CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT
FY 2024-25

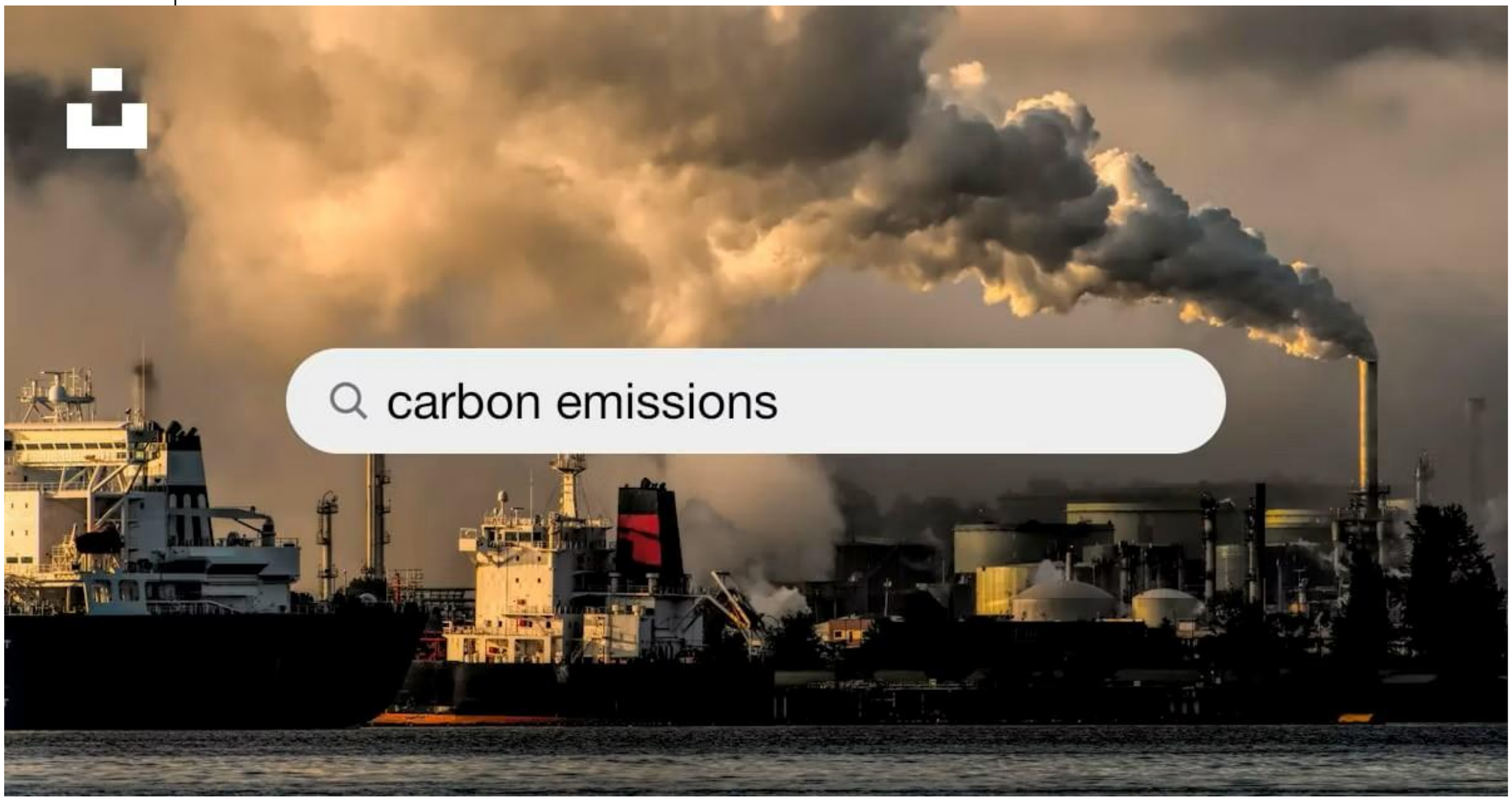
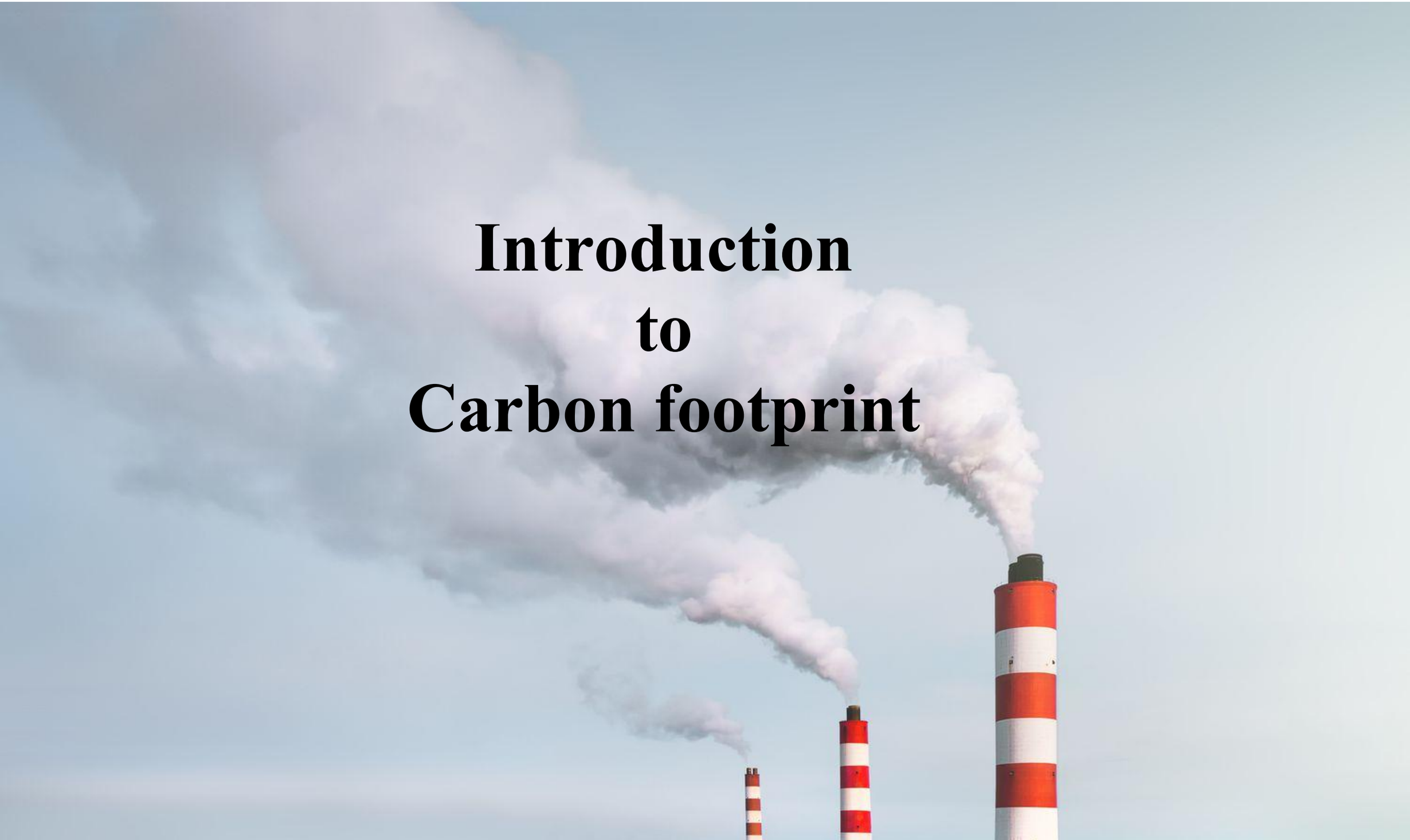


TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction to Carbon footprint



1. INTRODUCTION

The Carbon Footprint (CF) is a parameter that represents the total emissions of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases (GHG), expressed in mass of CO_2 equivalent, caused directly or indirectly by a product, organization, service, or event. The carbon footprint is important to quantify the main emission sources and to have a complete picture of the impact of an organization on climate change. It is also the first step to carry out a plan to reduce GHG emissions. The carbon footprint of an organization intends to quantify the GHG emissions implied by the activity flows of an interconnected entity or group of entities. The calculation of the carbon footprint is more than GHG emissions data; it allows us to identify the main GHG emission sources of an organization and to have a global image of its impact on climate change. Furthermore, it constitutes a necessary base to address and continue actions to reduce this impact over time. Therefore, although the calculation of the carbon footprint by an organization is voluntary, its assessment has an important strategic aspect and involves a large number of environmental, economic, and reputational benefits. A well-structured carbon footprint analysis also helps organizations set measurable climate targets and track progress over time. It enables better decision-making by highlighting high-impact processes where efficiency improvements can lead to substantial emission reductions. The assessment also supports compliance with emerging climate policies and reporting frameworks across global markets. Moreover, it strengthens stakeholder trust by demonstrating transparency and commitment to sustainability. For companies seeking international competitiveness, understanding and reducing their carbon footprint is becoming essential as supply chains increasingly require verified emissions data.

I. Knowledge about an organization's environmental impact and its contribution to climate change is enriched.

II. It is an advance to future regulations and policies on climate change.

III. It means more transparent communication about the organization’s commitments to sustainable development and, more specifically, the reduction of GHG emissions.

1.1 Types of Carbon Footprint

"**Organizational Carbon Footprint:** Organizational Assessments involve quantifying the direct and indirect emissions associated with an organization. Direct emissions are those from the combustion of fossil fuels in equipment or vehicles owned by the organization, and also escaped greenhouse gases from the organization's facilities (e.g., refrigerant gas losses from air conditioning systems). Indirect emissions are all emissions which are the result of an organization's activities, but which are emitted from facilities or vehicles owned by third parties (e.g., an organization's electricity consumption indirectly causes emissions at the electricity generating plant, which is owned by a third party."

"**Product Carbon Footprint:** Product Assessments involve quantifying all the emissions associated with a product. Product footprints can be from "cradle to customer", which includes all emissions from the extraction of the raw materials, processing, manufacturing, and delivery to retailers/customers, or "cradle to grave" (also known as "whole-of-life"), which includes all emissions sources for "cradle to the customer", and emissions associated with consumer use and final disposal of the product."

"**Other types of Carbon Footprints:** Assessments can be undertaken for events, services, websites, journeys, or even, for example, comparing the emissions from sending a letter by post with those associated with sending the letter by email. To quantify such activities, the principles are the same: inclusion of the direct and indirect emissions for a defined scope of activity."

1.2 Intended user

The client is the intended user of this report. The first step towards managing GHG emissions is to measure them. This report provides essential quantitative information on GHG emissions of **Greenex Environmental.** This report helps organizations to enhance the environmental impacts of GHG quantification/removal which further helps to reduce GHG emissions as measurement leads to management.

