



USINA
CORUPIPE

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory

Reporting year 2025



Executive summary

Reporting year 2025

As part of its commitment to more sustainable operations, Usina Coruripe presents its inventory of greenhouse gas emissions.

This page presents a summary of emissions and emission intensity indicators, expressed in tCO₂e per employee and per tonne of processed sugarcane.

Scope 01	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O (t)	HFC (t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Biogenic CO ₂ emissions (t)	Biogenic CO ₂ removals (t)
Stationary Combustion	3,502.528	1,034.628	137.961	-	69,031.749	3,452,262.365	-
Mobile Combustion	50,256.908	4.205	2.487	-	51,033.605	9,591.648	-
Fugitive Emissions	5.836	-	-	2.901	4,032.916	-	-
Process Emissions	-	-	-	-	-	3,166,375.068	-
Agricultural Activities	44,065.199	98.259	230.846	-	107,990.739	-	-
Land Use Change	-	-	-	-	-	20,205.260	-
Solid Waste	-	4.990	-	-	139.722	0.227	-
Wastewater	-	5.433	-	-	152.112	-	-
Total Scope 01	97,830.472	1,147.514	371.294	2.901	232,380.843	6,648,434.568	-
Scope 02							
Purchased Electricity (location-based)	29.561	-	-	-	29.561	-	-
Scope 03							
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)	8,977.064	142.548	2.808	-	13,712.445	4,344.467	35.287
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	24,485.259	1.640	3.338	-	25,415.758	2,701.821	-
Waste Generated in Operations	0.027	4.841	0.00001	-	135.573	1.406	-
Business Travel	97.350	0.002	0.004	-	98.552	-	-
Employee Commuting	4,444.647	0.325	0.208	-	4,508.879	672.735	-
Downstream Transportation and Distribution	27,775.636	1.971	1.279	-	28,169.806	4,173.218	-
Use of Sold Products	-	171.640	52.613	-	18,748.418	610,399.552	-
Total Scope 03	65,779.983	322.967	60.250	-	90,789.431	622,293.199	35.287
Total emissions (location-based)	163,640.017	1,470.482	431.544	2.901	323,199.836	7,270,727.766	35.287

Emissions per employee	
Employees	8,728.000
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)/employee	26.628
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)/employee	37.030

Emissions per tonne of processed sugarcane	
Tonnes of processed sugarcane	13,866,472.150
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)/tonne	0.017
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)/tonne	0.023

In this report

04

Introduction

15

Scopes
Description

42

Emissions by Gas
Type

67

Emissions
Comparison

09

Climate Change

17

Categories
description

47

Indicators

80

Uncertainty
Analysis

12

Company
Positioning

22

Methodology and
Emissions Accounting

48

Emissions per
Facility

14

Principles and
Guidelines

34

Results

64

Facility
Indicators



Introduction

Usina Coruripe addresses climate change with genuine commitment in the pursuit of new processes and solutions. In this way, the organization uses analytical tools to assess and measure its impacts.

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions inventory is a management tool that enables the accounting of emissions related to the organization's activities and serves as an indicator for the continuous reduction of GHG emissions.



Introduction

This report will present all identified emission sources, as well as a quantitative and qualitative analysis of these emissions. All GHGs identified were converted into tonnes of CO₂e, according to their respective Global Warming Potentials (GWPs). Additionally, the emission sources were categorized into categories, which will be explained later.

Meeting the growing demand for information on climate-related issues and the demand for the transition toward a low-carbon economy, **Usina Coruripe** continuously advances its climate strategy and goals, presenting its emissions both on absolute emissions, and through emission intensity indicators (e.g., tCO₂e/tonne of processed sugarcane). Therefore, future emission reduction initiatives will be guided by the results of this inventory.

This inventory is defined according to the operational control approach, in which **Usina Coruripe** is responsible for the emission sources of all operations it controls.

Reporting year

The period covered by this inventory corresponds to the year 2025.

