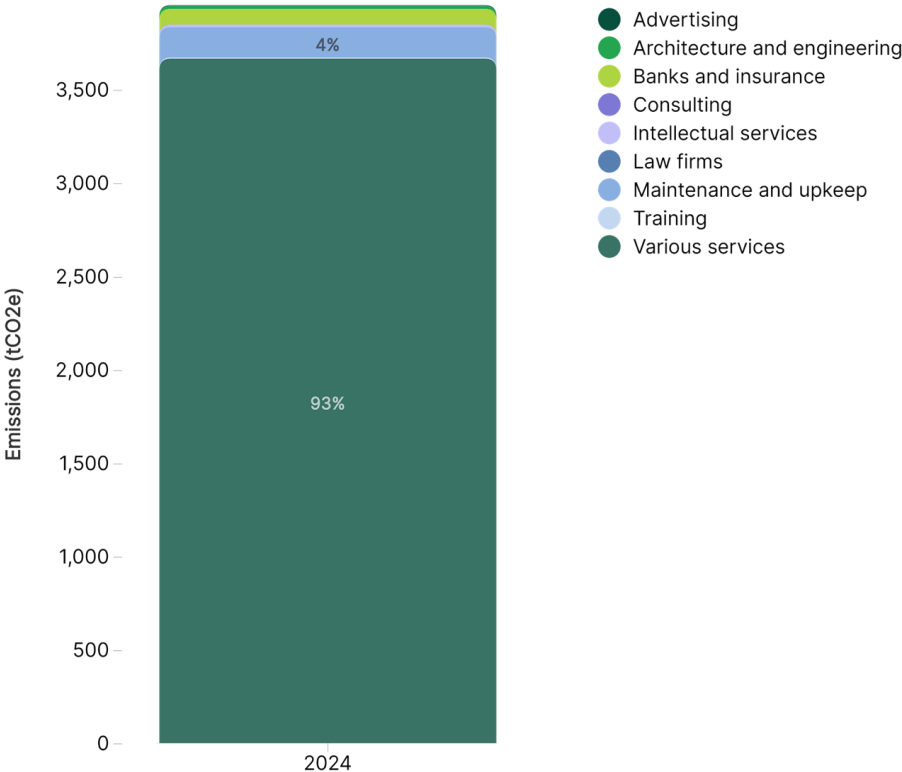
- Improve your advertisement targeting
- Implement carbon impact conditions in your purchase policy
- Precise scope 3 emissions with supplier-specific emission factors

Methodology

1. Emissions calculated using expense data, by multiplying a quantity by an emission factor.
2. The emission factors used for this category come from the following databases: Company Report 1.0, Exiobase 3.8.2
3. Details of the methodology used to calculate each carbon footprint source are available on the Greenly platform.

YEAR OVER YEAR COMPARISON

Emissions variations between 2024 and 2023
(tCO2e)



Overall comparison

=	=	=
Absolute	Per employee	Per M€

The key sources of variation

Only variations accounting for more than 10% of this category are considered.

	Tons CO2e		Quantities		Emission factors
	vs 2023		vs 2023		vs 2023
Various services	+3.7k	NEW	+11M	NEW	-
				EUR	



The variations of tCO2e associated to each category can be explained by:

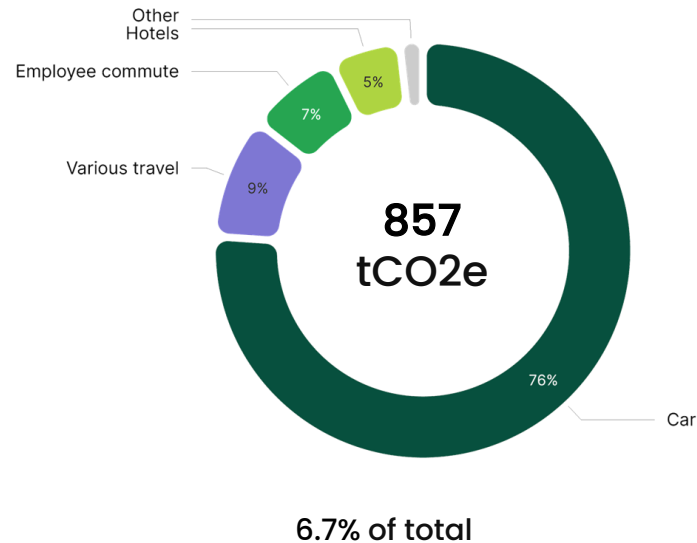
- A variation in quantity (purchases or usage)
- The evolution of the emission factor associated to this category (methodology update, more details in [this article](#))

A detailed view of all changes can be found on your platform.