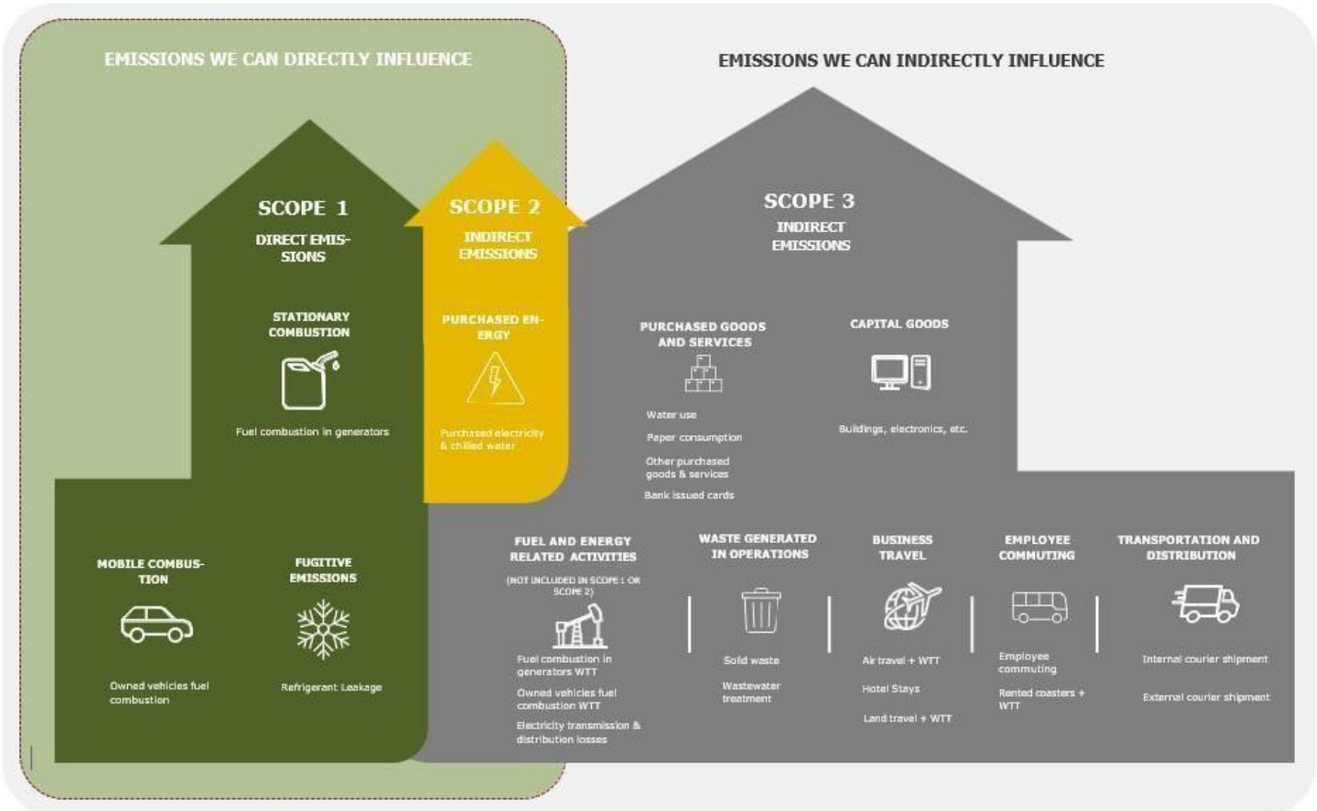
1.3 Standards/ guidelines used

This report is prepared in accordance with the principles set out by GHG Protocol for the quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals. GHG protocol establishes comprehensive global standardized frameworks to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions. These standard details the principles and requirements for the design, development and management of GHG inventories for companies and organizations, and for the reporting of these inventories. It also includes the requirements to determine the GHG emission limits, quantify the emissions and removals of the organization's gases and identify the activities or specific actions of the organization in order to improve the management of these gases. GHG Protocol focuses mainly on the facilities and activities subject to the entire organization, conducting a study of GHG emissions associated with the processes carried out by the organization, leaving open the possibility of including scope 3 sources.

GHG Protocol establishes comprehensive global standardized frameworks to measure and manage GHG emissions from public and private sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions. The emissions are associated with the organization's operations and are categorized as direct and indirect emissions. These direct and indirect emissions are further sub divided into three scopes which are described below:

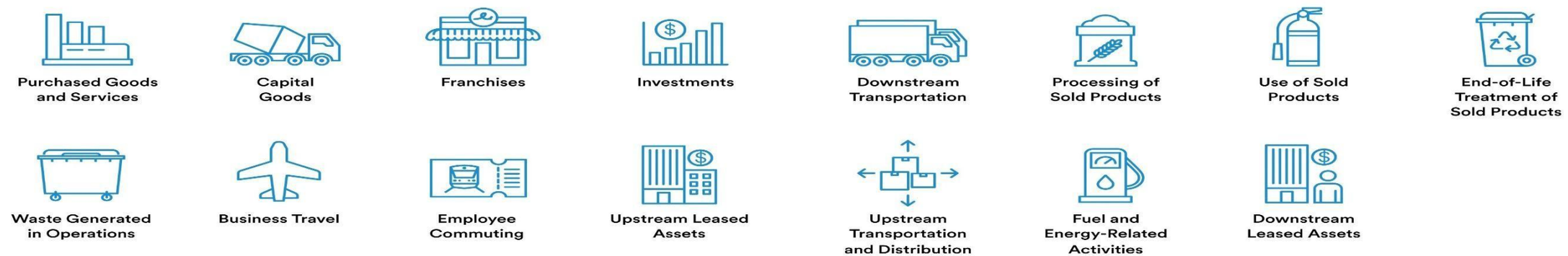
Scope 1 – Direct GHG Emissions	Scope 2 – Direct GHG Emissions	Scope 3 – Other Direct GHG Emissions
It includes sources that are owned or controlled by the organization, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment. It also includes emissions from sources such as refrigerant gas and CO2 fire extinguishers.	It includes GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the organization. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or brought into the organizational boundary of the organization.	Scope 3 is an optional reporting category that allows for the treatment of all other indirect emissions. Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the organization, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the organization. Some examples of scope 3 activities are extraction and production of purchased materials; transportation of sold products and services, disposal of wastes, employee commuting, etc

Figure 1: Representation of scopes according to GHG protocol



1.4 Objectives of Carbon Footprint Study

- To identify the main GHG emission sources of an organization.
- To quantify the emissions in each stage of the process due to fuel consumption, electricity consumption, water consumption, wastewater generation and solid waste generation, etc.
- To identify the hotspots of environmental emissions and suggest the reduction measures for the same.
- To find out carbon sequestration mitigation measures



Description of the Organization

2.DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION

Greenex Environmental is a Pune-based multinational environmental consulting and sustainability solutions organization specializing in ESG consulting, Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), Carbon Footprint Analysis, Environmental Product Declarations (EPD), Sustainability Reporting, Green Building Certifications, And Environmental Compliance Services. The organization has over 15 years of experience in helping industries achieve sustainable development goals through innovative and data-driven environmental solutions.