Summary of activities

- Project Mobilization
- Presentation of the work plan
- Definition of the work methodology
- Identification and selection of emission sources
- Collection and transfer of information
- Qualitative analysis of emission sources
- Quantitative analysis of emission sources
- GHG accounting and emissions report



Reporting facilities

CORURIPLE Facility

Triunfo Farm, no number – Rural Area. Access via highway: BR-101. Postal Code: 57230-000. Coruripe/AL, Brazil

CAMPO FLORIDO Facility

Santa Adelaide Farm, Cruzeiro do Sul Road, Km 42. Access via highway: MG-255. Postal Code: 38130-000. Campo Florido/MG, Brazil

CARNEIRINHO Facility

Bom Sucesso Farm, no number, Rural Area. Access via highway: MG-497. Postal Code: 38290-000. Carneirinho/MG, Brazil

ITURAMA Facility

BR-497 Highway, no number, Km 15. P.O. Box: 91. Access via highway: MG-262. Postal Code: 38280-971. Iturama/MG, Brazil

LIMEIRA DO OESTE Facility

Barreiro Farm, no number, Rural Area. Access via highway: MG-255. Postal Code: 38295-000. Limeira do Oeste/MG, Brazil



Focal point

Eder Tiago Leal

eder.leal@usinacoruripe.com.br

Environmental Management System Analyst

+55 (34) 3411-9316

Base year

For greenhouse gas emissions comparison purposes, the base year considered in this inventory corresponds to the year 2024.

Climate Change



Total emissions in 2025 were estimated at **38.1** billion tonnes of carbon dioxide.



The year **2024** was the hottest ever recorded, having reached an increase of **1.55°C** compared to pre-industrial levels.



Last **decade was the hottest on record**, with the planet warming consistently every decade since the 1950s.



Under the Paris Agreement, we committed to working toward ensuring that the global average temperature does not exceed **1.5°C** by the end of the century.

Consequences



Adaptation costs to the effects of climate change could reach **US\$ 387 billion** per year.



Approximately **3.3 to 3.6 billion people** live in contexts highly vulnerable to climate change.



US\$4 trillion is the estimated value of likely climate-related risks by 2030, according to CDP data.



Climate change slows progress in fighting hunger. More than **78 million** people may face chronic hunger by 2050 compared to a world without climate change.

Actions being carried out

Companies are advancing in climate management:

mitigation and adaptation policies,
carbon footprints, climate risk
matrices, carbon credits and
internal carbon pricing.



There are already **78 carbon pricing initiatives** worldwide, **44** of which are at the national level.



More than 13,427 companies have committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), of which **10,921** have already had their targets approved and **2,599** have also committed to being net-zero.



+23,000 companies and **+1,100** cities respond to the CDP, and investors managing **over US\$ 142 trillion** in assets analyze company performance in the CDP.



Thousands of institutions and organizations have committed to achieving net-zero emissions **by 2050**, participating in initiatives beyond SBTi, such as Race to Zero and others.



Company Positioning

Usina Coruripe Açúcar e Álcool S.A. is a 100% Brazilian company, headquartered in Coruripe (AL) with four additional industrial facilities in Minas Gerais, located in the cities of Iturama, Campo Florido, Limeira do Oeste, and Carneirinho. Together, these facilities have a crushing capacity of 16 million tonnes of sugarcane per harvest. With this structure, they ensure the production of sugar, alcohol, energy, and derivatives that are distributed both within Brazil and abroad.

Celebrating its centennial in 2025, Usina Coruripe has established itself as one of Brazil's largest sugar-energy producers in Brazil and a leader in the North/Northeast market, as well as having a significant presence in the global market. Its journey is marked by innovation and commitment to sustainability, values that continue to guide its operations and expand its horizons.



Company Positioning

Over its 100 years, Usina Coruripe has fostered a business chain oriented by the circular economy, with growth based on sustainable practices. Furthermore, the organization places circularity at the center of its operations, fully valuing agricultural raw materials and integrating sustainability into every stage of its journey.

The cultivation of sugarcane, its main raw material, plays a significant role in combating climate change, especially due to its role in carbon sequestration and emissions reduction through the sustainable use of biomass and biofuels. Thus, emissions management and climate change mitigation are strategic priorities for Usina Coruripe, aligned with its commitment to sustainability and the environment.

Principles and Guidelines

This page presents the principles and guidelines considered in this inventory to ensure its quality.

Guidelines

Brazilian GHG Protocol Program
ISO 14064-1

Principles

Relevance – Selection of necessary information so that the GHG inventory reflects the company's GHG emissions and meets **Usina Coruripe's** decision making needs.

Completeness – Inclusion of all sources and activities of GHG emissions within the chosen inventory boundary, with justification for any exclusions.

Consistency – Credibility in methodologies to allow meaningful comparisons of emissions over time.

