

Exzone Precision Engineering Sdn. Bhd.

Greenhouse gas
emission report

Prepared by: Zarina Hamid

Approved by: CS Lim

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catalogue

Catalog	2
Chapter 1 Overview	3
1.1 Preface	3
1.2 Company Profile	4
1.3 Introduction to the Environmental Policy and Plan of Exzone Precision Engineering Sdn. Bhd.	4
1.4 Policy Statement	4
Chapter 2: Organizational Boundaries	5
2.1 Organizational structure and chart for applying for greenhouse gas inventory verification	5
.....5	
2.2 Description of organizational boundaries covered by the greenhouse gas inventory5	
2.3 Organizations Covered by the Greenhouse Gas	Inventory5
2.4 Plan of the company's factory area covered by the greenhouse gas inventory	5
Factory floor plan	5
2.5 Relevant staff and division of responsibilities for conducting greenhouse gas inventory verification:	6
Chapter 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions	7
3.1 Operational boundary of greenhouse gas inventory:	8
3.2 Benchmark year significant threshold	8
3.3 Substantive threshold	8
3.4 Exclusion threshold	8
3.5 Greenhouse gas emissions:	8
3.6 Greenhouse gas control measures	9
3.7 Time period covered by this report:	9
Chapter	4: Calculation Instructions for Greenhouse Gases9
.....4.1 Exclusion of certain greenhouse gas emission sources from the inventory: 9	
4.2 Data quality management during calculation process:	9
4.3 How to evaluate and reduce uncertainty during the calculation process:	10
4.5 Explanation of Changes in Calculation Method	13
4.6 Explanation of emission factor changes	13
4.7 Direct CO2 emissions from biomass	burning13
Chapter 5 Base Year	14
5.1 Selection of the base year:	14
5.2 Emission status in the base year:	14
5.3 Change in base year emissions:	14
Chapter 6 Verification	15
6.1 Internal verification:	15
6.2 External verification:	15
6.3 Verification frequency:	15
Chapter	7: Management of Report Documents16
7.1 Responsibilities of the report	16
7.2 Purpose of the report	16
7.3 Issuance and Management of Reports	16
7.4 How to obtain the report:	16
Chapter 8 References	17

Chapter 1 Overview

1.1 Preface

After the 2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Copenhagen, the global community's awareness of environmental protection and climate has reached a new level. Controlling climate warming has become a global consensus, and energy conservation and emission reduction are currently the hottest topics and work challenges. Green environmental protection, energy conservation, and emission reduction have always been hot political issues for governments and even the whole world, especially in the context of the Copenhagen Climate Conference. The conference demanded that by 2020, carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP should decrease by 40% to 45% compared to 2005, and this should be incorporated as a binding target into the medium- and long-term planning for national economic and social development. This means that the path towards a low-carbon economy will involve the development of the entire industry.

To curb climate warming, energy conservation and emission reduction are the prevailing trends and emerging economic growth points. In the future, enterprises will no longer compare who sells the most or who charges the most, but rather who uses materials and processes that pose less harm to the environment and who has lower carbon emissions. Only in this way can they win the favor of consumers and gain more market share. As a member of the global corporate community, Exzone Precision Engineering Sdn. Bhd. is brave enough to shoulder the important responsibility of reducing carbon emissions.

Adopting "green enterprise" as our corporate development philosophy, we adhere to green design, low-carbon operations, and implement energy conservation and emission reduction beyond regulatory standards, taking practical measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To this end, we commit to:

- ◎ Adhere to a development model featuring green design at the source and low-carbon operations.
- ◎ Implement measures for energy conservation and emission reduction, and promote green development.
- ◎ Conduct carbon audits to continuously grasp the status of carbon emissions. The plant management representative adheres to the principles of green environmental protection and low carbon, and requires and instructs that a greenhouse gas verification report be obtained this year. The work related to this report meets the requirements of the ISO14064-1 standard, and the version number of this report is 1.0 for 2025.

1.2 Company Introduction

1.2.1 Company history:

Exzone Precision Engineering Sdn. Bhd. was established in 1986.