The organization was established with the vision of supporting businesses and industries in reducing their environmental impact while improving operational efficiency and regulatory compliance. Greenex Environmental provides customized sustainability strategies for organizations across multiple sectors by integrating global standards such as GRI, BRSR, CDP, EcoVadis, and ISO-based environmental frameworks.

Greenex Environmental offers a wide range of professional services, including:

- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
- Carbon Footprint Assessment
- Water Footprint Analysis
- Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)
- ESG and Sustainability Reporting
- Green Building Certifications (IGBC, GRIHA, LEED)
- CBAM and BRSR Compliance
- GreenPro and GreenCo Certification Support
- Environmental Audits and Resource Efficiency Consulting

The organization follows a sustainability-first approach and emphasizes innovation, transparency, and collaboration in its operations. It uses scientific methodologies and advanced analytical tools to help clients measure environmental impacts, identify sustainability opportunities, and achieve long-term environmental goals.

Greenex Environmental has successfully completed more than 3,000 LCA studies, over 100 carbon footprint projects, and numerous green building and sustainability reporting assignments. The organization serves a broad client base and has established itself as a trusted sustainability partner for industries seeking net-zero and ESG transformation solutions.

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2.1 Mission, Vision and Values

Our Vision

- Help industries and market leaders in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through innovative solutions.

Our Mission

- Empower businesses to bridge the sustainability gap with innovative solutions, creating real-world impact.

Our Values

At Greenex Environmental, our values define how we think, act, and deliver. We combine integrity, expertise, and innovation to create measurable sustainability impact for businesses and communities

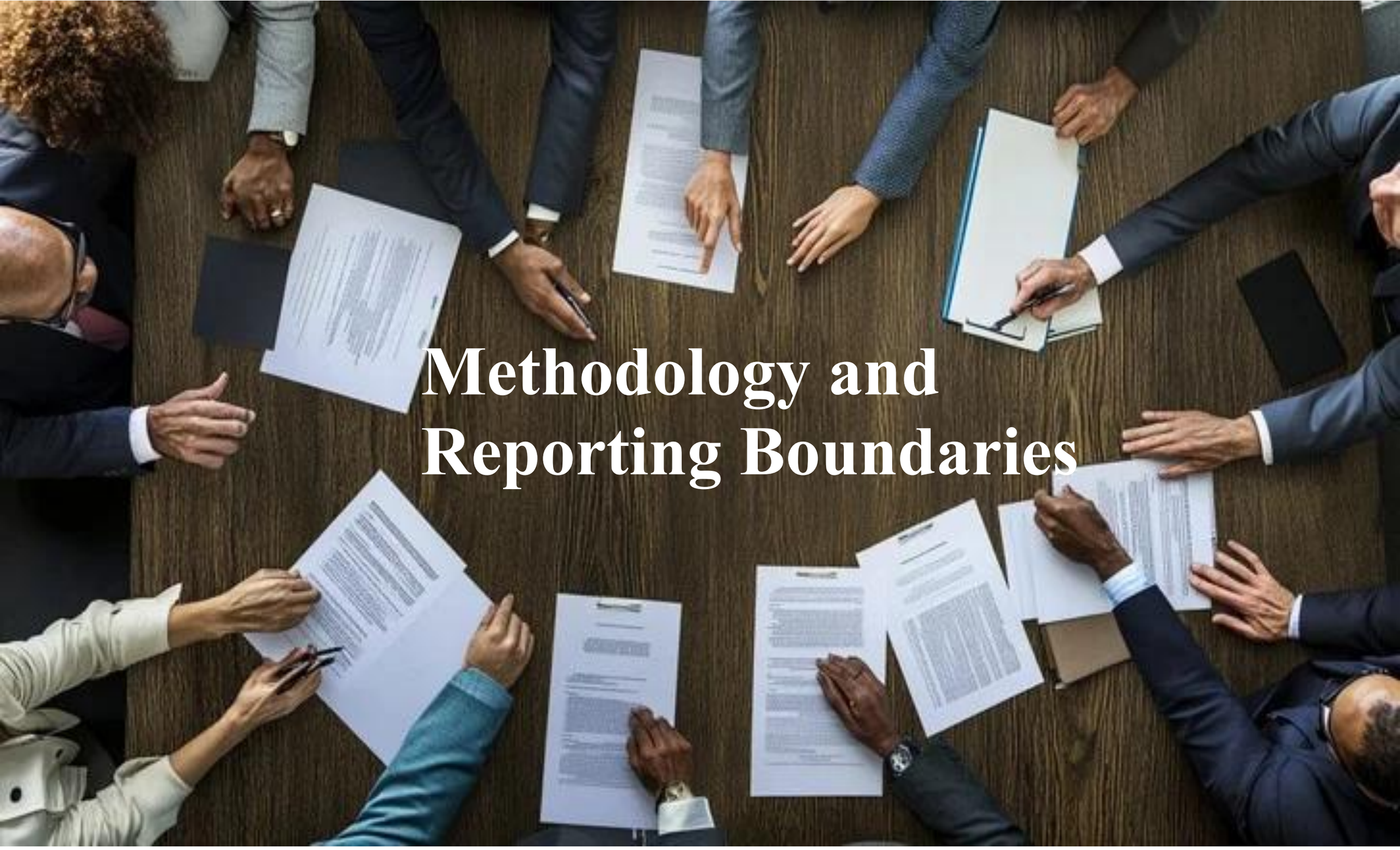
- Sustainability First: Sustainability is at the core of every solution we design. We help organizations reduce environmental impact, strengthen compliance, and build resilient, future-ready operations.
- Innovation with Purpose: We apply advanced methodologies, digital tools, and global best practices to deliver practical, high-impact sustainability strategies. Innovation, for us, means measurable results.
- People-Powered Progress: We believe sustainable growth is built through collaboration. By working closely with clients and stakeholders, we create solutions that drive long-term environmental and business value.
- Trust & Transparency: Integrity guides every engagement. We deliver honest assessments, transparent reporting, and accountable execution, building lasting partnerships based on credibility and performance.