Accuracy – Quantification of GHG emissions in values close to reality and reduction of uncertainties to the extent practicable.

Transparency – Disclosure of sufficient and appropriate information related to GHG emissions and the methodologies used.

Scopes Description

To initiate the inventory, all emission sources are mapped and their impacts understood. Once recognized as GHG emitters, each source is organized within the inventory according to its scope and category, and the emissions are then calculated. The scopes in which the emissions are classified are presented below, and on the next page, the emission categories identified for **Usina Coruripe** within each scope are described.

Scopes Description



Scope 01

Direct greenhouse gas emissions

These are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company.



Scope 02

Indirect GHG emissions from purchased energy

These are emissions resulting from the generation of the electricity purchased by the company.



Scope 03

Indirect GHG emissions from the company's value chain

These emissions are a consequence of the company's activities but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company.



Scope 01

Direct greenhouse gas emissions.

Categories description

Stationary Combustion: Direct emissions from fuel consumption in sources that are not intended to transport people or objects. For Usina Coruripe, the following sources were identified: combustion of wood and sugarcane bagasse in boilers; cutting and welding with acetylene gas; use of LPG in the cafeteria; diesel consumption in stationary equipment such as fire pumps and generators; and use of gasoline in brushcutters.

Mobile Combustion: Emissions related to fuel combustion in vehicles and equipment used for transporting people or goods. In 2025, Usina Coruripe utilized an ethanol and diesel-powered light fleet, gasoline-powered motorcycles, and diesel for heavy vehicles and equipment. Additionally, the company operated LPG and gasoline-powered forklifts, as well as aviation gasoline and jet fuel for its owned aircraft fleet.

Fugitive Emissions: Emissions that occur due to unintentional gas leaks from equipment. In the reporting year, Usina Coruripe recharged CO₂ fire extinguishers and air conditioning equipment. Additionally, Agamix gas was utilized in the cutting and welding processes.



Scope 01

Direct greenhouse gas emissions.

Categories description

Process Emissions: Non-combustion GHG emissions resulting from physical or chemical processes. For Usina Coruripe, the emission of biogenic CO₂ from the must fermentation process was accounted for.

Agricultural Activities: Emissions related to the application of nitrogen fertilizers, limestone, and other inputs. For Usina Coruripe, emissions associated with the application of nitrogen fertilizers, dolomitic limestone, filter cake, vinasse, straw decomposition in the soil, and straw burning were accounted for.

Land Use Change: CO₂ flows, emissions or removals from land use category conversions. In 2025, biogenic CO₂ emissions were recorded from land use change from pasture to sugarcane crop.

Solid Waste: Emissions related to solid waste treatment managed by the company itself. In the reporting year, landfilling of organic waste were carried out at company facilities.



Scope 01

Direct greenhouse gas emissions.



Scope 02

Indirect GHG emissions from purchased energy.

Categories description

Wastewater: Emissions from the wastewater treatment conducted internally by Usina Coruripe. For the calculation of emissions from domestic wastewater treatment, data such as the type of treatment utilized and the number of employees at the Carneirinho, Coruripe, Iturama, and Limeira do Oeste units were used, while wastewater volume and BOD parameters were applied to Campo Florido unit.

Purchased Electricity: Indirect emissions from electricity generation, calculated based on the company's consumption. An energy balance calculation was performed for the Campo Florido, Carneirinho, Coruripe, and Iturama facilities. For the Limeira do Oeste facility, emissions were calculated using the location-based approach for electricity acquisition.



Scope 03

Indirect GHG emissions from the company's value chain.

Categories description

Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02): Emissions related to the extraction, production, and transport of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by Usina Coruripe in the reporting year, which are not accounted for in Scopes 01 and 02. For 2025, emissions were accounted for the following fuels: gasoline, diesel, kerosene, acetylene, firewood and LPG.

Upstream Transportation and Distribution: Emissions from transport and distribution services of products and inputs performed by third parties but paid for by Usina Coruripe in the reporting year. These emissions include road and rail transport of sugar and ethanol.

Waste Generated in Operations: Emissions from the treatment and/or final disposal of solid waste from Usina Coruripe's operations, carried out at facilities owned or operated by third parties. Emissions from this category result from the landfilling and incineration of waste.



Scope 03

Indirect GHG emissions from the company's value chain.

Categories description

Business Travel: GHG emissions from employee travel on business trips using third-party airline services.