In 1999, it obtained ISO9001 certification

In 2006, it obtained ISO14001 certification.

In 2012, it obtained the IATF 16949 certification.

In 2018, we obtained ISO13485 certification

In 2020, we obtained ISO45001 certification

1.2.2 Company Introduction:

Founded in 1986, Exzone Precision Engineering Sdn. Bhd. occupies a factory area of 145,000 M²; with a total of 360 employees, over 90% of whom have a secondary education or above. The main production equipment includes assembly lines, air compressors, forklifts, automatic screw locking machines, etc. The transportation vehicles are cars, and the company has passed IATF 16949, ISO9001, ISO14001, ISO45001, and ISO13485 certifications.

1.3 Introduction to the Environmental Policy and Plan of Lianfeng Precision Technology Co., Ltd

The company's senior management attaches great importance to environmental protection. In 2006, they applied for and obtained ISO14001 environmental management system certification. In the following years, the company invested funds in managing solid waste, noise, oil leakage, energy consumption, and exhaust gas treatment, fulfilling its responsibility for environmental protection.

1 Energy consumption: The company has provided training to its employees, encouraging them to develop the good habit of turning off lights when leaving. Additionally, the company has replaced all the light bulbs within the premises with LED energy-saving bulbs, which is expected to save 1% of electricity annually. Furthermore, the company is gradually replacing high-power consumption equipment such as production machinery with energy-saving devices.

2 Exhaust Emissions The company regularly conducts tests on on-site exhaust emissions and installs exhaust filtration devices to ensure that emissions meet standards.

3 Solid waste: The company classifies and places the generated solid waste for centralized recycling, and arranges for specially-assigned personnel to conduct inspections. Hazardous waste is uniformly collected and disposed of by professional hazardous waste companies to reduce environmental hazards.

1.4 Policy Statement

Climate change has become a global challenge, and we are deeply aware that the Earth's climate and environment are gradually deteriorating due to the impact of greenhouse gases. As one of the citizens of the Earth, Exzone Precision Engineering Sdn. Bhd. is committed to responding to international norms such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, and fulfilling its corporate responsibilities. From now on, we will be dedicated to the verification of greenhouse gas emissions, so as to ensure that our company can effectively control and manage the current status of greenhouse gas emissions. Based on the verification results, we will further promote relevant plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

2.5 Relevant staff and division of responsibilities for conducting greenhouse gas inventory verification:

2.5.1 Management Representative:

- a. Determine the overall development direction of the company's greenhouse gas system.
- b is responsible for providing the necessary resources to ensure the establishment and operation of the greenhouse gas management system. C is responsible for organizing and leading the identification of greenhouse gas emission sources.
- d. Responsible for regularly reviewing greenhouse gas management documents
- e. Be responsible for establishing, implementing, and maintaining an environmental management system and greenhouse gas management documents in accordance with the requirements of ISO14064 standard. f. Be responsible for organizing and leading internal audits of greenhouse gas management.
- g. Responsible for leading the coordination and management of internal and external environmental management operations within the company. h. Reporting to the top management on the status of greenhouse gas management operations.

2. 5. 2 Human Resources Department:

- a. Organize and implement the identification, collection, and evaluation of environmental factors and greenhouse gas emission sources. b. Be responsible for the management of greenhouse gas management documents, including preparation, review, modification, and distribution.
- c. Responsible for formulating the internal audit plan for greenhouse gas management and implementing the specific internal audits. d. Responsible for establishing environmental management and facilitating information exchange during its implementation and operation.
- e is responsible for managing records related to management reviews, internal audits, and inspections of environmental objectives and indicators during the operation of environmental management. f is responsible for finalizing the greenhouse gas inventory, finalizing and distributing the greenhouse gas emission report, as well as its management.
- g. Be responsible for identifying greenhouse gas emission sources across various departments. H is responsible for collecting and organizing data on greenhouse gas emissions from various departments. I am responsible for organizing and preserving documents and records. J is responsible for providing a list of equipment and facilities. K is responsible for tracking and verifying corrective and preventive measures.

