TRP Group
Carbon Balance Sheet 2024

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Introduction

This balance sheet has been determined using methodology from TRP Sealings Systems Ltd Carbon Balance Sheet for 2023 which was verified by BSi.

Organisational Boundary

The Carbon Balance Sheet includes:

- UK production site in Hereford.
- Romania trimming and warehousing operation in Bucharest.
- India production site in Pune.
- China production site in Guangde.

Report Frequency

This is our second inventory report. Subsequent report will be issued on an annual basis.

Criteria to define significant emissions

Subcategories contributing 1% or less to the GHG Inventory are considered insignificant. The assessment has not excluded any insignificant GHG sources or sinks.

Purpose, Intended Use and Intended Users

This report enables TRP to identify the material emissions sources in its overall value chain where GHG reduction strategy can make the most significant impact.

It also enables consistent reporting of GHG to customers on the impact of these GHG reduction strategies.

Availability and dissemination

The report will be disseminated to existing customers and available to prospective customers.

Overall and Specific responsibilities for preparing and producing the report

Francis Wynne-Jones, ESG and Audit Officer at TRP Sealing Systems Ltd has prepared this report in accordance with ISO 14064.

Report Verification

This report has not been verified.

Data and information included

Category 1 to 6 emissions in line with ISO 14064 requirements.

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Progress

TRP Group Carbon Intensity tCO_2e (location-based) per Revenue (£m) has increased by 7% from 2023.

Weight of rubber processed and carbon emissions both increased by 12%.

Increased carbon intensity was due to several factors:

1. A higher proportion of low cost products were manufactured in 2024.
   - Process energy and end of life carbon for these low cost products is similar to high cost products.
2. 2024 Carbon Factors for spend analysis were on average 8% higher than 2023.
   - This increased carbon for purchased goods and services.

Key Findings

Total greenhouse gas location-based emissions for Categories 1 to 6 were 35,281 tCO_2e, and total market-based emissions were 34,778 tCO_2e.

- Categories 1 and 2 emissions represent 41.12% of total emissions.
- Categories 3,4,5, and 6 emissions represent 58.88% of total emissions.

The most significant emissions source is from purchased goods - this Category 4 emission accounted for 45.44% of the group's total carbon footprint.

Category 1 and 2 emissions are within TRP Group's direct control, and a mix of energy efficiency measures, on-site generation and green energy procurement will enable the company to reduce these emissions over time.

Categories 3,4,5, and 6 emissions will be addressed through engagement with suppliers and customers.

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Emissions Footprint Summary

This Carbon Balance Sheet details full greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory for 1st January 2024 – 31st December 2024.

Emissions are reported on a consolidation, operational control approach, as defined by the GHG Protocol.

All emissions have been calculated following the requirements of ISO 14064.

All seven greenhouse gases defined by the Kyoto Protocol have been accounted for and reported on a tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) basis.

Table 1: Emissions Summary

ISO 14064 Emissions by Category	GHG emissions tCO2e	GHG Protocol Emissions by Scope	GHG emissions tCO2e
Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals in tonnes CO2e	9,197	Scope 1	9,197
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (location based)	5,311	Scope 2 (location-based)	5,311
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (market-based)	4,808	Scope 2 (market-based)	4,808
Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	2,880	Scope 3	20,773
Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from products used by organisation	16,032		
Category 5: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	1,862		
Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources	0		
Total GHG emissions (location-based)	35,281		
Total GHG emissions (market-based)	34,778		

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Breakdown of Category 1 Emissions for by GHG Type

	Carbon Dioxide CO_2	Methane CH_4	Nitrous Oxide N_20	Hydrofluorocarbons Weighted Average HFCs	Perfluorocarbons Weighted Average PFCs	Sulphur Hexafluoride SF_6	Nitrogen Trifluoride NF_3
Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals in tonnes CO2e	6243.10	4.15	51.74	124.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
Direct emissions from stationary combustion	6177.59	4.12	51.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Direct emissions from mobile combustion	65.51	0.03	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Direct process emissions and removals arise from industrial processes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of greenhouse gases in anthropogenic systems	0.00	0.00	0.00	124.29	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Carbon Balance Sheet