Employee Commuting: Emissions from employee commuting between home and work, carried out in company-chartered vehicles.

Downstream Transportation and Distribution: Emissions from product transport and distribution services performed by third parties and not paid for by Usina Coruripe in the inventory year. In the reporting year, downstream road transport and distribution were carried out.

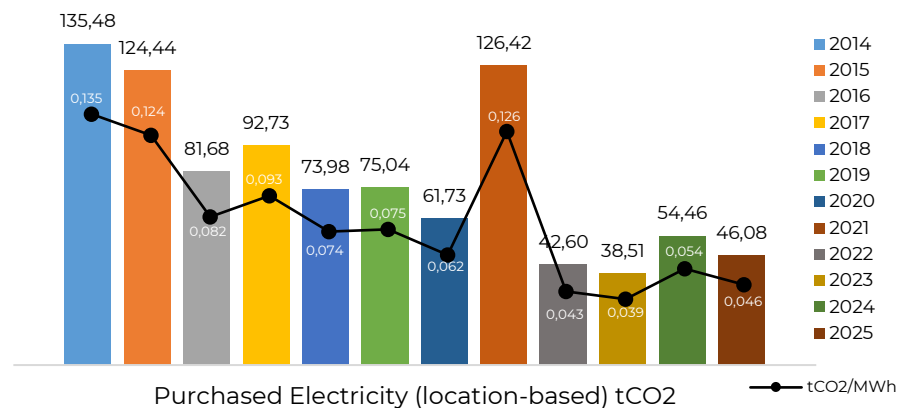
Use of Sold Products: GHG emissions that occur over the lifecycle of products and services sold by the reporting organization. This category includes indirect emissions associated with the sold goods, based on the PBGHG Protocol calculation tool for anhydrous ethanol and hydrated ethanol.

Methodology and calculation of GHG emissions

The annual preparation of the GHG emissions inventory is essential to support climate management within organizations, enabling the monitoring of emissions over time, the setting of reduction targets, and the identification of improvement opportunities.

In addition, it is important to stay updated on methodological changes and variations in emission factors published annually, which can impact results even when consumption remains constant. Among the main year-to-year variations is the emission factor of the National Interconnected System (NIS), used to calculate emissions associated with electricity consumption in Brazil. This factor, expressed in tCO_2/MWh , is calculated monthly by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), based on the composition of the country's electricity matrix in each month—that is, the proportion between renewable and fossil sources.

Although an annual average is published, the use of monthly factors is recommended when monthly electricity consumption data are available, as this provides greater accuracy in the calculation. The graph illustrates the annual variation, presenting both the emission factors and the estimated emissions (in tCO_2) for constant consumption of 1,000 MWh from 2014 to 2025.



Methodology and calculation of GHG emissions

Emissions associated with the consumption of liquid fuels such as gasoline and diesel can also vary over time due to changes in the proportion of biofuels blended with these fossil fuels. This variation directly impacts the emission factor and, consequently, the GHG inventory results.

Since 2016, the proportion of anhydrous ethanol blended into regular gasoline has remained at 27%. However, starting in August 2025, this share increased to 30% in accordance with federal government regulation. Similarly, the proportion of biodiesel blended into diesel fuel is periodically defined by the federal government and may vary over time. In 2025, for example, the biodiesel share was 14% from January to July, increasing to 15% thereafter, resulting in an annual average of 14.4%.

These variations change the emission intensity per liter of fuel consumed, including the share of biogenic emissions. For this reason, it is recommended that fuel consumption data be organized by month, rather than only in consolidated annual form. This practice improves calculation accuracy, avoids distortions, and contributes to greater traceability of the information.

Methodology and calculation of GHG emissions

To allow different greenhouse gases (GHGs) to be compared with each other and summed into a single emission value, the concept of Global Warming Potential (GWP) is used. GWP represents the ability of a gas to retain heat in the atmosphere compared to carbon dioxide (CO₂), considering a 100-year time horizon (GWP100). The resulting unit of measurement is carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which allows emissions from each gas to be converted to a common basis.

Currently, the GHG Protocol adopts the GWP values from the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Although the Sixth Report (AR6) has already been published, the use of AR5 ensures consistency with still current methodological standards for reporting and comparability between organizations.