2. 5. 3 System Department:

- a. Responsible for obtaining, confirming, maintaining, and updating applicable environmental laws, regulations, and other requirements related to the company. b. Responsible for inspecting the company's environmental objectives, indicators, and environmental management plans. C is responsible for monitoring and measuring environmental management.

1. Responsible for recording, collecting, and preserving relevant energy data such as gasoline, diesel, electricity, and refrigerant. 2.5.4 Other departments:

- a. Complete the identification of GHG emission sources within the department.
- b. Implement emission reduction projects and control greenhouse gas emissions during production and daily life processes

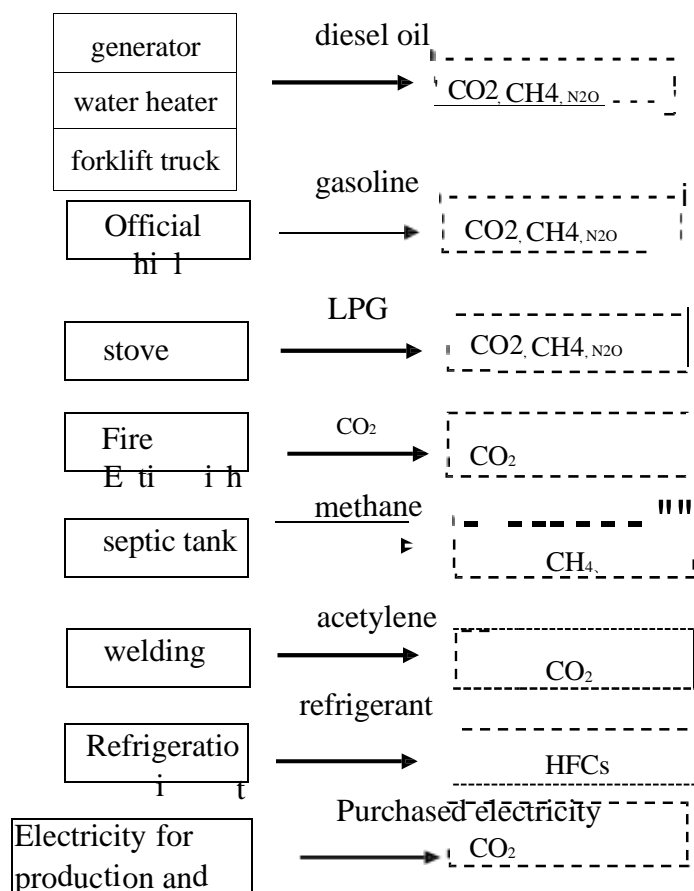
3 greenhouse gas emissions

3.1 Operational boundary of greenhouse gas inventory:

1.1 Identification of activities and greenhouse gas emission sources within the company

range (Scope 1, 2, 3)	Facilities/Activities	Emission source
Scope1: Direct greenhouse gas emissions from energy	Generator / water heater / forklift	diesel oil
	Official vehicle	gasoline
	Refrigeration equipment	refrigerant
	septic tank	domestic sewage
	Experimental equipment	methane
	Cutting operation	acetylene
	carbon dioxide fire	carbon dioxide
Scope2: Indirect greenhouse gas emissions	Gas stove	liquefied petroleum
Scope3: Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions	Electricity facilities	fossil fuel
	Garbage transportation	Gasoline/Diesel
	Employee's personal	Gasoline/Diesel
	Rental materials	Gasoline/Diesel
	Employee business travel	Gasoline/Diesel

3.1.2 The sources of greenhouse gas emissions are shown in the figure:



3.2 Important limits in the base year

When organizational boundaries change, resulting in the transfer of control over greenhouse gas sources into or out of the organizational boundaries, or when changes in greenhouse gas quantification methods lead to significant changes in greenhouse gas emissions, causing the calculated emissions to exceed 10%, the base year should be recalculated and a new greenhouse gas emission report should be prepared.

3.3 Substantive threshold

The company sets a substantial threshold of 5% for greenhouse gas inventory operations. **3.4 Exclusion threshold**

The exclusion threshold for our company's greenhouse gas inventory operations is set at less than 1%. When the emissions from a single source are less than 1% of the company's total emissions, that source will be excluded from future inventory operations, provided that the total emissions do not exceed 5% of the company's total emissions.