2.3 Other inputs

This section summarizes the key utility and resource inputs associated with operations. It covers the consumption of electricity, water, and fire extinguishing agents used in operational and safety activities. In addition, the section outlines the generation of wastewater and solid waste arising from routine operations. Detailed information on these inputs and outputs is presented below:

Table 2: Other inputs

Sr no	Category	Quantity	Unit
1	Fire Extinguisher (Co2)	4.5	kg/Annum
2	Refrigerant (R410a)	4	kg/ Annum
3	Water Consumption	7	m^3/Day
4	Solid Waste Generation	10	kg/Annum
5	Electricity	1707	kWh



Methodology and Reporting Boundaries

3. Methodology and reporting boundaries

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Protocols & Standards Followed

The carbon footprint assessment follows globally recognized standards and frameworks widely accepted across all industries for measuring, reporting, and verifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

GHG Protocol Guidelines

Provides guidance for:

- Identifying emission sources
- Determining which GHGs to measure
- Setting organizational and

operational boundaries Includes the

following standards:

GHG Protocol Scope 1 Guidance:

- Provides standardized calculation methods for direct GHG emissions from owned or controlled sources, including stationary combustion (boilers, furnaces, generators), mobile combustion (organization vehicles and equipment), process emissions from industrial activities, and fugitive emissions such as refrigerant leaks, venting, and flaring.

GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance:

- Provides standardized calculation methods for purchased electricity, heat, cooling, and steam.

GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance:

- Framework for quantifying indirect emissions across the full value chain.

ISO 14064-1:2018

Guidelines for quantifying and reporting GHG emissions and removals at the organizational level.

IPCC Guidelines (2006 + 2019 Refinements)

Used for:

- Emission factors
- Global Warming Potentials (GWPs)
- Greenhouse gas classification and calculation conventions

3.1.2 Definition of Calculation Boundaries

To measure GHG emissions accurately, all units, departments, and operations of the organization are included.

Organizations must choose a boundary consolidation approach:

Equity Share Approach

- Emissions are allocated based on the organization's economic or financial ownership

Control Approach

- Operational Control: Organization controls daily operations and policies.
- Financial Control: Organization controls financial and investment decisions.

The chosen approach defines which facilities, assets, and operations are included in the inventory and is kept consistent throughout reporting.

3.1.3 Selection of Conversion Factors

Conversion factors convert activity data (e.g., kWh, liters of fuel, km traveled, tons of waste) into kg CO_2e or tCO_2e using standardized global warming potentials (GWPs).

Criteria for Selecting Factors

- Accessibility
- Reliability
- Consistency
- Transparency
- Annual updates during the first quarter of each year

Primary Sources Used

- DEFRA (UK, latest available)
- IPCC
- US EPA
- Country-specific grid emission factors (based on national electricity generation mix)

Water supply and wastewater treatment factors are typically based on DEFRA but adjusted using the local electricity emission factor.

3.1.4 Emission Factors & Their Application

An **emission factor** is a coefficient that converts activity data into GHG emissions. Examples include:

- tCO_2e per kWh of electricity
- tCO_2e per litre of fuel
- tCO_2e per km of travel
- tCO_2e per ton of waste

Application Method

- Most emission factors are used directly from the selected source.
- When multiple sources show slight differences, **averages** or **sector-specific custom factors** may be calculated.
- Ad-hoc factors may be developed for activities such as hotel stays, freight transport, or business travel and cross-checked with reputable calculators.

3.1.5 Greenhouse Gases Included

- The assessment incorporates all seven Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases using 100-year Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) from IPCC AR5:

Greenhouse Gas	100-Year GWP
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	1
Methane (CH_4)	28
Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	265
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	124–14,800
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	7,390–12,200
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)	16,100
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)	23,500

These GWPs ensure consistent CO_2e conversions across all industries.

3.1.6 Calculation Approach

Every activity is assigned to a GHG Protocol scope:

Scope 1 - Direct Emissions

Emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organization:

- Fuel combustion
- Organization vehicles
- Refrigerant leakage

Scope 2 - Indirect Energy Emissions

Emissions from purchased electricity, heat, cooling, or steam.

Scope 3 - Other Indirect Emissions

Emissions from the organization's value chain:

- Business travel
- Commuting
- Waste disposal
- Purchased goods
- Transportation & distribution
- Water supply and wastewater

Standard Calculation Formula

GHG Emissions (tCO_2e) = Activity Data [unit]×Emission Factor [tCO_2e/unit]

A unit analysis process ensures consistency and accurate conversion to **metric tons of CO_2 equivalent.**

3.2 Operational boundaries considered for the project

The table below showcases the scopes of the GHG protocol. The applicability given within the table describes which of the boundary conditions has been considered for the calculations of the carbon footprint of **Greenex Environmental.**

Table 3: Boundary conditions

Scope	Description		Applicability
1	DIRECT GHG EMISSION		
	1.1	Direct emission from Fire Extinguisher	✓
	1.2	Direct emissions from Fugitive Emissions	✓
2	INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS FROM IMPORTED ENERGY		
	2.1	Indirect emissions from imported electricity	✓
	2.2	Indirect emissions from imported energy	N. A
3	OTHER INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS		
	3.1	Purchased goods and services	✓
	3.2	Capital goods	✓
	3.3	Fuel- and energy-related activities	N. A
	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	N. A
	3.9	Downstream transportation and distribution	N. A
	3.10	Processing of sold products	N. A
	3.11	Use of sold products	N. A
	3.12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	N. A
	3.13	Downstream leased assets	N. A
	3.14	Franchises	N. A
	3.15	Investments	N. A


GHG INVENTORIES
AND EMISSION QUANTIFICATION

4.GHG inventory and emission quantification

4.1 Scope 1

This section presents the direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from onsite fuel combustion sources. The emissions are calculated based on PNG, Diesel consumption, Coal, LDO Consumption and Fire Extinguishers contributing to Scope 1 under the GHG Protocol.