In addition to the previously mentioned emission factor variations, it is important to remember that calculation methodologies may be updated over time, with the introduction of new parameters, approaches, or specific factors. Therefore, it is essential that organizations follow updates and always apply the most recent versions recommended by reference methodologies.

The table on the side presents the GWP100 values used in the inventory, according to the IPCC's AR5.

Greenhouse gas	GWP - AR5
CO ₂	1
CH ₄	28
N ₂ O	265
SF ₆	23,500
HFCs	4 - 12,400
PFCs	6,630 - 17,400
NF ₃	16,100

Methodologies used to account different types of emissions sources

The emissions accounted on this GHG Emissions Inventory considered the emission factors provided by the calculation tool of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. For the calculation of GHG emissions from sources whose emission factors were not available in the tool, other references were used, as indicated in the tables below.

Stationary Combustion

Activity	Emission factor Calculation approach	Reference
Use of commercial firewood in boilers	Total amount consumed in $\text{m}^3 \times \text{density}$ Commercial firewood density: 390 kg/m^3	National Energy Balance (BEN 2024)

Fugitive Emissions

Activity	Emission factor Calculation approach	Reference
Use of Agamix gas – cutting and welding	Total amount consumed in $\text{m}^3 \times \text{density} \times 20\% \text{ CO}_2$ Agamix: 20% CO_2 and 80% argon Agamix density: 1.691 kg/m^3 at 20°C	National Energy Balance (BEN 2024)

Methodologies used to account different types of emissions sources

Process Emissions

Activity	Emission factor Calculation approach	Reference
Ethanol fermentation	0.7546 t/m ³	RTI, International, EPA Greenhouse Gas emissions estimation methodologies for biogenic emissions from selected source categories

Agricultural Activities

Activity	Emission factor Calculation approach	Reference
Application of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers	FE: 0.02235 kg of N ₂ O/kg N	Technical Note PBGHGP Equations for calculating agricultural emissions from the use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and lime – version 1.0
Application of lime	FE: 0.4767 kg of CO ₂ /kg	
Application of organic fertilizers	FE: 2.357 kg of N ₂ O/ha	GHG Protocol Tool – Agriculture
Straw decomposition in the soil	FE: 0.00002 kg N ₂ O/kg of production	
Application of vinasse	FE: 0.0052 kg N ₂ O/kg N Nitrogen content in vinasse: 0.433 kg N/m ³	Fourth National Inventory of Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals – Agriculture: managed soils, liming, and urea application subsectors
Straw burning	FE CO ₂ : 40.433g CO/kg of straw burning FE N ₂ O: 0.07 gN ₂ O/kg of straw burning FE CH ₄ : 0.933 gCH ₄ /kg of straw burning	
	Residue combustion factor: 0.8	

Methodologies used to account different types of emissions sources

Upstream Transportation and Distribution

Activity	Emission factor Calculation approach	Reference
Transportation of anhydrous and hydrated ethanol	Total amount transported in m ³ (or liters) × ethanol density Anhydrous ethanol density: 0.789 kg/liter Hydrated ethanol density: 0.805 kg/liter	GHG Protocol Tool – Emission Factors Tab

Downstream Transportation and Distribution

Activity	Emission factor Calculation approach	Reference
Transportation of anhydrous and hydrated ethanol	Total amount transported in m ³ (or liters) × ethanol density Anhydrous ethanol density: 0.789 kg/liter Hydrated ethanol density: 0.805 kg/liter	GHG Protocol Tool – Emission Factors Tab

Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)

Activity	Emission factor Calculation approach	Reference
Fuels	$\text{Emission} = (\text{Quantity Sold} * \text{Fuel Percentage} * \text{Emission Factor}) + (\text{Quantity Sold} * (1 - \text{Fuel Percentage}) * \text{Density} * \text{Emission Factor})$	Ecoinvent 3.11
Purchased electricity	Emission factor for purchased electricity for CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , biogenic CO ₂ , and removals	Ecoinvent 3.11

Assumptions used

Agricultural Activities

Activity	Assumption
Application of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers	Emissions from nitrogen fertilizers were calculated using the amount of fertilizer consumed, multiplied by the nitrogen content in the fertilizer, and then by the emission factor for synthetic fertilizers, 0.02235 kg N ₂ O/kg N, as provided in the technical note of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (PBGHG Protocol).
Application of limestone	Emissions from lime application were calculated using the amount of lime consumed, multiplied by the emission factor for lime, 0.4767 kg CO ₂ /kg, as provided in the technical note of the PBGHG Protocol.
Application of filter cake	Emissions from filter cake application were calculated based on the amount of cake used, the number of hectares where the cake was applied, and the nitrogen content present in the filter cake. The calculations were carried out using the GHG Agriculture Spreadsheet, which requires the calculation of both direct and indirect emissions (volatilization and leaching) from filter cake application. The calculations are detailed in the supporting file spreadsheet named "E1 - Agricultural Activities - Usina Coruripe." The emission value considered for the tool corresponds to the "total emission" value in the supporting file spreadsheet "E1 - Agricultural Activities - Usina Coruripe."

