

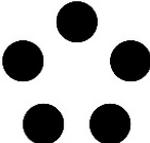
# CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Report for 2021/2022

Scantago A/S  
Safe Sterilization ApS  
PharmProTech Holding ApS

May 2023

scantago 

Safe   
sterilization

 | **PHARM  
PROTECH**  
HOLDING APS

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## Introduction

This report is the annual Green House Gas (GHG) report for Scantago A/S and Safe Sterilization ApS. Scantago A/S has VAT registration number DK-29174881 and Safe Sterilization ApS has VAT registration number DK33641907. Both companies are located at Skullebjerg 9, Gevninge, 4000 Roskilde, Denmark.

This report covers the companies' CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during the fiscal year 2021/2022 (2021.10.01-2022.09.30).

The company group includes the following companies under the holding company PharmProTech Holding ApS:

- Scantago A/S
- Safe Sterilization ApS
- A/S Electro-Service
- PPT Ejendom ApS

## Summary

Scantago A/S is a leading provider of after sales service, repair, and technical services, including sales of capital equipment and consumables for the pharmaceutical and healthcare sector. A major part of the company's activities is related to operations in Denmark and the Nordic countries.

Safe Sterilization ApS is a well-established service provider for the primary healthcare sector in Scandinavia. Safe Sterilization ApS offers testing of sterilization processes by use of biological indicators for testing of sterilization processes in autoclaves and dry heat sterilizers, including various chemical indicators for routine testing at customer premises.

With this report, the companies aim to set up documented evidence for the companies' CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the form of a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) report relating to activities in Scantago A/S and Safe Sterilization ApS during the fiscal year 2021/2022.

During the fiscal year of 2021/2022, the companies were responsible for a total emission of 77.2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. In the previous fiscal year of 2020/2021, the companies had a total emission of 82.1 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>.

The companies aim to improve their measurement and tracking system for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from direct and indirect sources. It is important to continue the improvement of the current system to allow quantification of realistic and potential savings related to the planned energy saving initiatives.

## Method

According to the Greenhouse Gas protocol [1], CO<sub>2</sub> emission sources within scope 1 and 2 are mandatory for inclusion in the GHG report, and emission sources within scope 3 are optional. The companies have included all emission sources within scope 1 and 2 and have included the currently recognised CO<sub>2</sub> emissions within scope 3.

Based on the GHG protocol, the emission sources have been divided into the following three (3) scopes.

- Scope 1 includes direct CO<sub>2</sub> sources such as emissions from the companies' vehicles.
- Scope 2 includes 2 of the indirect sources, such as electricity and heating.
- Scope 3 includes the remaining indirect sources, such as business travels, emissions related to waste/waste handling, in/outward goods, and work-related travel in private vehicles.

In the sections below, the different scopes are described in more details. Each scope has a brief description of the CO<sub>2</sub> emission sources covered by that scope.

The breakdown of the CO<sub>2</sub> emission sources into the 3 scopes helps to delineate direct and indirect emission sources. The scopes are defined for GHG accounting and reporting purposes.

## Data review

During the fiscal year 2021/2022, all data related to energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emission sources was duly registered. The energy consumption from our shared office/warehouse facility and vehicle mileage is registered monthly, while the remaining data was compiled at the end of the fiscal year.

The CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors for public transport modes such as flights, busses and trains are based on standard references from Statista.

Emission data regarding the companies' in/outward goods was provided by the transport carriers used, and the data for the remaining sources was obtained from the supplier of electricity, natural gas etc.

Table 1 presents an overview of the registered data from the fiscal year 2021/2022. The table contains the registered data from the previous fiscal year (2020/21), this fiscal year (2021/22), and the variance in annual emissions.