- NEW : New category (or emissions multiplied by 1000+)
- X : Category deleted (ou emissions divided by 1000+)
- ⊘ : Uncomparable units, see details in the platform

Focus on Travel and Commute

Travel and Commute emissions by category
(% tCO₂e)



Activity data
652 tCO₂e (76%)

Expense data
205 tCO₂e (24%)



What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from travel and commuting, covering various transportation modes. Includes direct fuel combustion and indirect fuel production emissions.



How to reduce the impact of this category?

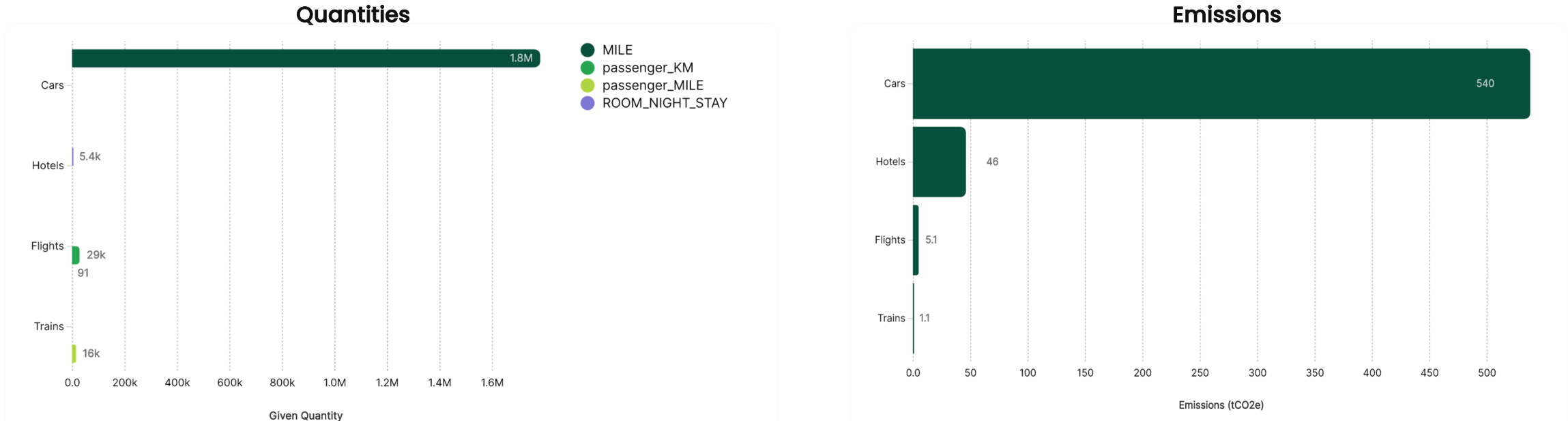
You can adopt the following measures:

- Implement a mobility plan within your company
- Convert your fleet into electric vehicles by retrofitting
- Promote teleworking and carpooling

Methodology

1. Emissions calculated using activity and expense data, by multiplying a quantity by an emission factor.
2. The emission factors used for this category come from the following databases: Base Empreinte Ademe 23.5, Base Empreinte Ademe 23.7, Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index 2024, Exiobase 3.8.2, Greenly 1.0, Uk GHG Conversion Factor 2024, Uk GHG Conversion Factor 2025
3. Details of the methodology used to calculate each carbon footprint source are available on the Greenly platform.