Assumptions used

Agricultural Activities

Activity	Assumption
Straw decomposition in the soil	To calculate emissions from straw decomposition, the amount of residue on the soil was multiplied by the area covered with residue—both values provided in the data collection spreadsheet, with units in kg/ha and ha, respectively. This value was then divided by 1,000 to convert it into tonnes. Next, the result was multiplied by the emission factor for residue decomposition, 0.00002 kg N ₂ O/kg of production, as established by the GHG Agriculture Spreadsheet.
Vinasse application	To calculate emissions from vinasse application, the amount of vinasse applied to the soil (in m ³) was multiplied by the nitrogen content in vinasse (0.433 kg N/m ³), and then by the vinasse emission factor (0.0052 kg N ₂ O/kg N). Both the emission factor and the nitrogen content in vinasse were sourced from the Fourth National Inventory of Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals – Agriculture: managed soils, liming, and urea application subsectors.
Straw burning	To calculate emissions from straw burning, the amount of residue on the soil per hectare of sugarcane was multiplied by the combustion factor for burned residue (0.8), and then by the emission factor for each greenhouse gas (GHG). The emission factors considered for each GHG were: EF CO₂: 40.433 g CO/kg of straw burning EF N₂O: 0.07 g N₂O/kg of straw burning EF CH₄: 0.933 g CH₄/kg of straw burning The emission and combustion factors used were sourced from RR_4CN_3.F_Queima de Resíduos Agrícolas_final_Jan 2021.pdf, page 22.

Assumptions used

Wastewater	
Activity	Assumption
Domestic wastewater	To calculate emissions from domestic wastewater at the Coruripe and Iturama facilities, a supporting calculation spreadsheet from the PBGHG Protocol tool was used. The calculations were carried out in the "Generated wastewater" tab under Scope 03. The resulting emission values were then entered into the main PBGHG Protocol tool, under the "Wastewater" tab, in the item "Reporting of GHG emissions estimated using other calculation tools." Additionally, for these facilities, since no data was provided on wastewater volume or BOD/COD parameters, emissions were estimated based on the number of employees at each facility. For the Campo Florido, Carneirinho, and Limeira do Oeste facilities, emissions were calculated directly under Scope 01, using data on the volume of wastewater generated and BOD/COD parameters.

Solid Waste	
Activity	Assumption
Landfilled waste	To calculate emissions from landfilled waste at the Carneirinho, Iturama, and Limeira do Oeste facilities, a supporting calculation spreadsheet from the PBGHG Protocol tool was used. The calculations were performed in the "Generated solid waste" tab under Scope 03, in the "Landfilled waste" item. The resulting emission values were then entered into the main PBGHG Protocol tool, under the "Solid waste" tab, in the item "Reporting of GHG emissions estimated using other calculation tools."

Assumptions used

Purchased Electricity (location-based)

Activity	Assumption
Electricity consumption	The annual energy balance for the Campo Florido, Carneirinho, Coruripe, and Iturama facilities was positive, eliminating the need to estimate emissions. For the Limeira do Oeste facility, however, it was necessary to calculate emissions related to electricity procurement. This calculation was carried out directly in the PBGHG Protocol tool, using the location-based approach.

Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)

Activity	Assumption
Fuels and purchased electricity	For the emission calculations of Category 3 – Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 01 or Scope 02, the consumption of fuels and purchased energy reported for stationary combustion, mobile combustion, and purchased energy (location-based) were considered and converted into metric tonnes of CO₂ emissions, in accordance with the emission factor stipulated by Ecoinvent 3.11. The calculations utilized two auxiliary spreadsheets named “Cat 3 E3 – comb. e energia – compilado Usina Coruripe” and “Cat 3 E3 – energia – compilado Usina Coruripe”. The emissions related to each GHG were entered into the “Categorias de Escopo 3” tab of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (PBGHG) tool, under the field “Category 3 – Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 01 or Scope 02”.

