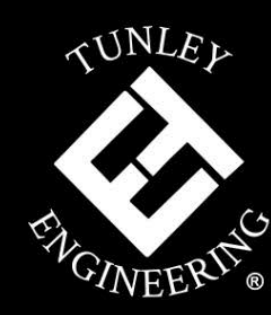




CARBON ASSESSMENT REPORT

Tunley Engineering

*"Engineering A
Decarbonised Future"*



CARBON ASSESSMENT REPORT

for

OPTIMA PRODUCTS LIMITED

- Scenario 1: Optima products were purchased and installed for a company at site A

The company moved from site A to site B

- Scenario 2: The products were then, reconfigured and reused at site B for the same company

- 42% of glass and a high percentage of aluminium material recovered from site A was reused at site B.

June 2023

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Nomenclature

Nomenclature	Description
GHG	Greenhouse Gases, gases that trap heat in our atmosphere. GHG include Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides and fluorinated gases.
Embodied Carbon	The total GHG emissions generated to produce a product; It includes those from extraction, manufacture, processing, transportation and assembly in every component.
Carbon Equivalent	The effect on global warming of a greenhouse gas (GHG) relative to that of CO ₂ .
Zero Carbon	The absence of GHG emissions
Greenhouse Gas Protocol	The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard which provides requirements and guidance to prepare a corporate-level GHG emissions inventory.
Net Zero Carbon (NZC)	The sum effect of combining actions to reduce GHG emissions with actions to off-set them.
Carbon Off-setting	A reduction in emissions of GHG to compensate for unavoidable emissions.
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	The heat adsorbed by any GHG as a multiple of the equivalent in carbon dioxide.
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. It provides regular scientific assessment on climate change to policy makers.
AR5	The fifth assessment report of the IPCC. The most recent assessment report is 2014.
tCO ₂ e	Notation for tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions.
kgCO ₂ e	Notation for kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions.
ICE	The Inventory of Carbon and Energy.
Scope 1	Direct GHG emissions are those that occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company such as emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc., emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.
Scope 2	Indirect GHG emissions account for GHG emissions from the generation of imported energy such as purchased electricity consumed by the company. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organisational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.
Scope 3	Other indirect GHG emissions. The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard defines Scope 3 as 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 company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Some examples of scope 3 activities are extraction and production of purchased materials; transportation of purchased fuels; and use of sold products and services. BS EN ISO 14064 separates out Scope 3 emissions into categories 3 to 6 covering indirect emissions from transportation, products used, use of products from the business and other sources respectively.

Methodology and Quantification Standards

The Business Carbon Assessments was completed using methodology consistent with the international standards BS EN ISO 14064-1, BS EN ISO 14067:2018 and The GHG Protocol. Quantification of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions arising from business activities were completed in accordance with the emission factors of Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors published by DEFRA, the UK government Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy for 2022. Additionally, The Inventory of Carbon and Energy has provided carbon equivalent data conversions for complex materials.

Global Warming Potentials are stated from IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, 2021 (AR6).

Executive Summary

Climate change poses a significant challenge to the environment, necessitating mitigating measures at international, national and local levels. It impacts businesses, natural systems and communities. This is caused by global warming, as a result of an increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, known as carbon emissions.

Optima would like to report on the carbon emissions for a case study in which their door and partitioning products were reconfigured and reused. Quantifying carbon emissions in this case study puts Optima in a position to demonstrate sustainability and environmental responsibility to their customers and the wider public. It allows Optima to show how a measurable change can be made to climate change emissions and facilitate the achievement of Net-Zero Carbon (NZC). Optima and Tunley Engineering have collaborated to identify emission sources and collect data.

Tunley Engineering has conducted an independent assessment to quantify carbon emissions due to business activities conducted by Optima and their contractors, based on the data provided by the company. The evaluation herein reported includes two components of emission quantifications for:

- i) Scenario 1: Assuming all the products which were reused are brand-new. This is a hypothetical scenario and referred to as new installation. GHG emissions from material usage, transportation and assembly are quantified. Data from EPDs provided by Optima are deployed.
- ii) Scenario 2: Dismantling the products at location A and reinstalling and reconfiguring them at location B. This is the actual work that was carried out and is referred to as reusing, considering uninstalling of materials at location A, packaging and transporting the reused products to location B. There are 118 glass panels which were reused at B (42%); in addition, 56 new panels were purchased.

This assessment demonstrates Optima's commitment to showing how carbon emissions can be reduced. It also provides Optima and its customers with a clear evaluation of carbon emissions associated with these business practices and aligns with Optima's ambition for achieving carbon neutrality

Total carbon emissions in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO₂e) for the two scenarios are 21.5 and 3.8 (Figure 1).

