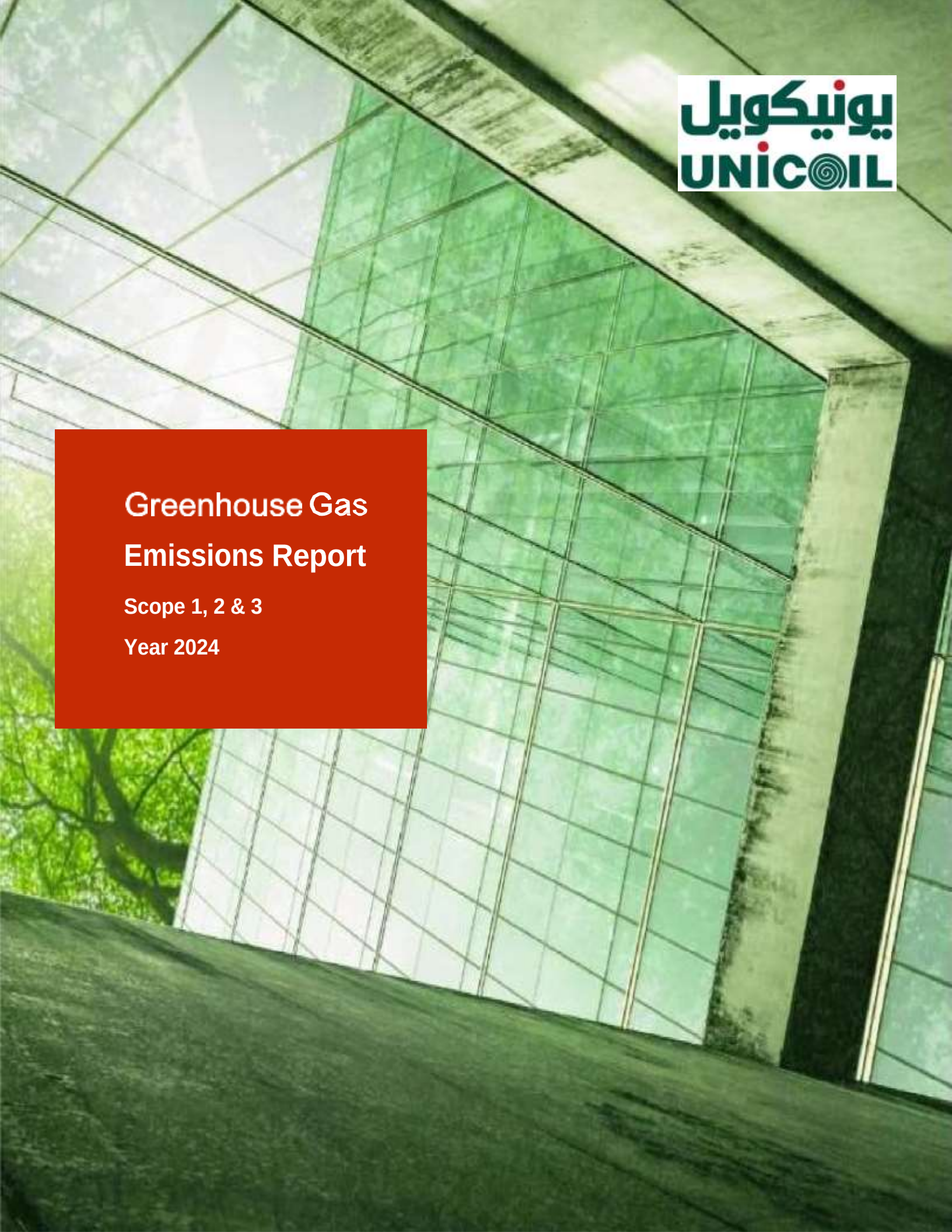

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report

Scope 1, 2 & 3

Year 2024

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1. General Description of the Organization, Goals and Inventory Objectives

1.1 Introduction

This report provides the Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions inventory under operational control for Universal Metal Coating Company (UNICOIL) for the reporting period between January 1 to December 31, 2024. It is prepared in line with the requirements outlined in GHG Protocol and clause 9.3 of the ISO 14064-1:2018 Specification with Guidance at the Organizational Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals.

The purpose of this GHG Report is to demonstrate conformity with ISO 14064-1:2018 & GHG Protocol and to facilitate GHG inventory verification.