Table 2: Carbon Balance Sheet 2024 – Location-based

	GHG Emissions Inventory	
Emissions Category	**tCO_2e**	**%**
Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals in tonnes CO2e	**9197**	**26.07**
Direct emissions from stationary combustion	9004	25.52
Direct emissions from mobile combustion	66	0.19
Direct process emissions and removals arise from industrial processes	0	0.00
Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of greenhouse gases in anthropogenic systems	127	0.36
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	**5311**	**15.05**
Indirect emissions from imported electricity	5311	15.05
Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	**2880**	**8.16**
Emissions from Upstream transport and distribution of goods	0	0.00
Emissions from Downstream transport and distribution of goods	2505	7.10
Emissions from Employee commuting	328	0.93
Emissions from Client and visitor transport	11	0.03
Emissions from Business travel	36	0.10
Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from products used by organisation	**16032**	**45.44**
Emission from Purchased goods	15183	43.04
Emission from Capital goods	0	0.00
Emission from disposal of solid and liquid waste	35	0.10
Emission from the use of assets	0	0.00
Emissions from the use of services that are not described in the above subcategories (consulting, cleaning, maintenance, mail delivery, bank etc.)	813	2.30
Category 5: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	**1862**	**5.28**
Emissions or removals from the use stage of the product	0	0.00
Emissions from downstream leased assets	0	0.00
Emissions from end-of-life stage of the product	1862	5.28
Emissions from investments	0	0.00
Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources	**0**	**0.00**
Total emissions (location-based)	35281	
All tCO_2e (location-based) per Revenue (£m)	753	

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Emissions Analysis

Table 3: Top 4 Emissions Categories

Materiality Rank	GHG Emissions Category
1	Category 4: Purchased Goods
2	Category 1: Stationary Combustion
3	Category 2: Imported Electricity (Location Based)
4	Category 3: Transportation

Category 4: Purchased Goods

- 45.44% of TRP Groups total carbon footprint.
- Due to the substantial proportion of emissions attributed to Category 4, it will become the focus of the emission reduction strategy going forward.
- The purchase of rubber products represents the majority of Category 4 spend. Engaging with rubber suppliers is key to more accurately assess carbon.
- In 2025 we will define a hybrid approach for assessment which takes account of carbon disclosures from suppliers.

Category 1: Stationary Combustion

- 26.07% of TRP Groups total carbon footprint.
- India will move from oil to gas fired based process heating in 2025.
- UK will move to Electric Forklift Truck fleet in 2025.
- We continue to target gas consumption by improving process control.

Category 2: Imported Electricity (Location-based)

- 15.05% of TRP Groups total carbon footprint.
- Most electricity is used to power the manufacturing process and associated functions.
- Solar generation on site in China and UK avoided 500 tCO2e.
- In the UK REGO backed electricity is used and additional solar generation capacity is planned for 2025.

Category 3: Transportation

- 8.16% of TRP Groups total carbon footprint.
- TRP Group is working with suppliers and customers to reduce transport emissions.

Data Collection Recommendations

The guidance in the GHG Protocol has been followed throughout and a summary of the data sources and methodologies used for each category are set out below. The areas of data collection that would benefit from improvement in the future to improve the effectiveness of the Carbon Balance Sheet have been identified and are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Data collection recommendations

Emissions Category	Data Collection Recommendations
1: Purchased Goods and Services	Continue to engage with suppliers on sustainability and environmental impacts of purchased goods and services, which are essential to making responsible procurement decisions. Determine feasibility of using lower carbon ingredients in compound formulation.
2: Upstream Transport and Distribution	Engage with suppliers to assess transport contribution more accurately to supplied product emissions.
3: Downstream Transport and Distribution	Engage with customers to understand mix of transport used during journey to the end user.
4: End of Life Treatment of Sold Products	Engage with customers to gather specific data regarding end-of-life disposal route.

Methodology

This table sets out the applicability of each category, data sources and an overview of the methodology followed for calculations.

Unless stated otherwise, all conversion factors are sourced from UK Government (DESNZ) GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and include Category 3 T&D losses. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Value Chain methodology is followed in all cases. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses represent the electricity consumed in the electricity supply network.