	2020/2021 (kg)	2021/2022 (kg)	Difference (kg)
Electricity	7324	6177	- 1147
Natural gas for heating	7355	5435	- 1920
Traveling	698	5391	+ 4693
Vehicles	63430	51996	- 11434
Work-related travel in private vehicles	131	217	+ 86
Waste consumption	3183	-1054*	N/A
In-/outward goods	Not registered	9025	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>82122</b>	<b>77187</b>	<b>- 4916</b>

Table 1: Distribution of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions\* CO<sub>2</sub> saving

### Scope 1

The sources included in scope 1 are CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from direct sources, which in this case are companies' vehicles. The kilometres driven in companies' vehicles were registered during the fiscal year, as well as the CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for each vehicle, and based on the registered data, the total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for scope 1 was calculated.

During the previous fiscal year of 2020/2021, the company vehicles were responsible for 63.4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, comprising 77.2% of the companies' total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. During the fiscal year of 2021/2022, the company vehicles were responsible for 52 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, comprising 67.4% of the companies' total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from companies' vehicles have thus decreased by 11.4 tonnes compared to the previous fiscal year of 2020/2021, the main reason being less driven kilometres.

As Scantago mainly provides services and repairs of equipment at customers' premises, this is the main reason why the biggest part of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions originates from Scantago' fleet of service vehicles.

Based on data from Statistics Denmark, the average emission from diesel vehicles is 142 g CO<sub>2</sub> per km [2]. The company's current vehicles have an average emission of 134 g CO<sub>2</sub> per km.

### Scope 2

Sources included in scope 2 are 2 of the indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emission sources, which are electricity and heating for the companies' shared facility encompassing offices, laboratory and warehouse.

On a continuously basis the consumption of electricity, gas and potable water is registered. By the end of the fiscal year, the CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors are obtained from the supplier, respectively from the electricity and gas supplier.

During the fiscal year 2021/2022, the companies were responsible for emissions of 11.6 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> from the use of electricity and natural gas, accounting for 15 % of the companies' total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Compared to the previous fiscal year of 2020/2021, the companies have reduced the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity and gas by approximately 3 tonnes.

During the year 2021/2022 there have been some changes regarding the source of electricity. The companies have changed the source from regular electricity to electricity from renewable sources. This change has been effective as of July 2022 (*see appendix 1*).

According to the supplier, the green electricity is produced by wind power. Based on the individual electricity declaration, the CO<sub>2</sub> emission is 0 grammes of CO<sub>2</sub> per kWh (*see Appendix 2*).

### Scope 3

The remaining indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emission sources are included in scope 3. These sources arise from the companies' operations, waste produced, business travels and work-related travel in private vehicles.

In the GHG-report for the fiscal year 2021/2022, the companies CO<sub>2</sub> emission from in/outward goods are now also included. This has resulted in an increase of 9 tonnes in the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in scope 3.

To collect information about in/outward goods, all transport carriers used during the fiscal year 2021/2022 were requested to provide CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data relating to goods to/from Scantago A/S and Safe Sterilizations ApS. Transport carriers which keep records of the data requested have provided us with this data. A couple of transport operators, used only for the delivery of inbound goods, have no records of the requested emission data, therefore there are recognised gaps in the data. In the future, companies will aim to use only transport companies that record CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data for the delivery of goods.

The waste management company keeps a record of the companies' waste generation. Based on the collected data and information from the waste management company, the waste is recycled. To ensure recyclability, all waste is sorted in the recommended categories such as combustible waste, cardboard, paper, glass and plastic.

The business travels undertaken in the fiscal year 2021/2022 account for 7 % of the companies' total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and compared with the previous fiscal year there has been an increase of 4.7 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Discussion

Through the fiscal year 2021/2022, there has been a focus on sustainability in the companies. This includes, for instance, initiatives regarding CO<sub>2</sub> reduction which have resulted in a couple of practical and behavioural changes.

According to the supplier, the CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for the new electricity source is 0 grammes of CO<sub>2</sub> per kWh, compared with the previous source which had an emission factor of 402 grammes of CO<sub>2</sub> per kWh.