1.2 Description of the reporting organization

UNICOIL (Universal Metal Coating Company) was established in 1997 as the first company in the Middle East to manufacture pre-painted steel and aluminum coils, and progressively emerged as a leader in the steel coil coating and pre-painting industry in regional markets. UNICOIL was established by two industrial pioneers (namely Zamil Group Holding Company and Rashed Abdul Rahman AlRashed & Sons Group) as a joint venture trading in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with a world leader in the pre-painted steel industry (BHP of Australia).

With manufacturing facility located in the industrial citiy of Al-Jubail, its four production lines now have installed annual production capacities of 400,000 metric tons for HRC pickling, 340,000 metric tons for CRC, 250,000 metric tons for Galvanized Steel Coils, 120,000 metric tons of Pre-Painted Steel Coils. UNICOIL now occupies a dominant position in the Middle East and North Africa regions.

1.3 Persons or entity responsible for the report

This report has been prepared by UNICOIL. The overall responsibility for providing the data to prepare a report:

- Universal Metal Coating Company

1.4 Reporting period covered

The report covers the following reporting period: January to December 31, 2024

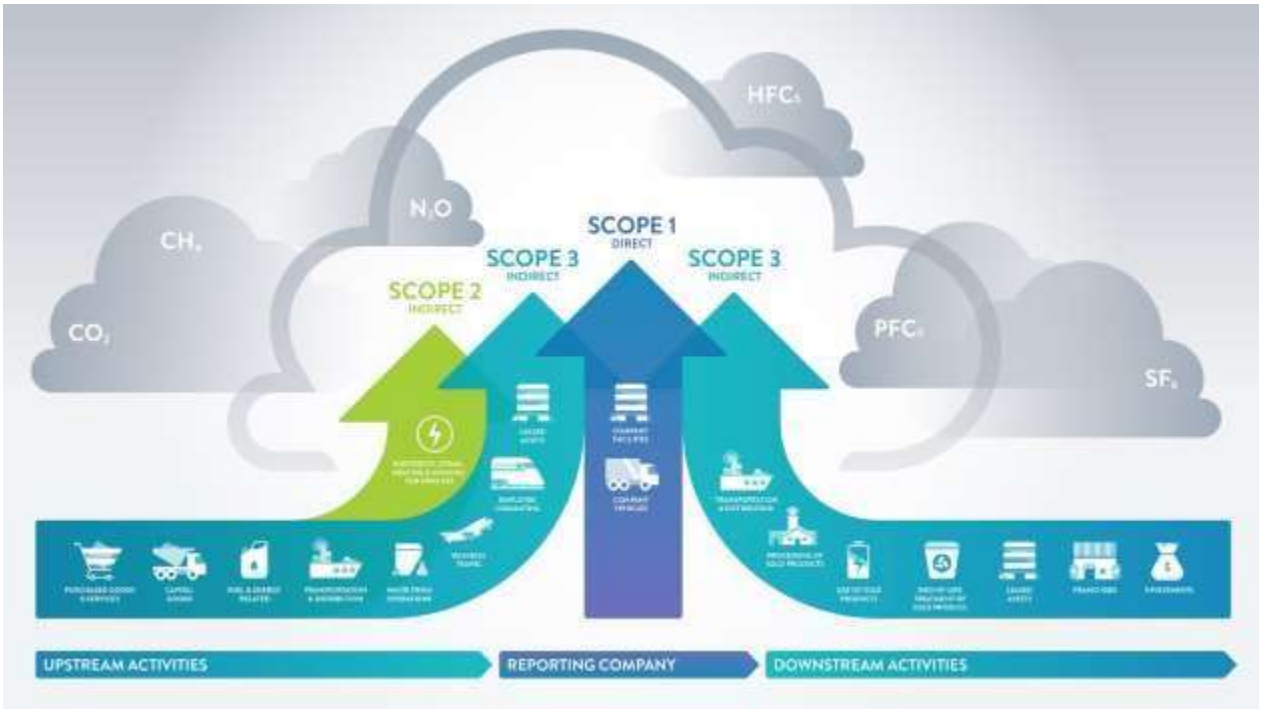
1.5 GHG Inventory Verification Status

Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) and Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (Scope 2) and Scope 3 inventory included in this report were verified by GCAS Quality Certifications to a limited level of assurance according to AA1000 Assurance Standard. The assurance statement is posted here www.climateintell.com

2. Overview of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions

We categorize our GHG emissions as scope 1, 2 or 3 as referred to in the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and World Resources Institute (WRI) GHG Protocol in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). We have adopted the operational control approach, meaning we account for 100% of emissions from business locations over which we have control. Under this approach, control is considered where we have the authority to introduce and implement operational policies.