Table 4: Scope 1 emissions

Category	Consumption (Kg/Year)	Emission (kg CO_2 eq./year)	Emission (t CO_2 eq./year)
Fire Extinguisher (Co2)	4.5	**4.5**	**0.0045**
Refrigerant (R 410 A)	4	**7696**	**7.696**
Total Scope 1 emissions (t CO_2 eq. /year)			**7.7005**

4.2 Scope 2

This section accounts for indirect GHG emissions resulting from the consumption of purchased electricity. These emissions are generated offsite at the power generation source but are attributed to the facility's electricity usage.

Table 5: Scope 2 emissions

Category	Consumption (kWh/Year)	Total emission ($KgCO_2eq./Year$)	Total emission (t CO_2 eq./Year)
Electricity	1707	2662.92	2.66
Total Scope 2 emissions (t CO2 eq. /year)			**2.66**

4.3 Scope 3

(a) Purchased goods and services

This section captures upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with the extraction, production, and processing of goods and services purchased by the organization. These indirect emissions occur outside the organizational boundary but are a result of supplier activities within our value chain. Emissions are calculated based on the life-cycle impacts of raw material sourcing, manufacturing, and service provision and are classified under **Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services** in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

Table 6: Emissions due to Purchased Goods and Services

Material type	Total emission (t CO2 eq./year)
Purchased Goods	0.006
Water Consumption	0.001
Total emission due to Purchased Goods and Services (t CO2 eq./year)	**0.007**

b) Capital Goods

This section captures upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with the production of capital goods purchased by the organization, such as machinery, equipment, buildings, and infrastructure. These embedded emissions arise from the extraction of raw materials, manufacturing, and assembly of capital assets and occur outside the organizational boundary. They are attributable to supplier activities within the value chain and are classified under **Scope 3, Category 2: Capital Goods** in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

Table 7: Emissions due to Capital Goods

Category	Total emission (t CO2 eq./Year)
Capital goods	0.92
Total emission due to Capital goods (t CO2 eq./year)	**0.92**

c) Upstream Transportation of Products

This section captures upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of purchased goods and raw materials from suppliers to the organization's facilities. These indirect emissions occur outside the organizational boundary but are generated by third-party logistics providers as part of the organization's supply chain activities. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, these emissions are classified under **Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution.**

Table 8: Emissions due to Upstream Transportation and Distribution

Category	Total emission (tCO2eq./Year)
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	0.002
Emissions due to Upstream Transportation and Distribution (t CO2 eq./year)	**0.002**

d) Employee Commuting

This section captures upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with the daily transportation of employees between their homes and worksites. These indirect emissions occur outside the organizational boundary and result from the use of personal vehicles, public transportation, organization-provided transport, and other commuting modes. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, these emissions are classified under **Scope 3, Category 7: Employee Commuting.**

Table 9: Emission due to Employee Commuting.

Material type	Total emission (tCO2 eq./year)
Employee Commuting.	7.54
Total emission due to Employee Commuting. (t CO2 eq./year)	**7.54**

(e) Business travel

This section captures upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with employee business travel undertaken in the course of organization operations, including air travel, rail, road transport, accommodation, and other related travel services. These indirect emissions occur outside the organizational boundary and are generated by third-party transportation and lodging providers. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, these emissions are classified under **Scope 3, Category 6: Business Travel.**

Table 10: Emission due to Business travel.

Material type	**Total emission (t CO2 eq./year)**
Business travel	3.38
Total emission due to Business travel. (t CO2 eq./year)	**3.38**

(f) Waste generated in operations

This section captures upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with the treatment and disposal of waste generated from the organization's operational activities, including solid waste and wastewater. These indirect emissions occur outside the organizational boundary and result from third-party waste management processes such as recycling, landfilling, incineration, composting, and wastewater treatment. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, these emissions are classified under **Scope 3, Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations.**

Table 10: Emission due to Waste Generated in Operations.

Material type	Quantity (Kg/Year)	Total emission (t CO2 eq./year)
Waste Generated in Operations.	10	0.05
Total emission due to Waste Generated in Operations. (t CO2 eq./year)		**0.05**

Scope 3 Emissions Summary

Table 12: Scope 3 emissions

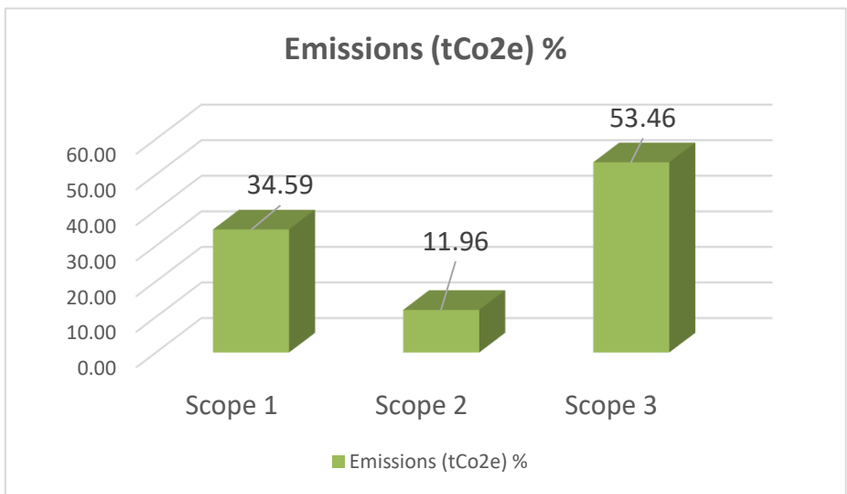
Category	Emission (t CO_2 eq./year)
Purchased Goods & Services	0.007
Capital Goods	0.92
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	0.002
Business Travel	3.38
Employee Commuting	7.54
Waste Generated in Operations	0.05
Total Scope 3 emissions (t CO_2 eq. /year)	**11.90**