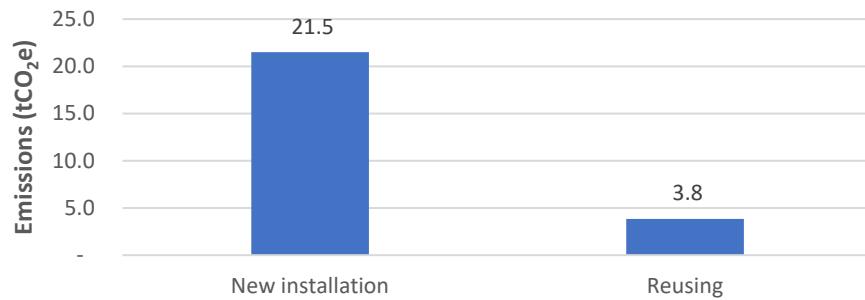


Figure 1: Greenhouse gas emissions from two scenarios.

By relocating, reconfiguring and partially reusing the products, there is an 82% carbon saving in comparison to the scenario in which 100% new materials were installed.

This carbon saving figure of 17.7 tCO₂e is equivalent to one of the following:

- i) Emissions from driving 64,191 miles using an average diesel car,
- ii) Emissions from burning approximately 6.1 tonnes of charcoal,
- iii) Emissions from consuming 6,899 litres of diesel,
- iv) Sequestration from 291 tree seedlings grown for 10 years.

Introduction

Tunley Engineering conducted this assessment using the standard protocols stated above and data provided by Optima for their business activities for the two scenarios: installation of new products and the reuse of products (partitioning walls and doors).

For each scenario, the assessment provides detailed quantification of GHG emissions due to:

- i) Embodied carbon emissions from material usage for partitioning walls and doors, including packaging materials where relevant,
- ii) Emissions from transportation of the products,
- iii) Emissions from assembly/dismantling/reinstallation of the new/reused products, including disposing of packaging material.

The products considered for this assessment are:

- i) Revolution 100 Double Glazed Partition
- ii) Double/Single Edge Symmetry Doors

Information on embodied carbon emissions and emissions from assembling processes were taken from EPD documents. In this assessment, Tunley Engineering assume that:

- i) Emissions from assembling and dismantling the products are identical.
- ii) As 58% of glass material in Scenario 1 were not reusable and thus recycled, the emissions from this were factored in when quantifying the embodied carbon emissions of materials for Scenario 2.
- iii) Emissions from dismantling the products to reuse individual components (A5) were assumed negligible.

- iv) During the relocation of the reused products from location A to location B in Scenario 2, emissions from the transportation activities are only calculated for the short distance from site A to site B.
- v) Transportation distance for each journey was assumed as 203 km, by average HGVs at 50% loading.

Appreciating the importance of determining major contributors to the emissions, Tunley Engineering provides detailed analysis and discussion on different components in each scenario; this will support Optima’s customers with their decision-making processes to reduce their carbon emissions. Where information and data were limited, we made reasonable assumptions based on our expertise and external sources of data. This report is completed to internationally recognised [standards](#) mentioned previously.

Emission data

Table 1: Emission data for two scenarios.

Item	New installation (kgCO ₂ e)			Relocation and Reuse (kgCO ₂ e)		
	Embodied emissions	Transport	Assembly	Embodied emissions	Transport	Dismantling and reinstallation
Revolution 100 Double Glazed Partition	16,530	1,016	129	3,492	46	258
Single Leaf Door	2,851	141	1			1
Double Leaf Door	791	35	0			0
Packaging for reuse	-	-	-	43	-	6.38
Total for subcategories	20,172	1,193	130	3,535	46	266
Total (tCO₂e)	21.5			3.8		
Carbon savings (tCO ₂ e)	0			17.7		
Percentage of carbon savings	0%			82%		

Table 1 shows emission data for the two Scenarios. For the first Scenario in which new, same products were implemented, carbon emissions are 21.5 tCO₂e; embodied carbon emissions of the products contribute 94% to the total carbon emissions (Figure 2).

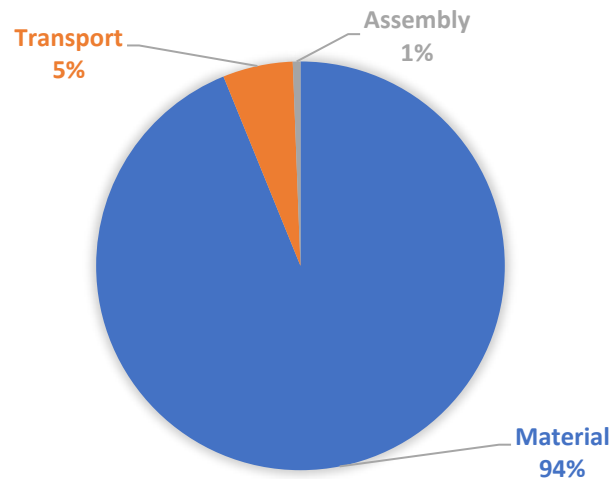


Figure 2: Percentage contributions of emission sources for Scenario 1.

For the second Scenario, carbon emissions from material usage were from new glass material and packaging (tape), accounting for 92%, emissions are from transportation and dismantling/reinstalling processes made up 1% and 7%, respectively (Figure 3). There was a carbon saving of 17.7 tCO₂e by reusing the products, this is equivalent to an 82% reduction in the emissions from the new installation of the same products.