In accordance with the GHG Protocol's guidance, UNICOIL reports scope 2 GHG emissions using both the location based approach. The location-based method reflects the GHG emissions associated with local, national electricity grids in which the reporting company operates. This helps demonstrate the average GHG intensity of the electricity grids where the operations occur, as well as the impacts of energy conservation within the organization.



3. Organizational Boundaries

In accordance with the GHG Protocol, the organizational boundaries for reporting greenhouse gas emissions from the Galvanized Steel Coils and Pre-painted Coating Coils manufacturing facility located in Jubail, Saudi Arabia, are established based on the operational control approach. This approach includes all emissions from activities over which the organization has authority to implement operational policies and procedures.

Consolidation Approach

Operational Control: The emissions inventory reflects all sources and activities directly controlled by the facility, ensuring comprehensive and accurate reporting.

Covered Scopes

Scope 1: Direct Emissions

- Fuel combustion from furnaces used in the manufacturing process.
- Emissions from facility-owned vehicles used for transporting goods within the site.
- Other stationary combustion sources for heating or process requirements.

Scope 2: Indirect Emissions from Energy

- Electricity purchased and consumed to operate machinery, lighting, and administrative offices within the facility.

Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions

- Upstream emissions from transportation of raw materials such as iron ore (HRC) to the facility.
- Downstream emissions related to product distribution to customers.
- Emissions associated with waste disposal and employee commuting.

Boundaries Rationale

The boundaries have been defined to ensure alignment with the GHG Protocol's principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy. This approach reflects the organization's commitment to managing its carbon footprint and promoting environmental sustainability.

4. Reporting Boundaries

The GHG emissions inventory for the Galvanized Steel Coils and Pre-painted Coating Coils manufacturing facility located in Jubail, Saudi Arabia is categorized and reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol standards. The reporting boundaries for each scope of emissions are outlined below:

4.1 Scope 1: Direct Emissions

Scope 1 encompasses emissions from sources directly owned or controlled by the organization. For the Galvanized Steel Coils and Pre-painted Coating Coils manufacturing facility, the primary sources include:

1. Fuel Combustion
    - Emissions from furnaces and boilers used in Galvanized Steel Coils and Pre-painted Coating Coils, fueled by natural gas and diesel.
    - Combustion in process heaters to support drying and annealing operations.
2. Stationary Energy Sources
    - Emissions from on-site generators used for backup power supply or energy production.
3. Mobile Sources
    - GHG emissions from facility-owned vehicles such as forklifts, trucks, and machinery for transporting raw materials and finished products within the site.
4. Process-Related Emissions
    - GHG emissions resulting from specific chemical reactions used in refining processes, such as fluxing agents or degassing chemicals.
5. Fugitive Emissions
    - Emissions from refrigeration systems due to refrigerant leakage.
    - Leakage from compressed gas storage tanks or pipelines used in production.

Emissions from equipment operated by contractors are included in Scope 1 emissions if contractors operated within the boundaries of UNICOIL.

CO2 emissions from biogenic sources (e.g., biofuels, biomass) were not included in our Scope 1; instead, they are captured separately. CH4 and N2O emissions from biogenic sources are included in our Scope 1 emissions.

CO2 captured and sequestered using carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies are not included in our Scope 1 emissions.

Carbon offset credits are not included in our Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Releases of HFCs were converted to CO2 equivalents using a single Global Warming Potential (GWP)

Where it is impractical to collect individually insignificant emissions, we used simplified methods for estimating the emissions:

- Emissions for some vehicles were estimated by converting kilometers driven to fuel usage, which in turn was used to calculate emissions.

4.2 Scope 2: Indirect Emissions from Energy

Scope 2 includes indirect emissions resulting from the consumption of purchased electricity or other forms of imported energy.

1. Electricity Consumption

    - Emissions from the consumption of electricity sourced from the grid to power production machinery, lighting, ventilation, and administrative operations.