Assumptions used

Upstream Transportation and Distribution	
Activity	Assumption
Upstream transportation and distribution	To properly calculate emissions related to upstream transportation and distribution, it was necessary to compile the data provided in order to determine the transported load and the distance traveled. For estimating the distances traveled for each transport, the Google Maps tool was used, which provides the distance in kilometers. The average distances were calculated and entered into the PBGHG Protocol tool. To calculate the transported loads, it was necessary to convert the volumes of anhydrous and hydrated ethanol using their respective densities: Anhydrous ethanol density: 0.789 kg/liter Hydrated ethanol density: 0.805 kg/liter

Assumptions used

Downstream Transportation and Distribution

Activity	Assumption
Downstream transportation and distribution	To properly calculate emissions related to downstream transportation and distribution, the provided data were compiled to determine the transported load and the distance traveled. For estimating the distances traveled for each transport, the Google Maps tool was used, which provides the distance in kilometers. The average distances were calculated and entered into the PBGHG Protocol tool. To calculate the transported loads, it was necessary to convert the volumes of anhydrous and hydrated ethanol using their respective densities: Anhydrous ethanol density: 0.789 kg/liter Hydrated ethanol density: 0.805 kg/liter

Use of Sold Products

Activity	Assumption
Anhydrous and hydrated ethanol	For the calculation of emissions from anhydrous and hydrous ethanol sold by the Campo Florido, Iturama, Coruripe, and Limeira do Oeste units, an auxiliary calculation spreadsheet titled 'Cat11 E3 – etanol' was utilized. These calculations were based on the emission factors from the GHG Protocol tool. The resulting emission values were then entered into the main PBGHG Protocol tool under the 'Categorias de escopo 03' (Scope 3 Categories) tab, specifically under 'Categoria 11 - Uso de bens e serviços vendidos' (Category 11 - Use of Sold Products).

Results

Next, the results of the GHG emissions calculations for **Usina Coruripe** for 2025 will be presented.

The results are displayed in various formats to facilitate the visualization of categories and emission sources, supporting the understanding of each category's impact and how the company's emissions profile is distributed across the inventory scopes.

*Minor rounding differences may occur, as the calculations use more decimal places than those shown in the report to ensure greater accuracy.

Total emissions by scope

Reporting year 2025

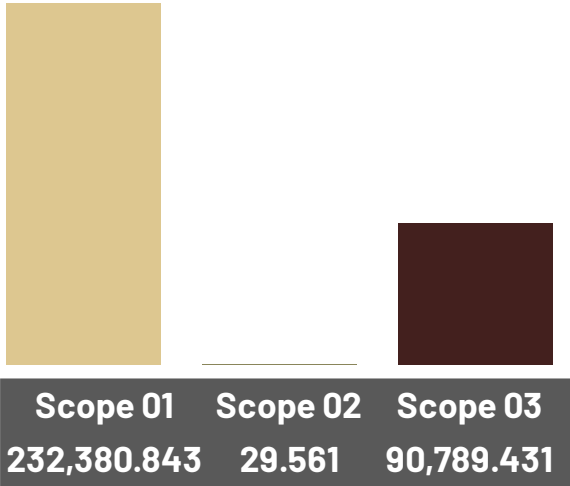
Next to it is a representation of emissions by scope.

The distribution shows 71.90% from Scope 01, 0.01% from Scope 02, and 28.09% from Scope 03.

This analysis is critical for understanding the allocation of emissions and for developing effective reduction strategies.

In 2025, **Usina Coruripe** emitted most of its greenhouse gases from sources classified under Scope 01, those under the company's direct control.

Emissions by scope (tCO₂e)



Total emissions by emission category

Reporting year 2025

The adjacent table specifies the total emissions for each scope and their respective categories, as well as the emissions by gas type.

Therefore, within Scope 01, the category with the highest GHG emissions for **Usina Coruripe** in 2025 was agricultural activities, driven by the use of fertilizers, filter cake, vinasse, limestone, straw decomposition in the soil, and emissions from straw burning.