ACTIVITY DATA ANALYSIS: BUSINESS TRAVEL AND VEHICLE FUEL CONSUMPTION



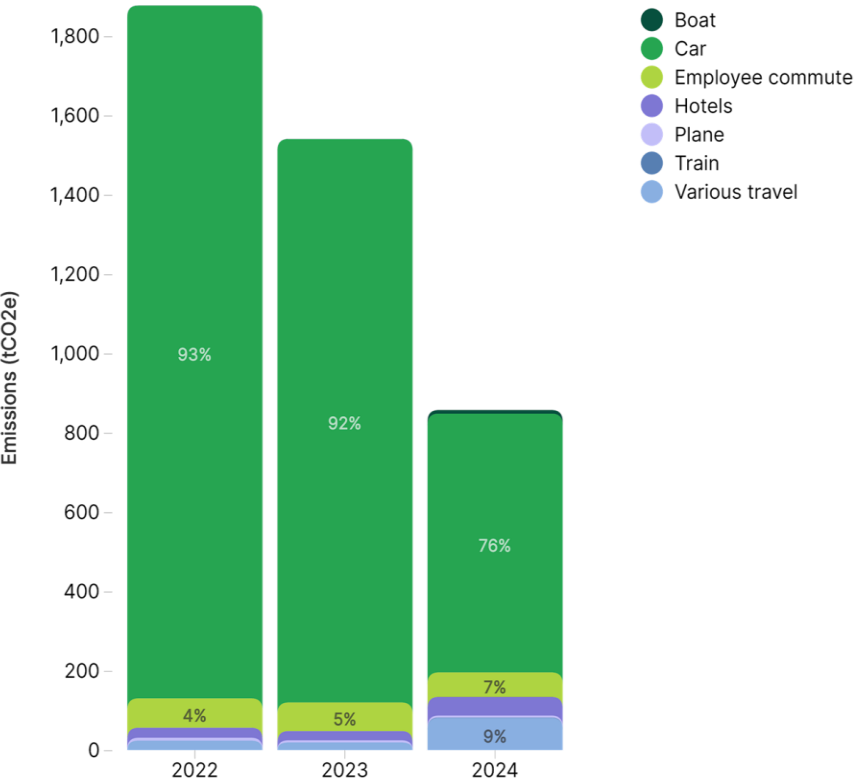
This module covers 4.6% of total emissions.
This represents 590 tCO2e.

Methodology

1. Emissions are computed by multiplying the physical data with emission factors (in kgCO2e, for instance).
2. Emission factors used for this category come from the following databases: Base Empreinte Ademe 23.5, Base Empreinte Ademe 23.7, Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index 2024, Greenly 1.0, Uk GHG Conversion Factor 2024, Uk GHG Conversion Factor 2025
3. The specific steps involved in calculating the carbon footprint for each source can be found in the methodological details provided on the Greenly platform.
4. To see more visualisations visit Greenly's platform

YEAR OVER YEAR COMPARISON

Emissions variations between 2024 and 2023
(tCO2e)



Overall comparison

÷1.8	÷1.8	÷1.8
Absolute	Per employee	Per M£

The key sources of variation

Only variations accounting for more than 10% of this category are considered.

	Tons CO2e		Quantities		Emission factors
		vs 2023		vs 2023	vs 2023
Car	-768	÷2.2	⊘		⊘