4.3 Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions

Scope 3 covers all other indirect emissions across the facility's value chain, including upstream and downstream activities. Fuel activities, Leased Assets and Franchises not covered.

1. Upstream Activities
    - Emissions from the transportation of raw materials, such as iron ore (HRC, Zinc, Paint) or local suppliers, to the facility.
    - GHG emissions from suppliers and contractors providing goods or services.
2. Downstream Activities
    - Emissions from the transportation and distribution of finished coils to customers or end-users.
    - Emissions associated with the end-of-life processing, recycling, or disposal of steel.
3. Employee Commuting
    - GHG emissions from the transportation of employees commuting to and from the facility.
4. Waste Disposal
    - Emissions from the management and disposal of waste materials generated during the production process.

To ascertain the operational boundary, UNICOIL has identified several sources of emissions of major Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) associated with its operations including:

- Carbon dioxide (CO2),
- Methane (CH4),
- Nitrous oxide (N2O),

These sources are categorized as direct and indirect emissions and recognized as Scope 1, 2 or 3 depending on their sources. The emission of PFCs and SF6 is assumed to be zero as there are no major sources for these emissions within the organizational and operational boundary of the UNICOIL.

The manufacturing facility's GHG inventory reflects a holistic approach to identifying and reporting emissions from all relevant sources within its operational and reporting boundaries. The data provided ensures compliance with the GHG Protocol and supports the organization's commitment to mitigating its environmental impact.

5. GHG Emissions Inventory

5.1 Methodologies for quantification

The GHG emissions inventory for the manufacturing facility located in Jubail, Saudi Arabia has been developed in alignment with the GHG Protocol standards. The methodology ensures a comprehensive, consistent, and accurate quantification of emissions across all relevant sources within the defined boundaries.

Data for the various GHG source was maintained by the respective departments of the Company in excel spreadsheet format and was checked with the source documents.

GHG Source Type	GHG Activity Data	Source	Frequency of collection
Scope 1			
Fuel Combustion	Natural Gas and Diesel	Fuel purchase invoices or receipts. Meter readings for natural gas, diesel, or other fuel types. Logs tracking daily or monthly fuel usage	Daily/As required
Vehicle Usage	Fuel Consumption	Mileage logs and fuel consumption for facility-owned vehicles. Maintenance records indicating fuel type and efficiency	Daily/As required
Process Data		Production logs detailing the use of fluxing agents, degassing chemicals, or other emission-related materials. Chemical inventory and usage reports.	Daily/As required

GHG Source Type	GHG Activity Data	Source	Frequency of collection
Refrigerant Records	Refrigerant Records/Fire Fighting Equipment maintenance	Maintenance logs for refrigeration and air conditioning systems. Records of refrigerant purchases and quantities used or replaced. Leak detection and repair reports.	Daily/As required
Fugitive Emissions	Emission Monitoring Reports	Readings from on-site monitoring equipment measuring emissions from combustion and production processes. Inspection reports for fugitive emissions sources like compressed gas storage	Daily/As required
Scope 2			
Purchased Electricity	Electricity Consumption	Monthly or annual electricity bills or invoices from the utility provider. Meter readings showing electricity usage for specific production areas or processes. Logs or reports tracking energy usage across different facility operations, such as production lines, lighting, and cooling/heating systems. Grid emission factors provided by the local utility or national authorities to calculate emissions based on electricity consumption Reports from periodic energy audits to monitor and verify energy usage and efficiency improvements..	Daily/As required

GHG Source Type	GHG Activity Data	Source	Frequency of collection
Scope 3			
Purchased Goods and Services	Purchased and amount, transportation details, transportation details Raw materials like iron ore (HRC, Zinc, Paint) or scrap metal; chemicals	Purchased amount, quantity and transport records	Monthly/each purchase order
Capital Goods	Emission from Assets	Emissions records from the production of assets	Monthly/each transportation order
Transportation upstream	Logistics for raw materials	Transportation records	Daily/As required
WasteGenerated in Operations	Disposal or incineration of production waste	Waste disposal quantity and methods records	Each disposal
Business Travel	Employee travel for work purpose	Mileage logs or travel tickets	Each travel
Employee commuting	Daily travel of employees to work	Travel log	Daily
Transportation downstream	Delivery of finished products	Logistics records	Each delivery
Processing of soled products	Emissions from the industrial processing of steel coils by customers	Customer or industry data	Annually
Use of sold product	Usage of steel coils in energy-intensive applications	End-user data or estimates	Annually
End-of-life Treatment of Sold Products	Recycling or disposal of steel coils.	Waste management records	Annually
Investments	Emissions linked to investments in projects or entities	Portfolio data from investments	Investment Record