3.5 Greenhouse gas emissions:

1. Scope and quantity of greenhouse gas emissions

range	Scope1	Scope2	Scope3	total
Emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	181.31	319.06	50.62	550.99
percentage	32.9%	57.9%	9.20%	100%

II. Types and Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

type	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFC	PFC	SF ₆	total
Emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	439.32	111.37	0.3	0	0	0	550.99
percentage	79.74%	20.21%	0.05	0	0	0	100%

III. Direct emissions of each greenhouse gas (Scope 1)

type	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HF C	PFCs	SF ₆	total
Emissions (ton CO ₂ e)	69.8	111.32	0.18	0	0	0	181.3
percentage	38.5%	61.4%	0.1%	0	0	0	100%

IV. Indirect emissions of each greenhouse gas (Scope 2 + Scope 3)

type	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	total
Emissions (tonnes)	369.52	0.05	0.12	0	0	0	369.69
percentage	99.96%	0.01%	0.03%	0	0	0	100%

3.6 Greenhouse gas control measures

3.6.1 Greenhouse gas reduction targets

In 2024, Lianfeng Precision Technology Co., Ltd. launched a greenhouse gas inventory program, analyzing the company's energy management level and energy consumption status on a monthly basis. The program aims to identify issues and weaknesses in energy utilization, explore energy-saving potential, identify energy-saving directions, and reduce energy consumption, with the

goal of achieving a 0.5% annual reduction in carbon emissions.

3.6.2 Energy conservation management

In addition to consuming resources, the use of energy also generates greenhouse gases, causing the greenhouse effect. The main source of our company's energy consumption is outsourced electricity, and the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions also comes from outsourced electricity. To reduce the environmental impact of the greenhouse effect, it is crucial to reduce the company's energy consumption. Over the years, our company has continuously introduced various energy-saving technology improvements and carried out energy-saving improvement plans for related facilities, achieving significant energy-saving results. In addition, we have promoted and implemented energy-saving management schemes in offices and public areas, and advocated training in energy-saving related knowledge, in order to enhance the company's overall concept and habit of energy conservation and greenhouse gas reduction. The following are the technical improvement projects that our company has carried out in recent years regarding energy conservation:

- a. The lighting in the factory building will be upgraded by replacing the traditional light tubes with LED energy-saving lamps
- b. Power saving management in the factory area.

3.7 Time period covered by this report:

The time period covered by this report is from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Chapter 4: Explanation of Greenhouse Gas Calculation

4.1 Explanation of the exclusion of certain greenhouse gas emission sources from the inventory:

A. Exclusion description of direct emission sources (Scope 1):

(1) The emission source quantity of refrigerant equipment is very small, and the quantity is also small each time when refrigerant is added to the refrigeration equipment, making it difficult to make statistics. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate this part.

B. Exclusion instructions for other indirect emission sources (Scope 3)

(1) It is difficult to estimate the transportation costs of raw material transport vehicles, making it challenging to quantify the resulting $CO_2/CH_4/N_2O$ emissions.

(2) It is difficult to estimate the amount of $CO_2/CH_4/N_2O$ generated by the transportation vehicles used by employees during business trips.

4.2 Data quality management in the calculation process:

Exzone Precision Engineering Sdn. Bhd. has established and maintained a greenhouse gas control program, which involves daily management of GHG-related information, including various data sources, as well as the storage methods and retention periods for corresponding electronic or paper documents.

To ensure that the calculated greenhouse gas inventory adheres to the principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy, the relevant measures and systems adopted by the company are detailed in our quality management system documents.