4.4 Total emission

The table below summarizes the total greenhouse gas emissions across all scopes for the reporting year. It includes direct (Scope 1), indirect energy- related (Scope 2), and other indirect (Scope 3) emissions, providing a comprehensive overview of the organization's carbon footprint.

Table 13: Total emissions

Scope	Emission (t CO2 eq./year)
1	7.70
2	2.66
3	11.90
Total emission (t CO2 eq./Year)	**22.26**



GHG Reduction Initiatives

6. CARBON OFFSET

Carbon offsets are a reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases made to compensate for emissions made elsewhere. Offsets are measured in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2 eq.). One ton of carbon offset represents the reduction of one ton of carbon dioxide or its equivalent in other greenhouse gases.

Carbon offsets are measurable reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, used to compensate for emissions that occur elsewhere. They are measured in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e). For example, one carbon offset represents the reduction or removal of one tonne of CO_2 or its equivalent in other greenhouse gases. Offsets can be purchased in two types of markets:

Compliance Market – Companies, governments, or entities buy carbon offsets to comply with legally binding emission limits under schemes such as the Emission Trading System (ETS). Non-compliance may result in fines or penalties.

Voluntary Market – Individuals, organizations, and companies purchase offsets voluntarily to meet sustainability goals like carbon neutrality or net-zero. This market is supported by certification standards such as the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard, and Climate Action Reserve, which ensure credibility and accountability of offset projects.

Carbon offsets are just one part of a larger GHG mitigation strategy, as shown in the image. Before relying on offsets, organizations should prioritize reducing their own emissions through operational improvements, energy efficiency, clean technologies, and renewable energy adoption.

Various approaches that can be considered to reduce or offset carbon are given below in the pictorial representation

The image outlines a step-by-step pathway for organizations to reduce emissions and achieve sustainability targets:

1. **Operational Improvement**

- Involves monitoring systems, optimizing processes, and improving operational efficiency.
- Helps reduce unnecessary energy consumption and minimizes wastage.

2. **Resource Efficiency**

- Focuses on recycling, material efficiency, and reducing energy usage.
- Encourages a circular economy approach to maximize the use of resources.

3. **Cleantech / Fuel Switch**

- Adoption of cleaner technologies and switching to alternative fuels like biomass.
- Helps reduce dependency on fossil fuels and lowers direct emissions.

4. **Renewable Energy (Onsite)**

- Generating renewable power at the facility level, e.g., solar thermal, solar PV, or waste-to-energy systems.
- Reduces reliance on grid electricity and cuts Scope 2 emissions.

5. **Renewable Energy (Offsite)**

- Procuring renewable electricity through power purchase agreements (PPAs), investments, or community projects.
- Expands renewable energy adoption beyond facility boundaries.

6. **Transportation**

- Improving modes of transport, adopting fleet efficiency measures, and shifting to electric vehicles.
- Targets emissions from logistics and employee commuting.

7. **Working with the Supply Chain**

- Engaging suppliers through capacity building, green initiatives, and third-party programs.
- Ensures emission reduction efforts extend across the entire value chain.

8. **Carbon Offsets**

- Purchasing certified offsets, investing in emission reduction projects, or collaborating with agencies.
- Used for compensating residual emissions that cannot be reduced directly.

9. **Carbon Capture**

- Deployment of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies and projects.

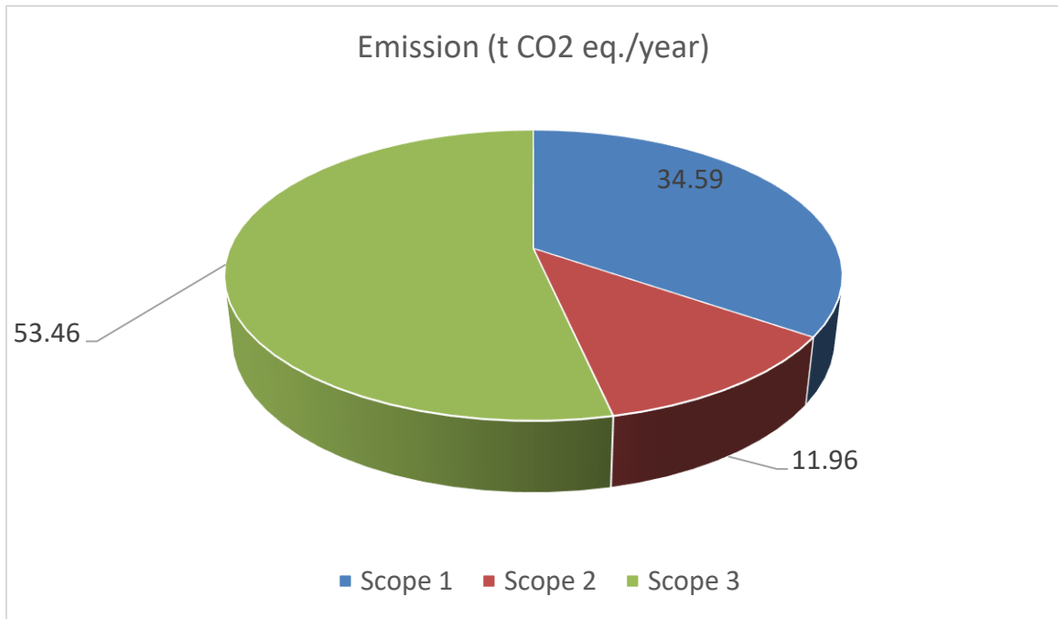
Figure 2: GHG Mitigation Approach


CONCLUSION

7. CONCLUSION

Table 15: Scope-wise Gross Emissions

Scope	Emission (t CO2 eq./year)
1	7.70
2	2.66
3	11.90
Total emission (t CO2 eq./Year)	**22.27**



8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Scope 1

1. Improve Fire Extinguisher Management

Rationale:
Fire extinguishers contribute marginally to emissions but are relevant for completeness.