5.2 Methods and Emission Factors

Emission factors are critical for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from various activities and sources. These factors represent the amount of GHGs emitted per unit of activity, such as fuel consumption, electricity usage, or material processing. The emission factors used in this report are sourced from reputable references, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines and industry-specific databases. The below sources are used for calculation;

- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas
- 2005 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), USA
- US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output model by EPA
- UK – DEFRA – 2012 Guidelines to Defra/DECC's GHG Conversion Factors
- Local authority Utility data – Emission factor for grid electricity
- Industry Database - Specific factors for steel production and waste management.
- Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report, 2020 (AR6)

Suitability of Conversion Factors

The suitability of conversion factors is assessed based on the following criteria:

❖ Accuracy

- Factors are sourced from authoritative references, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines, regional databases, or energy utility providers.

❖ Relevance

- Factors are selected to reflect local conditions (e.g., emission factors specific to the Saudi Arabia electricity grid) and the nature of the activity being measured.

❖ Consistency

- A consistent set of factors is used across similar activities to ensure comparability and reliability of the results.

❖ Transparency

- All factors used are clearly documented, including the source and units, to maintain transparency in calculations.

❖ Periodical Updates

- Conversion factors are reviewed and updated periodically to reflect the latest data and technological advancements.

5.3 Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors

In line with external standards, UNICOIL aggregates its emissions of greenhouse gases into tons of CO2equivalent by applying Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors to each greenhouse gas. The GWP factors used for converting the mass of individual gases to their CO2 equivalents are shown in the consolidated statement of GHG emissions in section 5.4 above. These factors are taken from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report, 2020 (AR6).over a 100-year time horizon.

5.4 Consolidated statement of GHG Emission

Emission	Unit	Total Emission	GWP used for conversion	Total emission (tco2e)
Scope 1				
Stationary Combustion				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	31366.42	1	31366.42
Methane (CH4)	tons	0.5592	27	15.10
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	tons	0.0559	273	15.26
Mobile Combustion				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	182.75	1	182.75
Methane (CH4)	tons	0.011	27	0.297
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	tons	0.0018	273	0.491
Fugitive Emission				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	811.45	1	811.45
			Total (Scope 1 emission)	**32391.77**
Scope 2				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	85,577.00	1	85,577.00
Methane (CH4)	tons	45.95	27	1240.65
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	tons	62.61	273	17092.53
			Total (Scope 2 emission)	**103910.18**

Emission	Unit	Total Emission	GWP used for conversion	Total emission (tco2e)
Scope 3				
Purchased Goods & Services				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	108330.42	1	108330.42
Capital Goods				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	289.92	1	289.92
Fuel- and energy-related activities				
NA		-	-	-
Upstream Transportation				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	643.30	1	643.30
Methane (CH4)	tons	0.234	27	6.32
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	tons	0.107	273	29.21
Waste Generated in operations				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	42.50	1	42.50
Business Travel				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	37.50	1	37.50
Methane (CH4)	tons	0.00016	27	0.0043
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	tons	0.0012	273	0.33
Employee Commuting				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	21.23	1	85.3
Methane (CH4)	tons	0.00069	27	0.019
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	tons	0.000437	273	0.12
Upstream Leased Asset				
NA	-	-	-	-
Downstream Transportation				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	26.62	1	26.62
Methane (CH4)	tons	0.0089	27	0.24
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	tons	0.00068	273	0.19
Processing of Sold Products				

Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	69248.10	1	69248.10

Emission	Unit	Total Emission	GWP used for conversion	Total emission (tco2e)
Scope 3				
Use of Sold Products				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	-	-	-	-
End of life treatment				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	-	53090.21	1	53090.21
Downstream Leased Asset				
NA	-	-	-	-
Franchises				
NA	-	-	-	-
Investment				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	tons	136301.95	1	136301.95
			Total (Scope 3 emission)	**368132.16**

Summary Emission Details

Emission	Unit	Carbon dioxide CO_2	Methane CH_4	Nitrous Oxide N_2O
Scope 1	tons	32,360.62	15.40	15.75
Scope 2	tons	85,577.00	1240.65	17092.53
Scope 3	tons	368095.73	6.58	29.85
Total	**tons**	**486,033.35**	**1262.63**	**17138.13**
Total GHG Emission – 504,434.11 tco2e				

5.5 GHG Uncertainty Assessment and Results

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions quantification inherently involves uncertainty due to data limitations, measurement variability, and methodological assumptions. This section outlines the key uncertainties associated with emissions estimation and presents an analysis of their impact on reported results.