Table 4.2.1 Data quality control process for each work stage

sessions	work content
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Data collection, input, and processing operations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the input data is incorrect. 2. Check the completeness of the entries or whether any entries are missing.
Create a file based on the data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm that the data sources of all primary data (including 2. Check that all referenced literature has been archived and 3. Check that the following relevant selected assumptions and <p>Baseline year, methodology, operational data, emission factors,</p>
Calculate emissions and check calculations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the emission units, parameters, and 2. Check whether the units are used correctly during the 3. Check the conversion coefficient. 4. Check the data processing steps in the table. 5. Check the input data and calculated data in the table, 6. Check the representative samples of the calculations. 7. Check the calculation with a brief algorithm. 8. Check different categories of emission sources, as well as 9. Check the calculation methods for different time periods and

Table 4.2.2 Specific Data Quality Control Process

data type	key priorities
Emission factor and other parameters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether the references to emission factors and other 2. Whether the units of the coefficients or parameters align 3. Whether the unit conversion factor is correct.
active data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether the data statistics work is continuous. 2. Whether the relevant data over the years are consistent. 3. Cross-comparison of activity level data for 4. Whether there is a correlation between activity level data 5. Whether the activity level data has changed due to the
Emission calculation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the formula established in the emission calculation 2. Is the estimation of emissions over the years consistent. 3. Cross-comparison of emissions from 4. Is there a correlation between emissions and product

4.3 How to evaluate and reduce uncertainty during the calculation process:

The uncertainty assessment in this inventory primarily relies on the "IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories" for evaluating the uncertainty of parameters (activity data, emission factors). The uncertainty analysis of inventory data mainly focuses on the analysis of activity data and emission factors. The upper limits of emission factors and activity data primarily refer to the "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" and relevant national standard errors. The calculation formula adopts the "Good" standard

Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories ”

4.3.1 The uncertainty analysis

formula is as follows:

4.3.1.1 The calculation formula for the uncertainty analysis of the total emissions from a single emission source is as follows:

$$U_{total} = \sqrt{U_1^2 + U_2^2 + U_3^2 + \dots + U_n^2}$$

Note: U_{total} represents the percentage uncertainty of the product of all quantities, while U_i represents the percentage uncertainty associated with each individual quantity. **4.3.1.2 Total uncertainty analysis**

$$U_{total} = \frac{\sqrt{(U_1 * X_1)^2 + (U_2 * X_2)^2 + \dots + (U_n * X_n)^2}}{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}$$

Note: U_{total} represents the percentage uncertainty of the sum of all quantities, while X_i and U_i denote the uncertain quantity and its associated percentage uncertainty, respectively.

4.3.2 The uncertainty of this inventory assessment is evaluated for all emission sources of our company.

4.3.3 In the uncertainty assessment of this inventory, the uncertainty assessment method for activity data primarily follows the recommended values of international organizations: using the uncertainty recommendation values published by the IPCC - 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Table values.

4.3.4 In the uncertainty assessment of this inventory check, the main methods for evaluating the uncertainty of emission factors are:

4.6.4.1 If the raw materials and fuels for the evaluation project are those listed in the national inventory guidance document published by the IPCC in 2006, the upper limit of the published coefficient shall be used for conversion.

4.6.4.2 If the raw materials and fuels of the evaluation project are not included in the above-mentioned announcement items, the 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Inventories should be referenced. Due to the lack of uncertainty in the emission factors of electricity, the CO₂

The emission accounts for 95.6% of the total emissions, so the uncertainty of the CO₂ emission factor, which is 7%, is directly applied for calculation, as cited in Chapter 2.4.1 of Volume 2 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

4.3.5 The classification of accuracy levels for total uncertainty assessment refers to the precision of uncertainty assessment results based on relevant guidance data

Grade.

Accuracy level	Uncertainty of the mean (with a 95% confidence
tall	± 5%
good	± 15%
ordinary	± 30%
differ from	More than ± 30%

Note: GHG Protocol guidance on uncertainty assessment in GHG inventories and calculating statistical parameter uncertainty Table 4-3

4.3.6 The total uncertainty of this inventory check is $\pm 8.2\%$. It is rated as good according to the standard uncertainty level.