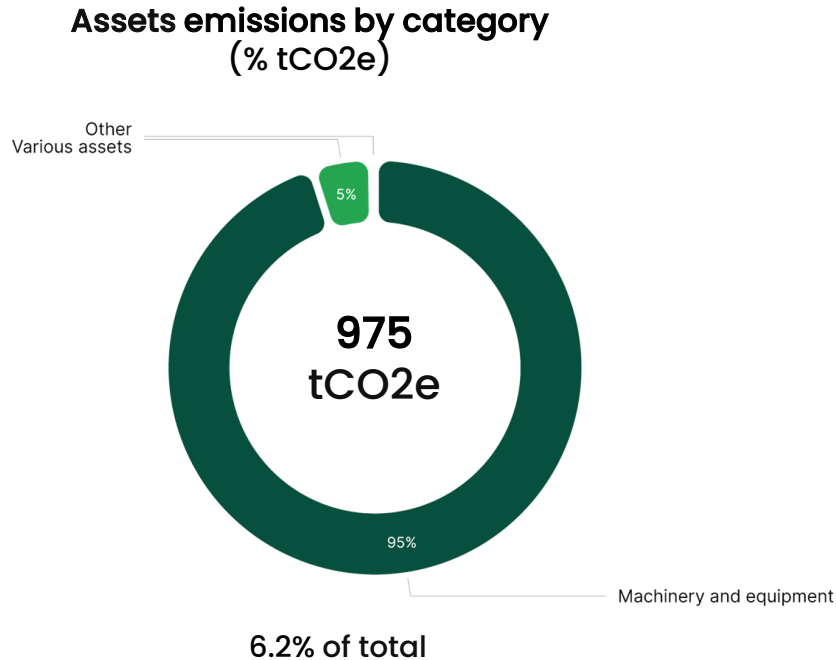


The variations of tCO2e associated to each category can be explained by:

- A variation in quantity (purchases or usage)
- The evolution of the emission factor associated to this category (methodology update, more details in [this article](#))

A detailed view of all changes can be found on your platform.

- NEW : New category (or emissions multiplied by 1000+)
- X : Category deleted (ou emissions divided by 1000+)
- ⊘ : Uncomparable units, see details in the platform



Activity data
0 tCO₂e (0%)

Expense data
795 tCO₂e (100%)



What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from capital assets, covering construction, operation, and maintenance. Excludes energy consumption during use and end-of-life emissions.



How to reduce the impact of this category?

You can adopt the following measures:

- Extend the life of your machinery and equipment
- Set up a system for recovering and reusing used work equipment.
- Prefer refurbished/second hand IT Equipment

Methodology

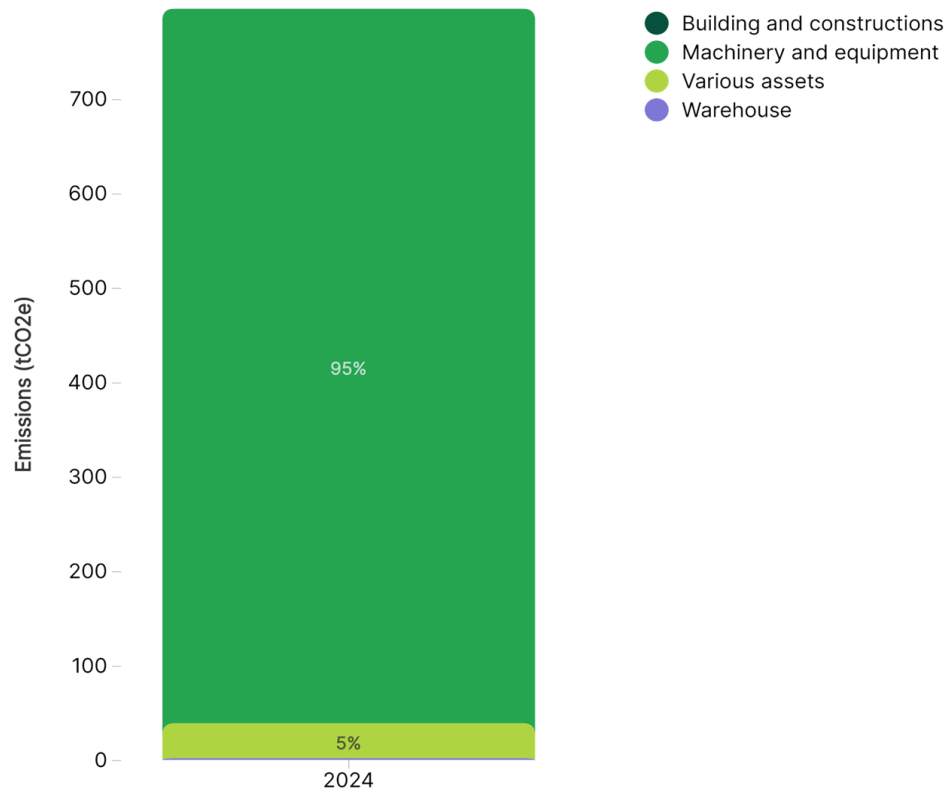
1. Emissions calculated using expense data, by multiplying a quantity by an emission factor.
2. The emission factors used for this category come from the following databases: Exiobase 3.8.2, Greenly 1.0
3. Details of the methodology used to calculate each carbon footprint source are available on the Greenly platform.