In February 2023, the companies have started construction of a new facility with offices, laboratory and warehouse etc. This new facility will be more modern and approximately 4 times bigger than the current facility. Additionally, the building will have an emphasis on a sustainable heating source for the premises using a ground source heat pump system, in addition, it is also expected that solar panels will be installed on the roof of the new building.

For outdoor areas, there will be a focus on biodiversity in the surrounding areas and use of native plants.

## Conclusion

During the fiscal year 2021/2022, the companies have implemented some minor changes/improvements with focus on reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emission. The effect of these changes in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction will only be recorded in the next fiscal year, due to the late implementation of the changes. During the fiscal year 2021/2022, the companies had a total CO<sub>2</sub> emission of 77.2 tonnes. Compared to the previous fiscal year of 2022/2021, there has been a slightly decrease in the total emission. This has been achieved although emissions from in/outward goods are included in the GHG report for fiscal year 2021/2022, contributing with approximately 9 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>.

The companies have also started the process towards becoming ISO 14001:2015 certified. ISO 14001:2015 is an environmental management system and is considered a tool for guidance toward management of the companies' environmental performance.

The certification process will encourage the companies to work towards ambitious environmental targets for the future.

## References

- [1] World Resources Institute, »A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard,« [Online]. Available: <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf>. [Senest hentet eller vist den 02 01 2023].
- [2] »Danmarks statistik,« 23 sep 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.dst.dk/Site/Dst/Udgivelser/nyt/GetPdf.aspx?cid=34728#:~:text=De%20benzindrevne%20biler%20i%202021,i%20b%C3%A5de%202020%20og%202021.> . [Senest hentet eller vist den 28 nov 2022].

## Appendix

### Appendix 1 Green electricity certificate (DK)



The certificate is set against a background image of a white wind turbine against a blue sky with light clouds. In the top right corner, there is a circular logo containing two green leaves. The text is centered and reads: 'Certifikat', 'VE-certificeret strøm til:', 'Scantago A/S', 'CVR-nr. 29174881', 'I perioden 1. juli 2022 til 31. december 2022', 'Her bruger vi grøn strøm fra OK', and 'Grøn strøm fra OK betyder, at OK køber certifikater fra bl.a. danske vindmøller. På den måde støtter du den grønne omstilling i Danmark.' Below this is a signature of Michael Løve, Admin. direktør, with a horizontal line underneath. The address 'OK a.m.b.a., Åhave Parkvej 11, 8260 Viby J' is printed below the signature. At the bottom left, there is a small text: 'Læs mere om mærkningsordningen for grøn strøm på [ok.dk/el/maerkning](http://ok.dk/el/maerkning)'. At the bottom right, the 'OK' logo is displayed in red. A small vertical number '23504' is visible on the right edge of the certificate.



# Certifikat

VE-certificeret strøm til:

**Scantago A/S**  
CVR-nr. 29174881

I perioden 1. juli 2022 til 31. december 2022

## Her bruger vi grøn strøm fra OK

Grøn strøm fra OK betyder, at OK køber certifikater fra bl.a. danske vindmøller.  
På den måde støtter du den grønne omstilling i Danmark.

  
Michael Løve  
Admin. direktør

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OK a.m.b.a., Åhave Parkvej 11, 8260 Viby J

Læs mere om mærkningsordningen for grøn strøm på [ok.dk/el/maerkning](http://ok.dk/el/maerkning)