Actions:

- Prefer extinguishers with **lower global warming potential (GWP) agents**.
- Ensure proper maintenance and recovery of extinguishing agents during servicing.
- Maintain accurate records of refrigerant and agent refilling.

Expected Impact:
Better control of fugitive emissions and improved compliance with reporting standards.

Scope 2 Emissions – Electricity Consumption

Current Status

- **2.66** tCO_2e/year from electricity consumption

Recommendations

- Increase the share of **renewable electricity** through:
  - Rooftop solar installations
  - Group captive or open-access renewable power
- Target **30–50% renewable electricity sourcing** in the short to medium term.
- Implement **energy management systems (EMS)** to monitor and optimize electricity usage.
  - Replace conventional lighting, motors, and HVAC systems with **energy-efficient alternatives**.

Impact: Significant reduction in Scope 2 emissions and improved energy security at location.

Scope 3 Category 7 – Employee Commuting

Current Status

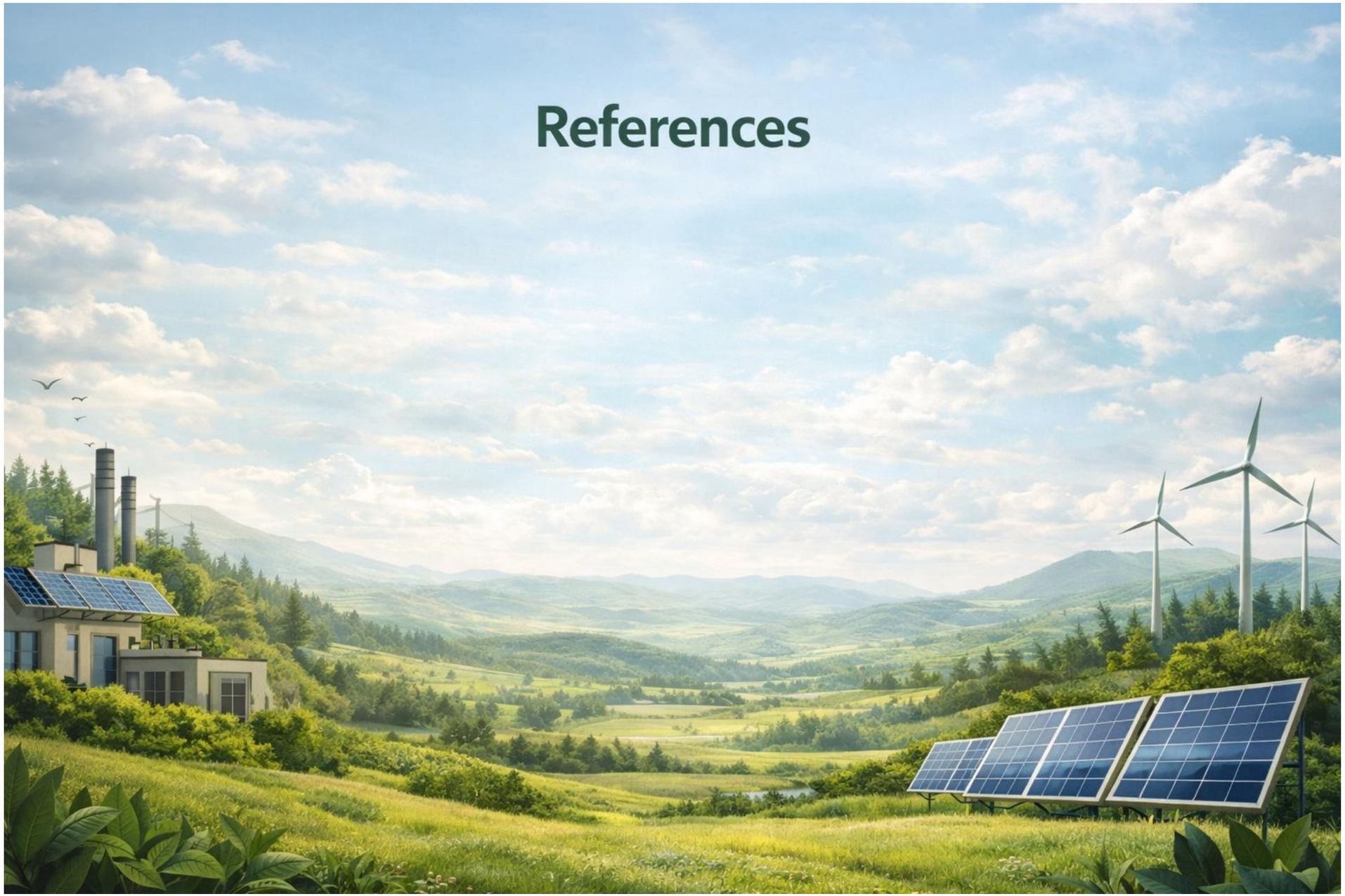
- **7.54** tCO_2e/year

Recommendations

- Introduce or expand **organization-provided transportation**.
- Encourage **carpooling, public transport, and electric vehicles**.
- Offer incentives for **remote or hybrid working arrangements** where feasible.

Impact: High reduction potential, especially for the unit.

References



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