YEAR OVER YEAR COMPARISON

Overall comparison

=	=	=
Absolute	Per employee	Per M€

Emissions variations between 2024 and 2023
(tCO2e)



The key sources of variation

Only variations accounting for more than 10% of this category are considered.

	Tons CO2e		Quantities		Emission factors
	vs 2023		vs 2023		vs 2023
Machinery and equipment	+756	NEW	+1.3M	NEW	-
				EUR	



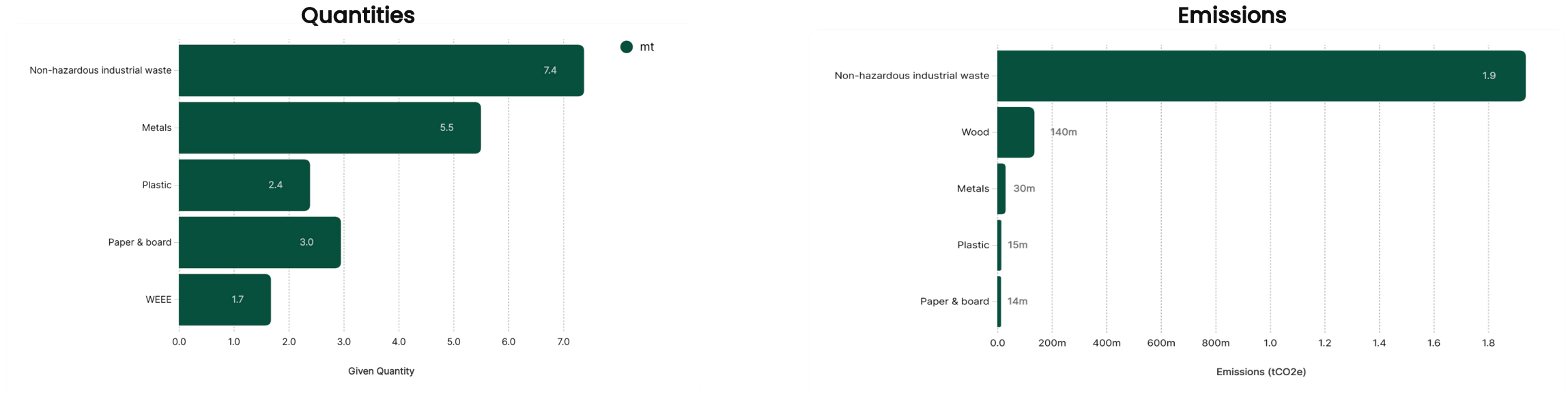
The variations of tCO2e associated to each category can be explained by:

- A variation in quantity (purchases or usage)
- The evolution of the emission factor associated to this category (methodology update, more details in [this article](#))

A detailed view of all changes can be found on your platform.

- NEW: New category (or emissions multiplied by 1000+)
- X: Category deleted (ou emissions divided by 1000+)
- ⊘: Uncomparable units, see details in the platform

ACTIVITY DATA ANALYSIS: WASTE



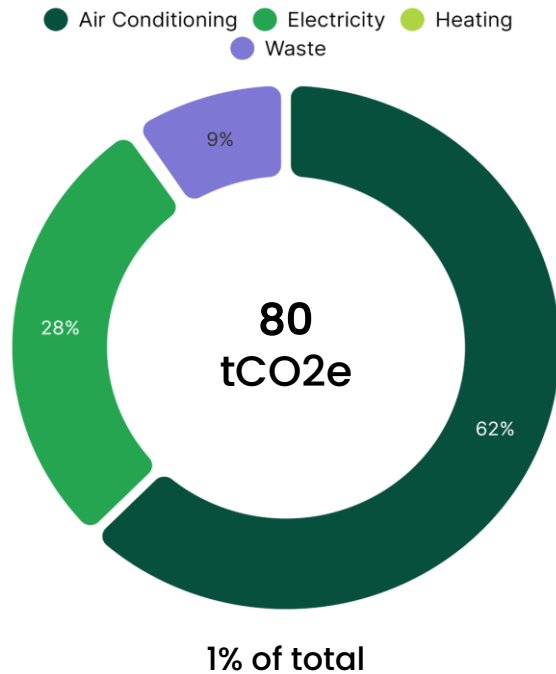
**This module covers < 0.1% of total emissions.
This represents 2.1 tCO2e.**

Methodology

1. Emissions are computed by multiplying the physical data with emission factors (in kgCO2e, for instance).
2. Emission factors used for this category come from the following databases: Uk GHG Conversion Factor 2025
3. The specific steps involved in calculating the carbon footprint for each source can be found in the methodological details provided on the Greenly platform.
4. Only the 5 most emissive categories are displayed. Visit Greenly's platform to view all results.