Table 5: Methodology, data sources and accuracy rating

Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals in tonnes CO2e	Applicable	Data Source/s	Method Comments	Data Quality Rating
Direct emissions from stationary combustion and mobile combustion	Yes	Gas Invoices Spend based fuel consumption data	Location-based Method Calculated using the GHG Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute, 2004); ISO 14064-1 (ISO, 2018). DESNZ Emissions Factor Database and data from the Indian government have been used.	High
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	**Applicable**	**Data Source/s**	**Method Comments**	**Data Quality Rating**
Indirect emissions from imported electricity (location based)	Yes	Electricity Invoices	Location-based Method A location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using mostly grid-average emission factor data). DESNZ Emissions Factor Database, statista.com and data from the Indian government have been used.	High
Indirect emissions from imported electricity (market based)	Yes	Electricity Invoices	Market-based Method. Market-based emissions in this report have been calculated using the specific emissions associated with REGO-backed renewable electricity contracts in the UK.	High

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Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	Applicable	Data Source/s	Method Comments	Data Quality Rating
Emissions from Upstream transport and distribution of goods	Yes	N/A	Included in Category 4 Opex based emissions for purchased goods.	Low
Emissions from Downstream transport and distribution of goods	Yes	Spend-based Opex. data, bucketed into categories.	Spend-based Approach Emissions calculated using converted spend and spend-based emissions factors from DEFRA. Non GBP expenditure converted from local currency	Medium
Emissions from Employee commuting	Yes	Employee Home location and commute method.	Average Data Approach Summary data based on mode of transport and daily commute. Average working days per year.	Medium
Emissions from Client and visitor transport	Yes	Location based travel and accommodation data.	Activity-based approach DESNZ emissions factors for travel. Non-UK expenditure converted from local currency. Hotels: https://www.hotelfootprints.org/ Flights: https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/Carbonoffset/Pages/default.aspx	Medium
Emissions from Business travel	Yes	Location based travel and accommodation data.	Activity-based approach DESNZ emissions factors for travel. Non-UK expenditure converted from local currency. Hotels: https://www.hotelfootprints.org/ Flights: https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/Carbonoffset/Pages/default.aspx	Medium

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Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from products used by organisation	Applicable	Data Source/s	Method Comments	Data Quality Rating
Emission from Purchased goods	Yes	Spend-based Opex. data, bucketed into categories.	Spend-based approach. Non-UK expenditure converted from local currency. Emissions calculated using converted spend and spend-based emissions factors from DEFRA. DESNZ emissions factors used for Well to Tank and Transmission and Distribution losses.	Medium
Emission from Capital goods	Yes	Spend-based Opex. Data, bucketed into categories.	Spend-based approach. Non-UK expenditure converted from local currency. Emissions calculated using converted spend and spend-based emissions factors from DEFRA.	Medium
Emission from disposal of solid and liquid waste	Yes	Waste categories from Waste Disposal records.	Activity-based approach DESNZ emissions factors for specified types of disposed material. Non-UK disposal using same method.	Medium
Emission from the use of assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emissions from the use of services that are not described in the above subcategories (consulting, cleaning, maintenance, mail delivery, bank etc.)	Yes	Spend-based Opex. Data, bucketed into categories.	Spend-based approach. Non-UK expenditure converted from local currency. Emissions calculated using converted spend and spend-based emissions factors from DEFRA.	Medium

Category 5: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	Applicable	Data Source/s	Method Comments	Data Quality Rating
Emissions or removals from the use stage of the product	N/A	N/A	No energy consuming products sold.	N/A
Emissions from downstream leased assets	N/A	N/A	No downstream leased assets area applicable.	N/A
Emissions from end-of-life stage of the product	Yes	Weight of products sold.	Assumed 50/50 split between incineration and landfill at end of life DESNZ emissions factors applied for landfill. Research based figures used for incineration	Medium
Emissions from investments	N/A	N/A	No downstream leased assets are applicable.	N/A
Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources	**Applicable**	**Data Source/s**	**Method Comments**	**Data Quality Rating**
None Identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A