**OK**

23504

## Appendix 2 Individual electricity declaration (DK)

OK a.m.b.a  
 Åhave Parkvej 11, 8260 Viby J  
 Tlf. 70 10 20 33  
 www.ok.dk

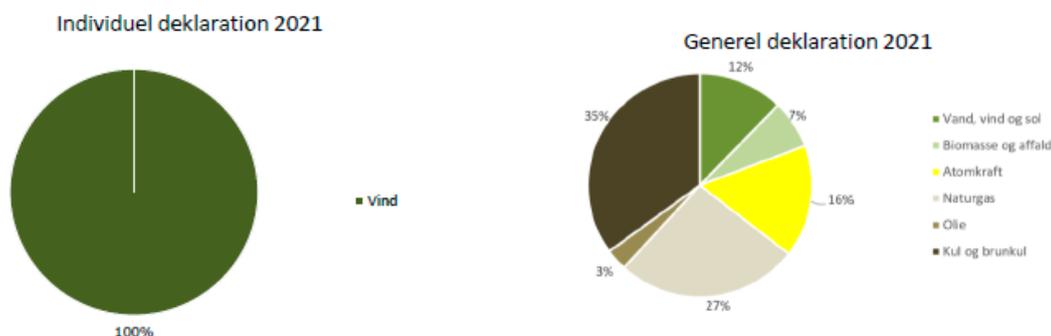


## Individuel deklARATION 2021

Deklarationen viser hvilke energikilder, der er medregnet til dit elkøb samt de tilknyttede miljøpåvirkninger. Til sammenligning er angivet den generelle deklARATION, der viser den beregnede gennemsnitlige brændselsfordeling og miljøpåvirkning ved elforbrug for de danske elforbrugere, der ikke har købt individuelt deklareret elektricitet.

Deklarationen er dokumenteret med oprindelsesgarantier, der viser produktionen af den angivne mængde el svarende til dit elforbrug. Der er hermed sikkerhed for, at oprindelsesgarantierne ikke også bliver anvendt til at dokumentere el-salg til andre kunder. Eventuelle spørgsmål om deklARATIONen kan rettes til [Energinet.dk](http://Energinet.dk).

### Energikilder anvendt til elfremstilling



#### Miljøforhold ved forbrug af 1 kWh

Elproduktion fra vedvarende energikilder, der omfatter el produceret fra vind, vand, sol, biogas, biomasse og den bionedbrydelige andel af affald, er kendetegnet ved ikke at medføre CO<sub>2</sub>-emission.

Elproduktion fra vind, vand og sol er helt emissionsfri, mens der ved brug af biogas, biomasse, affald og fossile brændsler (kul, olie og naturgas) dannes en række emissioner til luften og restprodukter.

Emissioner til luften sker bl.a. som drivhusgasser (kuldioxid, metan og lattergas) og som forsurende gasser (svovldioxid og kvælstofilter).

Restprodukter kan ofte anvendes, fx afsvovlingsproduktet gips til byggematerialer og kulasker til cementindustrien. Bioaske bruges ofte til gødskning.

Ved forbrug af 1 kWh fremkommer	Individuel deklARATION	Generel 2021
<b>Emissioner til luften</b>		
<b>g/kWh</b>		
CO <sub>2</sub> (Kuldioxid - drivhusgas)	0	402
CH <sub>4</sub> (Metan - drivhusgas)	0	0,30
N <sub>2</sub> O (Lattergas - drivhusgas)	0	0,005
Drivhusgasser (CO <sub>2</sub> ækv.)	0	412
SO <sub>2</sub> (Svovldioxid)	0	0,06
NO <sub>x</sub> (Kvælstofilter)	0	0,31
CO (Kulilte)	0	0,12
NMVOC (Uforbrændt kulbrinter)	0	0,06
Partikler	0	0,01
<b>Restprodukter</b>		
<b>g/kWh</b>		
Kulflyveaske	0	13,1
Kulslagge	0	2,3
Afsvovlingsprodukter (Gips)	0	4,8
Slagge (affaldsforbrænding)	0	3,4
RGA (røggasaffald)	0	0,5
Bioaske	0	0,10
Radioaktivt affald (mg)	0	0,4

Beregning af miljøforhold og brændselsfordeling er baseret på retningslinjer fra [Energinet.dk](http://Energinet.dk).

Besøg [www.energinet.dk](http://www.energinet.dk) og læs mere om forudsætningerne.