Focus on Buildings

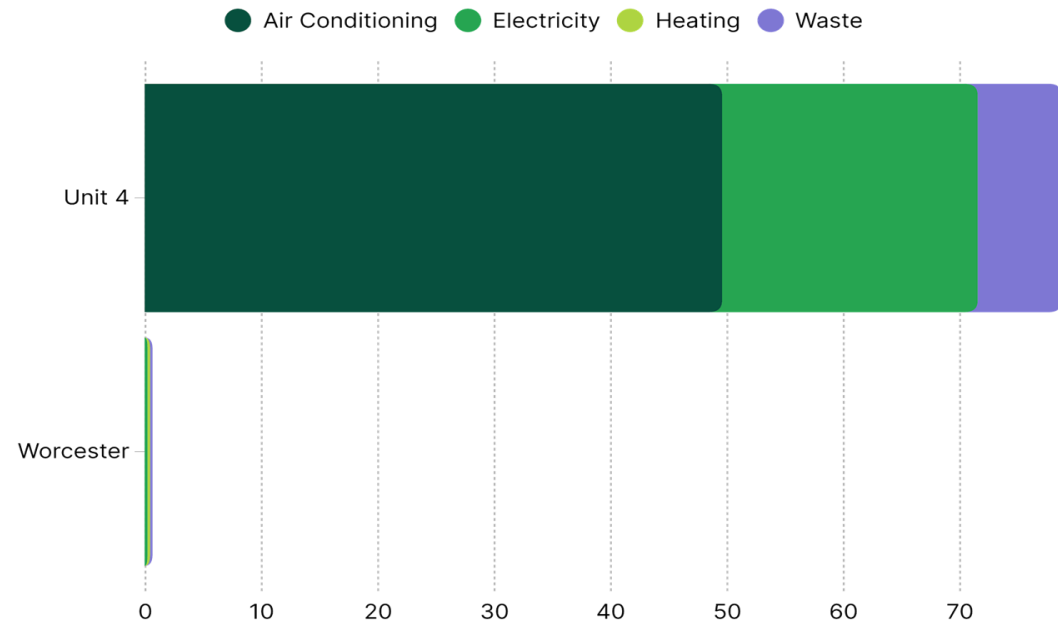
Total emissions per category (tCO₂e)



Activity data
79 tCO₂e (99%)

Expense data
0.5 tCO₂e (0.6%)

Total emissions per building (tCO₂e)