GHG uncertainty arises from various factors, including:

- **Activity Data Quality** – Errors or gaps in raw data sources such as fuel consumption, electricity use, and operational processes.
- **Emission Factor Variability** – Differences in regional and industry-specific emissions factors impacting Scope 1, 2, and 3 estimates.
- Measurement and Instrumentation – Variability in emissions monitoring tools, sensor precision, and calibration inconsistencies.
- Calculation Methodologies – Assumptions in modeling emissions from indirect sources, leading to estimation differences.
- Data Gaps and Extrapolation – Missing or incomplete datasets requiring projections or estimates, influencing accuracy.

Uncertainty Quantification Methods

- Sensitivity Analysis – Evaluating how changes in key assumptions impact total emissions estimates.
- Standard Error Calculations – Estimating statistical uncertainty for direct emissions measurements.

Based on the uncertainty assessment, the key findings are:

- Scope 1 Direct Emissions: Low uncertainty due to reliable data from controlled processes, estimated at ±5% deviation.
- Scope 2 Indirect Emissions: Moderate uncertainty due to variable grid emission factors, with ±10% potential variation.
- Scope 3 Supply Chain & Indirect Activities: Higher uncertainty (±15%) driven by supplier-reported data inconsistencies and assumptions in transportation emissions.

To enhance GHG accuracy and reduce uncertainty, the following steps are recommended:

- Improving Data Collection Protocols – Implementing real-time monitoring for direct emissions sources.
- Standardizing Emission Factors – Using industry-approved databases for more consistent calculations.
- Enhancing Supplier Engagement – Requiring third-party audits for Scope 3 emissions verification.

5.6 Base Year

Base Year Selection The base year serves as the foundational reference point for tracking greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over time. For this report, the selected base year represents the first year of emissions quantification, ensuring consistency in future comparisons. Emissions data has been collected across Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (purchased energy), and Scope 3 (indirect emissions) sources, following internationally recognized methodologies. Any significant structural changes, such as acquisitions or methodology improvements, may require adjustments to maintain data integrity. This base year will guide the organization's sustainability strategy and emission reduction goals, supporting transparency and compliance with industry standards.

5.7 GHG Removals

As a GI and PPGI coil manufacturer sourcing raw materials and delivering products worldwide, the company recognizes the importance of greenhouse gas (GHG) removals in reducing its carbon footprint and contributing to sustainability efforts.

GHG removals involve strategies to capture, reduce, or offset carbon emissions generated throughout the supply chain—from raw material procurement and production to logistics and global distribution. The key approaches include:

- Raw Material Sourcing – Partnering with sustainable suppliers who practice carbon sequestration and responsible mining to minimize upstream emissions.
- Energy-Efficient Manufacturing – Implementing carbon capture technologies and optimized furnace operations to reduce direct emissions in GI & PPGI production.
- Supply Chain Optimization – Utilizing low-carbon logistics by shifting to fuel-efficient transport and exploring electrified shipping methods for global deliveries.
- Nature-Based Solutions – Investing in reforestation projects or carbon offset initiatives to neutralize emissions from transportation and industrial processes.
- Circular Economy Initiatives – Promoting recycling and reuse of steel coil, reducing demand for virgin materials and lowering lifecycle emissions.

By integrating GHG removal strategies into operations, the company aims to enhance sustainability, comply with evolving regulations, and support a low-carbon economy while maintaining industry leadership. Continuous improvements in measurement, reporting, and innovation will ensure long-term environmental responsibility.

5.8 Inventory Governance Framework

UNICOIL maintains inventory integrity through structured data collection, version control, and internal review. Activity data from fuel use, electricity, and commuting is recorded by designated departments using standardized templates. Inventory files are versioned with change logs for traceability. A cross-functional team conducts monthly internal reviews comparing operational and financial records. The GHG Coordinator oversees verification readiness and ensures pre-assurance checks. All data is securely archived with access restrictions. Annual audits and contributor training support continuous improvement. Backup protocols ensure long-term data security and retrieval. This governance approach aligns with ISO 14064-1 Clause 10.