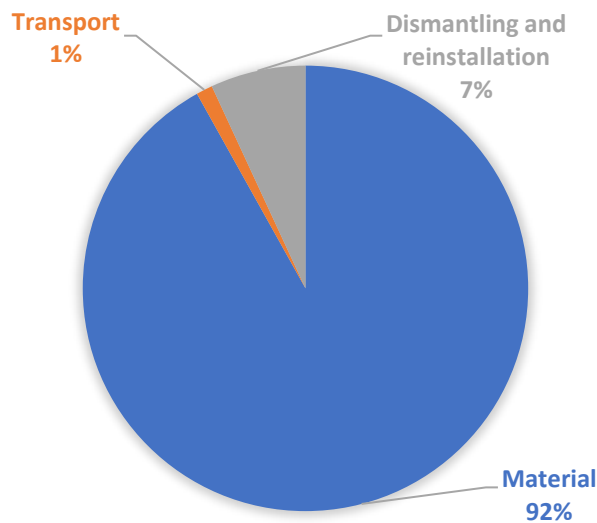


Figure 3: Percentage contributions of emission sources for Scenario 2.

Conclusion

Total GHG emissions for two scenarios (new installation of products and reusing the products) are 21.5 and 3.8 tCO₂e, respectively. The carbon footprint quantification presented in this report was conducted using data provided to Tunley Engineering by Optima.

Tunley Engineering has provided Optima with detailed analysis and discussion of the emission data. By reusing their products (with a reusability of 42% for glass), Optima's customers saved 82% of carbon emissions accordingly the results of this analysis.

Tunley Engineering's Report Emission Statement

Tunley Engineering's GHG emissions from completing this assessment were 0.01 kgCO₂e.

Approval

Author:	Dr Luan Ho PhD MEnvSc BEng
Position:	Carbon Reduction Engineer
Written Date:	28 th April 2023
Approved by:	Nathan Wood MChem MRSC
Position:	Carbon Reduction Scientist
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Revision:	A

Revision History:	Change Description:	Changed by:	Date:	Approved by:	Date:
B	Updated analysis	LH	09 th June 2023	NW	14 th June 2023
C					
D					
E					
F					

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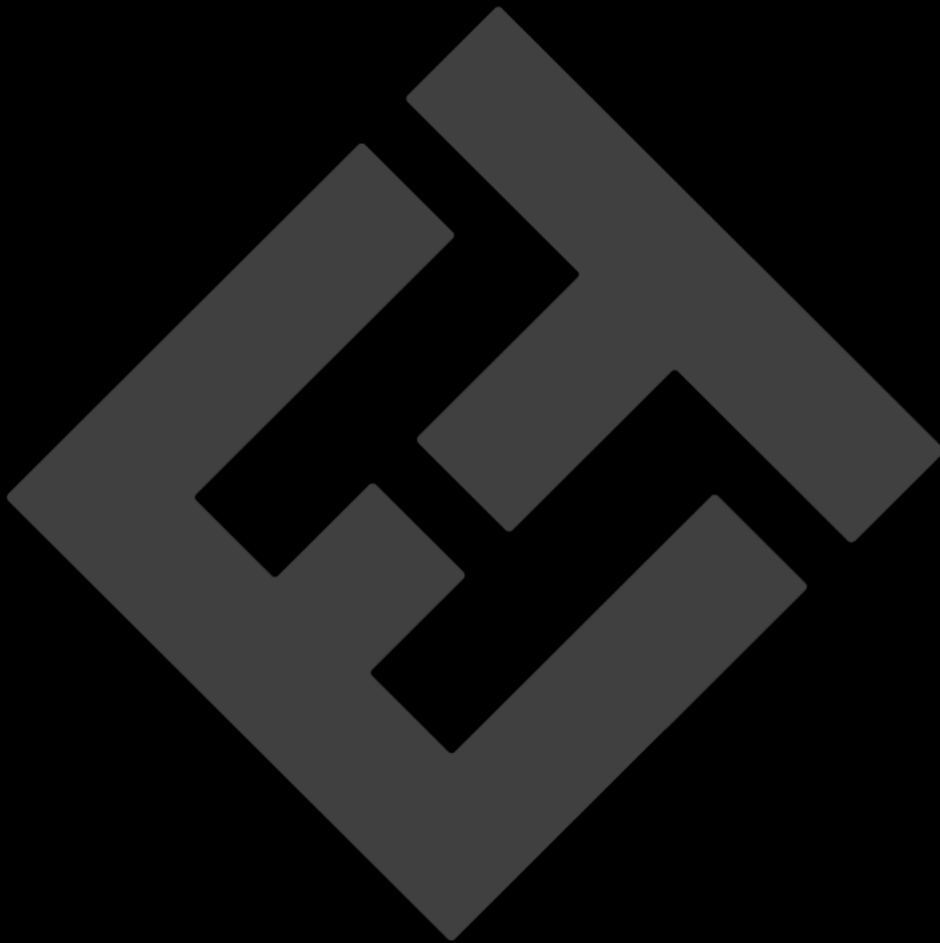
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Tunley Engineering Ltd
Leeds, LS17 8RP

Info@tunley-engineering.com
www.tunley-engineering.com