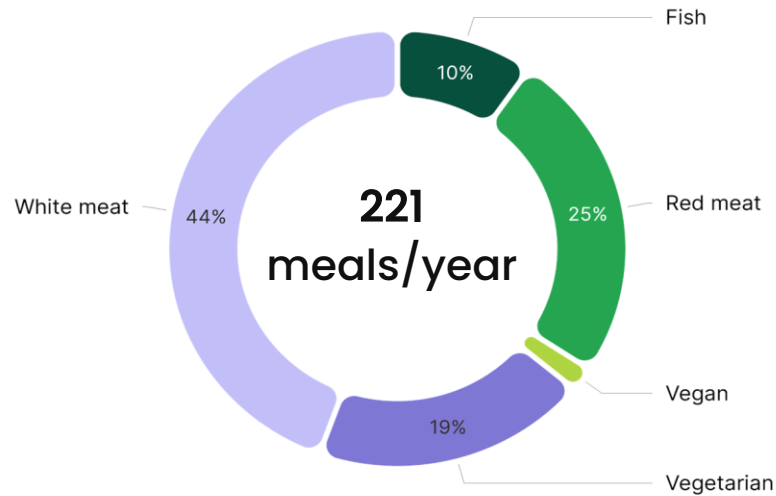


Methodology

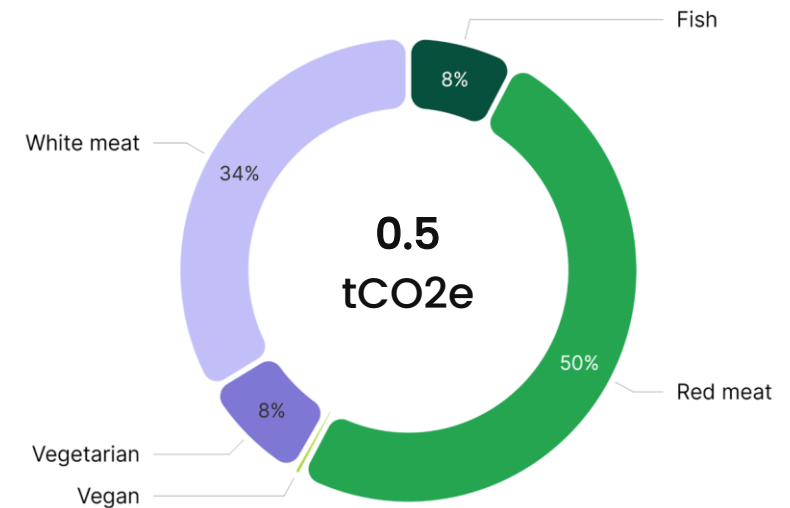
1. Emissions linked to heating and energy use are calculated by multiplying (where available) the building's electricity or gas consumption by an emission factor. Failing this, an estimate is calculated on the basis of building surface area, or even the number of employees when surface area is not provided.
2. Waste-related emissions are estimated on the basis of the number of employees.
3. Air-conditioning emissions correspond to refrigerant leaks (average estimate).

Focus on Employee Meals

**Number of meals per employee per year
(per diet)**



**GHG emissions
(tCO2e / employee)**



Methodology

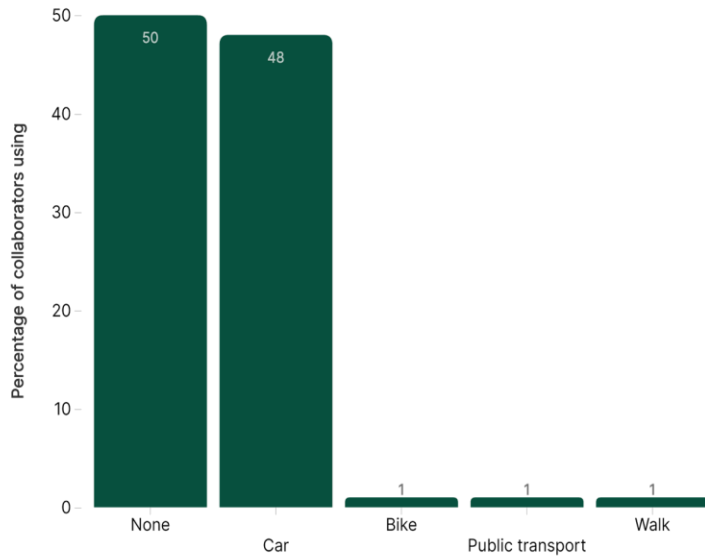
Analysis is based on the employee survey, which obtained a 91% response from your employees to whom the questionnaire was sent (88 responses).

The data used to calculate meals-related emissions are from the French Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME).

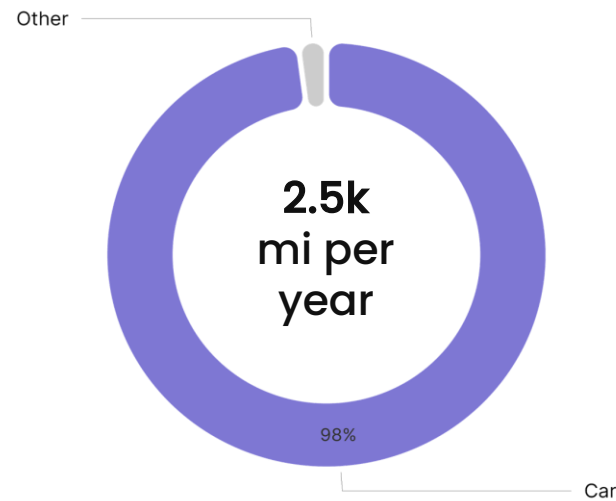
Meal emissions are not accounted for, this slide is only an analysis of the responses to the employee survey.