6. Exclusion

The scope of this Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory focuses on emissions associated with raw material sourcing, GI & PPGI coils manufacturing, and global distribution. However, certain emission sources are excluded due to applicability, data limitations, or reporting constraints.

Non-Applicable Emission Categories

- Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities – This category is not relevant to the company's operations as energy procurement is already covered under Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.
- Upstream & Downstream Leased Assets – No leased assets are included in the company’s operational footprint, making these categories non-applicable for assessment.
- Franchises – UNICOIL does not operate under a franchise model; therefore, emissions related to franchised businesses are excluded from reporting.

Data Limitations & Exclusions

- Use of Sold Products – Data related to the emissions generated by end-users using the company’s GI & PPGI is currently unavailable. Future assessments may explore methodologies to estimate this impact.

Other Excluded Emissions

- Office-related emissions – Small-scale emissions from administrative activities and employee commuting are excluded due to low materiality.
- Packaging emissions – Emissions from minor packaging materials have been omitted given their insignificant impact on the total carbon footprint.

These exclusions are based on industry reporting standards and may be revised in future assessments as data collection improves. The company remains committed to enhancing transparency and refining its carbon footprint measurement over time.

7. Future Reporting

To enhance the depth and transparency of its GHG inventory, UNICOIL is recommended to expand data collection and reporting efforts to include additional sources of Scope 3 emissions. The following improvements proposed by the consultant to be implemented:

Purchased Goods and Services (Procurements): Detailed Tracking: Develop a more detailed tracking system for all purchased goods and services to capture the emissions associated with their production and transportation.

Inbound and Outbound Logistics: Logistics Emissions Tracking: Implement systems to track emissions from inbound and outbound logistics, including the transportation of raw materials to the organization's facilities and the distribution of finished products to customers.

Business travel, Processing of Sold Products and use of Sold Products: For the 2025 GHG Inventory report, we recommend expanding the scope to include business travel activities across all levels of the organization. This comprehensive approach will provide a more accurate and holistic view of the company's travel-related emissions, enhancing the precision and reliability of the GHG inventory.

To support these improvements, UNICOIL suggested developing an integrated data management system that consolidates GHG emissions data from various sources, enabling efficient data collection, analysis, and reporting. To facilitate this, it is necessary to provide regular training to employees involved in data collection and GHG reporting to ensure consistency and accuracy.

Finally, regular internal audits and third-party verification of GHG data ensure accuracy and completeness. This includes revision of the activity data against utility bills, fuel purchase records, and other relevant documents.

8. Carbon Intensity per Unit of Material Purchased

In 2024, UNICOIL purchased a total of 230,827 metric tons of raw materials to support its galvanized and pre-painted steel coil production. The company's total verified greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 504,434.11 metric tons CO_2e, covering Scope 1, 2, and 3 categories. Based on these figures, the calculated carbon intensity is approximately **2.18 tCO_2e** per ton of material purchased.

This ratio offers a meaningful benchmark to assess the climate impact associated with upstream procurement, on-site manufacturing, and downstream logistics. UNICOIL will utilize this metric to monitor decarbonisation opportunities and align future reporting with the MRV framework and ISO 14064-1:2018. Comparative studies against regional and global steel sector benchmarks will further inform target-setting and disclosure enhancements.

9. GHG Assurance Statement

This Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Report for UNICOIL, covering the calendar year 2023, has been prepared by GCAS Quality Certifications, based on the quantification and reporting principles defined in ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol.

Independent third-party verification has been performed by the International Climate Intelligence System (ICIS) in accordance with the requirements set out in ISO 14064-3:2019 — Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. The scope of this limited level assurance engagement included:

- Evaluation of emissions data across Scope 1, Scope 2, and selected Scope 3 categories
- Assessment of the organizational and reporting boundaries applied
- Confirmation of the emission factors and methodologies used in line with published IPCC guidance (AR6)
- Review of source documentation, sampling records, and consistency of quantified results

The verification procedures determined that the reported GHG emissions inventory is free from material misstatements, conforms to the applicable criteria, and is suitable for external disclosure under.

A signed verification statement by ICIS is maintained on file and available for review upon request.