4.4 Calculation method:

A. The calculation of greenhouse gas emissions from emission sources employs the "emission coefficient method" and "mass balance method", with the formulas as follows:

a. Greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels:

Calculation method of greenhouse gas emissions from diesel/gasoline

$CO_2 \text{ emissions} = \text{activity data} \times \text{density} \times \text{calorific value} \times \text{emission factor} \times \text{GWP}$; $CH_4 \text{ and } N_2O \text{ emissions} = \text{activity data} \times \text{density} \times \text{calorific value} \times \text{emission factor} \times \text{GWP}$

Note: 1) The density of diesel is converted at 0.845KG/L, and the density of gasoline is converted at 0.775KG/L.

1) Density of gasoline and diesel: refer to the website of Mineral Resources Network:

<http://www.q.com> guang [mjyqjz.com](http://www.mjyqjz.com) 2) Calorific value: According to the Statistical Yearbook of Energy in 2009, diesel is calculated at 42652KJ/kg, and gasoline is calculated at

Calculated based on 43070KJ/kg.

3) Emission factor: Calculated according to IPCC 2006 edition, diesel:

CO_2 : 74800kg/TJ; CH_4 , N_2O :

Fixed 10kg/TJ, 2kg/TJ Mobile 9.5kg/TJ, 12kg/TJ; Gasoline: CO_2 : 73000kg/TJ

CH_4 , N_2O : Stationary sources: 10kg/TJ, 2kg/TJ

Mobile sources: 110kg/TJ, 11kg/TJ

4) GWP: Source: IPCC 2007 edition, i.e. CO_2 : 1, CH_4 : 25, N_2O : 298

The calculation method for greenhouse gas emissions from liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is as follows: $CO_2 \text{ emissions} = \text{activity data} \times \text{calorific value} \times \text{emission factor} \times \text{GWP}$

$CH_4, N_2O \text{ emissions} = \text{activity data} \times \text{calorific value} \times \text{emission factor} \times \text{GWP}$

1) Calorific value: According to the Energy Statistics Yearbook 2009, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is calculated at 50,197 KJ/kg.

2) Emission factor: calculated according to the 2006 edition of the IPCC

CO_2 : 65600 kg/TJ

CH_4 : 3 kg/TJ, N_2O : 0.3 kg/TJ. 3) GWP:

Source: IPCC 2007 edition, i.e., CO_2 : 1, CH_4 : 25, N_2O : 298

b. Calculation method for greenhouse gas emissions

from methane combustion: $CH_4 + O_2 = CO_2 + 2H_2O$

$CO_2 = \text{Activity data} \times \text{Emission factor} \times \text{GWP}$ 1) The emission factor is calculated using the mass balance method

2) GWP: Source: IPCC 2007 edition, i.e. CO_2 : 1

c. Greenhouse gas emissions from domestic sewage:

$CH_4 = \text{Activity data} \times \text{Emission factor} \times \text{GWP}$

Activity data = Total days per capita \times BOD (45gBOD/person.day) \times Default upper limit for emissions exceeding 2m, with an emission factor of 1g:

IPCC2006 default maximum CH_4 production

capacity for domestic wastewater: 0.6kg CH_4 /kgBOD

d. Indirect greenhouse gas emissions: $CO_2 \text{ emissions} = \text{activity data} \times \text{emission factor} \times$

GWP Note: Emission factor: sourced from the "Announcement on the 2016 Regional Power Grid Base Electricity" by the National Climate Change Department

The emission factor announced for the southern region is 0.8676 tCO₂/MWH

B. Selection of emission factors and data sources:

Our company adopts the emission factor principle, giving priority to coefficients obtained through measurement or mass balance calculations, followed by national emission factors or emission factors from outside the national region. If there is no applicable emission factor, the internationally announced applicable factor is used. Currently, outsourced electricity adopts national emission factors, refrigerant uses the emission factor published by the IPCC, and diesel has not been measured and does not have a national emission factor, so the applicable factor announced by the IPCC is used, multiplied by the coefficient obtained through calorific value conversion.

C. Description of the sources of global warming potential (GWP) - "Natural Science Basis" of the Fourth Assessment Report of Working Group I of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

(The Physical Science Basis) (2007)

D. Description of the sources of activity level

Diesel : invoice records; Gasoline: invoice records; Septic tank: average monthly personnel (direct personnel/indirect personnel/accommodation personnel); Electricity: invoice/payment notice

4.5 Explanation of changes in calculation method

The calculation method for this verification is consistent with that of the base year, with no changes.