Focus on Employee Commute

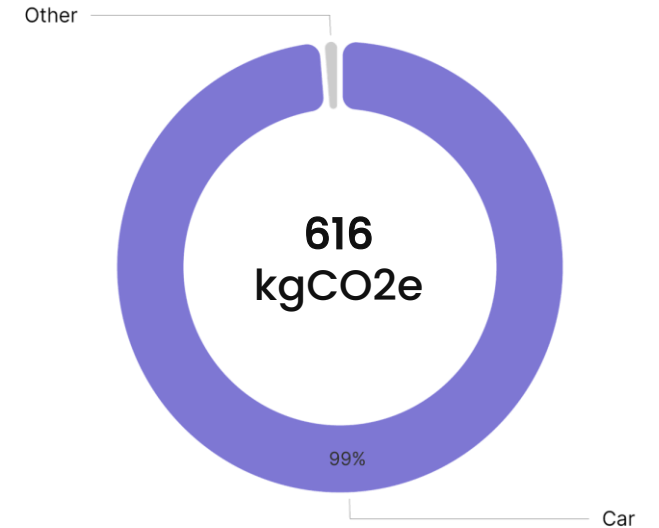
Usage of transport modes



Yearly mean distance distribution



GHG emissions
(tCO₂e / employee)



On average, your employees travel 2.5k mi each year, emitting 616 kgCO₂e for home-work commuting.

Methodology

Analysis is based on the employee survey, which obtained a 91% response from your employees to whom the questionnaire was sent (88 responses).

The data used to calculate commute-related emissions are from the French Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME).

More details on the [employees page](#) of Greenly



Conclusion

Conclusion

The GHG assessment made it possible to identify A&F Sprinklers's main GHG emission sources so as to frame the company's carbon strategy and identify the items that need to be studied in greater depth with the aim of continuously improving the company's environmental impact.

It has been established that direct emissions (Scope 1) and energy-related indirect emissions (Scope 2) represent a small part of a company's impact. It is therefore essential to mobilize our company's suppliers and employees.

To meet the 2015 Paris Agreement target of a 50% reduction in GHG emissions between 2020 and 2030, we need to achieve a 6.3% reduction in emissions within one year (-799 tCO₂e).

The recommended next steps in A&F Sprinklers's carbon strategy are:

1. **Study key emission sources in greater depth**, if you opt for that. Your Climate Expert can help you decide between the different options available!
2. **Establish GHG emission reduction targets and implement an action plan** in order to achieve these targets.
3. **Engage your suppliers** using the Greenly supplier engagement tool.
4. **Engage your employees** using the interactive Greenly training quizzes.
5. **Communicate with your stakeholders** about your commitment and carbon footprint, your reduction targets and the action plan considered.
6. **Contribute to certified GHG reduction / sequestration projects** available on the Greenly platform.



WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH **greenly**

GREENLY CLIMATE SCORE

Greenly score criteria



Pioneers in the climate transition
< 1% of companies (Score ≥ 85)



Responsible companies
5% of companies (Score 60 - 84)



Building a company in transition
15% of companies (Score 35 - 59)



Beginners committed to the transition
30% of companies (Score 5 - 34)

Enthusiasts to awaken
10% of companies (Score 0 - 4)

Lack of interest in the climate
40% of companies



The intermediate Greenly Climate Score of A&F Sprinklers is **38 points**

Points are distributed as follows:

Measure: 17/40
Reduce: 15/50
Raise awareness : 5/20
Commit : 0/20
Contribute: 0/5
Bonus : 1/20

The Score will be updated at the Climate Strategy follow-up meeting.

Statistics were computed on the Greenly supplier database

The statistics are drawn from the Greenly supplier and customer database, which includes several thousand companies of all sizes, sectors and geographies. For more similar statistics, consult the CDP corporate climate tracker.