SRF LIMITED

Gummidipoondi Site (Technical Textiles Business)

Plot No. K-1, SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Gummidipoondi - 601 201.
Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, India.

GHG EMISSION REPORT

For the Year April 2024 to March 2025

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SRF LIMITED GUMMIDIPOONDI

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Overview of Organization and Reporting Period

SRF India is engaged in the manufacture of Polyester Industrial Yarn and Polyester & Nylon Tyrecord Fabrics (Greige and Dipped). The organization has integrated Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles across its operations, embedding sustainability into business strategy and decision-making. SRF is committed to climate responsibility through efficient resource use, emissions reduction initiatives, and responsible supply chain practices. The company ensures transparent greenhouse gas (GHG) measurement, monitoring, and reporting in line with recognized standards, supporting accountability and continuous environmental performance improvement.

1.2 Key Emission Results

Organizational Boundary

SRF LIMITED
Gummidipoondi Site (Technical Textiles Business)

Plot No. K-1, SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Gummidipoondi - 601 201. Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, India.

Calculation period: April 2024 to March 2025

All values are in MT CO2 e

GHG Emission Reporting Frequency: Annually

EMISSIONS	CURRENT YEAR APRIL 2024 – MARCH 2025
Scope 1	2798.86
Scope 2	8033.9
Scope 3	25440.41
Scope 3 Upstream	25358.09
Scope 3 Downstream	82.32
Total GHG Emission	**36273.17**

1.3 Highlights & Reduction Achievements

- High-efficiency thermic fluid heaters and boilers installed
- Partial renewable electricity sourcing through open access
- Heat recovery systems in yarn processing lines
- Waste segregation and authorized hazardous waste disposal
- Energy monitoring at department level

2. Introduction

This Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Report has been prepared to quantify and disclose SRF's greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol. The report supports SRF's ESG integration and commitment to climate responsibility by providing a transparent, consistent, and accurate emissions inventory. It is intended for customers, stakeholders, and internal management to understand emission sources, assess climate risks, and establish a reliable baseline for emission reduction planning and future sustainability initiatives.

2.1 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to systematically quantify and document SRF's organizational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol. It establishes a credible baseline for identifying emission hotspots and planning reduction initiatives across operations and the value chain. The report also supports SRF's ESG disclosures, meets customer and supply-chain expectations, and provides a robust foundation for future Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) target setting and long-term climate strategy development.

2.2 Intended Users

This report is intended for a wide range of internal and external stakeholders. Senior management will use the findings for strategic decision-making and climate risk management. The ESG and sustainability team will rely on the data for monitoring performance and driving improvement initiatives. Customers and supply-chain partners may use the report to assess environmental responsibility, while rating agencies such as EcoVadis and independent GHG verifiers may reference it for ESG evaluations and assurance activities.

2.3 Reporting Objectives

The reporting objectives of this GHG inventory are to enable transparent and voluntary disclosure of SRF's greenhouse gas emissions and to ensure alignment with the requirements of ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol. The report aims to satisfy customer and supply-chain climate information requirements, support internal monitoring of emission performance, and improve data-driven decision-making. Additionally, it serves as a structured baseline to track future emission reductions and enhance SRF's overall ESG and climate governance framework.

3. Organization Description

3.1 Company Profile

SRF is a leading Indian manufacturer of synthetic yarns and tyrecord fabrics, serving domestic and international tyre and industrial textile markets. The company operates integrated manufacturing processes and emphasizes quality, operational efficiency, and ESG integration to support sustainable growth and long-term value creation.

3.2 Organizational Structure

SRF's organizational structure comprises Manufacturing Operations, Utilities and Maintenance, Quality and EHS, Supply Chain and Logistics, and Corporate Management. These functions collectively ensure efficient production, regulatory compliance, environmental management, workforce safety, and effective governance across all operational and sustainability-related activities.

3.3 Operations, Facilities, and Boundaries

SRF operates an integrated manufacturing facility in India covering yarn production and tyrecord fabric processing. Supporting utilities include boilers, thermic fluid heaters, and diesel generator sets. Centralized warehousing and logistics operations manage raw material receipt, internal material movement, and dispatch of finished goods within defined operational boundaries.

4. Reporting Boundary

4.1 Organizational Boundary

SRF has defined its organizational boundary using the operational control approach in accordance with ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol. Under this approach, all facilities and operations where SRF exercises full authority over operational policies, procedures, and environmental performance are included in the GHG inventory.

4.2 Operational Boundary

SRF's operational boundary includes all significant greenhouse gas emission sources classified under Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 as defined by the GHG Protocol. This covers direct emissions from owned operations, indirect emissions from purchased energy, and other indirect emissions arising from upstream and downstream value-chain activities.

4.3 Entities and Locations Covered

The GHG inventory covers one integrated manufacturing facility located in India, including all associated production units, utilities, and on-site support operations.