4.6 Explanation of emission factor changes This

verification is consistent with the emission factor selected for the base year, with no changes.

4.7 Regarding direct CO₂ emissions from the combustion of

biomass: As our company does not burn biomass, we have not generated any CO₂ emissions from the combustion of biomass.

Chapter 5 Base Year

5.1 Selection of the base year:

5.2 Emission status in the base year:

1. Scope and volume of greenhouse gas emissions

range	Scope1	Scope2	Scope3	total
Emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	181.31	319.06	50.62	550.99
percentage	32.9%	57.9%	9.20%	100%

II. Types and Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

type	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	total
Emissions (ton CO ₂ e)	439.32	111.37	0.30	0	0	0	550.99
percentage	79.74%	20.21%	0.05%	0	0	0	100%

III. Direct emissions of each greenhouse gas (Scope 1)

type	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	total
Emissions (ton CO ₂ e)	69.8	111.32	0.18	0	0	0	181.3
percentage	38.5 %%	61.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%

IV. Indirect emissions of each greenhouse gas (Scope 2 + Scope 3)

type	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	total
Emissions (tonnes)	369.52	0.05	0.12	0	0	0	369.69
percentage	99.96%	0.01%	0.03%	0	0	0	100%

5.3 Change in base year emissions:

This verification does not involve.

Chapter 6: Verification

6.1 Internal verification:

6.1.1 Greenhouse gas verification According to the provisions of the greenhouse gas control procedure and internal audit control procedure, the System Department organizes internal auditors to conduct an internal verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals management once a year.

6.1.2 The internal audit will be conducted from December 30, 2024 to December 31, 2024, and will be planned and implemented by the Human Resources Department. The main focus will be on verifying the identification of emission sources, activity levels, and the accuracy of emission factors.

During this internal audit, it was found that since the establishment and operation of the company's greenhouse gas management system in January 2024, the processes of GHG source identification and quantification have been in compliance with the ISO14064-1 standard requirements, with no non-conformities identified. The issued GHG report is consistent with the actual situation of the company and has high credibility, and can be subject to on-site verification by external third parties.

6.2 External verification: No on-site verification by a third party was conducted.

6.3 Verification Frequency: In order to enhance the credibility of the greenhouse gas inventory and greenhouse gas inventory report compiled by our company, we stipulate that the GHG inventory and GHG report should be verified annually.

7 Management of report documents

7.1 Responsibilities of the report

The production of this report is voluntary and not intended to comply with or fulfill any specific legal obligations.

7.2 Purpose of the report

7.2.1 Manage the company's greenhouse gas performance internally and respond to national and international trends promptly.

7.2.2 Clearly state our company's greenhouse gas information to enhance our social image.

7.3 Issuance and management of report

This report covers the period from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024. It will be updated annually based on the latest greenhouse gas report verified by a third party. The electronic version of this report is stored by the Quality Assurance Department on the company's server for read-only access by unauthorized personnel. Other aspects of the greenhouse gas report's storage and management are conducted in accordance with the Document Control Procedure

7.4 Way to obtain the report:

If you need this report or wish to further understand its content, please consult the Human Resources Department. You can only obtain it after approval from the management representative.

Chapter 8: References

- 8.1 The requirements for greenhouse gas reporting in the Chinese version of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Second Edition, 2005.
- 8.2 ISO14064 Greenhouse Gases - Part 1: Specification with Guidance at the Organization Level for Quantification, Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals - 2018 Edition, sets out the content requirements for greenhouse gas inventory reports.
- 8.3 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Vol.2
- 8.4 The Department of Climate Change of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment shall publish Table 2 "Emission Factor Results" of the baseline emission factors for regional power grids in 2017.
- 8.5 Announcement of the National Climate Change Countermeasures Coordination Group Office: "Calculation Process of Grid Baseline OM"
- 8.6 IPCC good practice guidance and uncertainty management in national greenhouse gas inventories, 2000, Vol.3