Emissions from logistics and related activities under SRF's operational control are also included, ensuring comprehensive coverage of organizational emission sources.

5. Reporting Period

- **Start Date:** 01 April 2023
- **End Date:** 31 March 2024
- **Reporting Frequency:** Annual

6. GHG Accounting Methodology

6.1 Standards Followed

- ISO 14064-1:2018
- GHG Protocol – Corporate Accounting & Reporting Standard
- IPCC 2006 Guidelines

6.2 Calculation Approach

GHG emissions were calculated using the standard activity-based methodology prescribed by ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol, where greenhouse gas emissions equal activity data multiplied by the applicable emission factor. Activity data were collected from operational records, and appropriate emission factors were applied to convert consumption values into tonnes of CO_2 equivalent.

6.3 Tools Used

SRF used an MS Excel–based GHG inventory model to compile, calculate, and consolidate emissions across all scopes. This was supported by internal energy, fuel, and utility monitoring systems that track consumption data, enabling consistent calculations, data validation, and transparent documentation of greenhouse gas emission results.

7. Emission Sources Identification

7.1 Direct and Indirect Sources

- Fuel combustion (coal, furnace oil, diesel)
- Purchased electricity
- Refrigerant leakage
- Logistics and transportation
- Employee commuting
- Waste disposal

7.2 Mapping of Emission Sources

GHG emission sources were systematically mapped across all operational areas, including spinning, weaving, dipping, utilities, warehousing, and logistics activities. This mapping exercise enabled the identification of emission-intensive processes, ensured comprehensive coverage of all relevant sources, and supported accurate allocation of emissions within the defined organizational and operational boundaries.

7.3 Scope Categorization

All identified emission sources were classified into Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 in accordance with GHG Protocol definitions. Direct emissions from controlled operations were categorized as Scope 1, emissions from purchased electricity as Scope 2, and all other indirect value-chain emissions as Scope 3 for consistent reporting.

8. GHG Scope Classification

8.1 Scope 1 – Direct Emissions

Source	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Stationary Combustion (Boilers, Furnaces)	1,945.60
Mobile Combustion (Vehicles)	512.30
Fugitive Emissions (Refrigerants)	340.96
Total Scope 1	**2,798.86**

8.2 Scope 2 – Indirect Energy Emissions

Source	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Purchased Electricity (Grid)	8,033.90
Purchased Steam/Heat	Not Applicable
Total Scope 2	**8,033.90**

8.3 Scope 3 – Other Indirect Emissions

Category	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Purchased Raw Materials	17,860.00
Inbound Transportation	3,240.40
Waste Disposal	1,120.25
Employee Commuting	1,137.44
Total Scope 3 – Upstream	**25,358.09**

Category	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Product Distribution	62.18
End-of-Life Treatment	20.14
Total Scope 3 – Downstream	**82.32**

Source	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Total Scope 3 Emissions	25,440.41
Total Scope 1	**25,440.41**

9. GHG Data Collection & Quality

9.1 Data Sources

- Utility bills
- Fuel purchase invoices
- Vehicle logbooks
- HR commuting data
- Waste manifests

9.2 Data Quality Controls

- Cross-verification with finance records
- Year-on-year consistency checks
- Management review of data assumptions

10. Emission Factors

Source	Reference
Fuel Combustion	IPCC 2006
Electricity Grid	CEA India Grid Factor
Refrigerants	IPCC AR6
Transport	DEFRA 2023

11. Calculation Results

11.1 Total GHG Emissions

Scope	tCO_2e
Scope 1	2798.86
Scope 2	8033.9
Scope 3	25440.41
Total	36273.17

Gas-wise Scope 1:

- CO_2: 96%
- CH_4: 3%
- N_2O: 1%

11.2 Emission Intensity Indicators

Indicator	Value
tCO_2e per employee	14.3
tCO_2e per tonne of product	2.1

12. Base Year & Trend Analysis

- Base Year: FY 2023–24
- Selected due to stable operations and data availability
- No structural adjustments required

13. Uncertainty Assessment

Source	Uncertainty
Fuel data	±5%
Electricity	±3%
Scope 3 estimates	±10–15%

Overall inventory confidence level: ±7–10%

14. Data Quality Assessment

Parameter	Rating
Activity Data	High
Emission Factors	High
Completeness	High
Consistency	High

15. GHG Reduction Initiatives

- Expansion of renewable electricity sourcing
- Boiler efficiency improvement programs
- Fuel switching feasibility (biomass / LNG)
- Logistics optimization and route planning
- Employee awareness on energy conservation

16. Future Sustainability Goals

- Reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 30% by 2030
- SBTi target commitment planned
- Scope 3 supplier engagement program

17. Conclusions

SRF's GHG inventory demonstrates a well-controlled emissions profile with electricity and thermal energy as major contributors. The organization has strong opportunities to further reduce emissions through renewable energy, efficiency improvements, and supply-chain engagement.