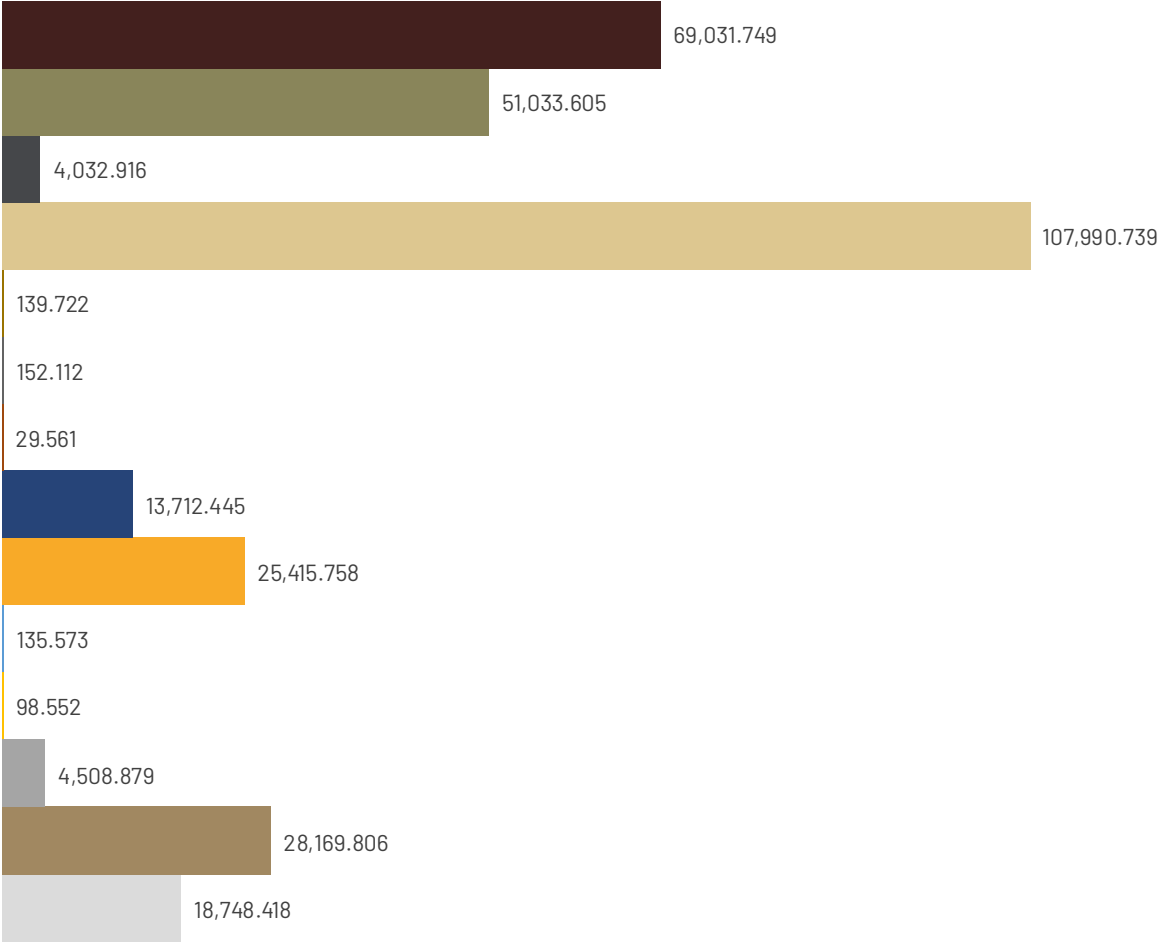
Within Scope 03, the most representative category was downstream transportation and distribution, due to the land transport of inputs and products that are not paid for by **Usina Coruripe**.

Scope 01	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O (t)	HFC (t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Biogenic CO ₂ emissions (t)	Biogenic CO ₂ removals (t)
Stationary Combustion	3,502.528	1,034.628	137.961	-	69,031.749	3,452,262.365	-
Mobile Combustion	50,256.908	4.205	2.487	-	51,033.605	9,591.648	-
Fugitive Emissions	5.836	-	-	2.901	4,032.916	-	-
Process Emissions	-	-	-	-	-	3,166,375.068	-
Agricultural Activities	44,065.199	98.259	230.846	-	107,990.739	-	-
Land Use Change	-	-	-	-	-	20,205.260	-
Solid Waste	-	4.990	-	-	139.722	0.227	-
Wastewater	-	5.433	-	-	152.112	-	-
Total Scope 01	97,830.472	1,147.514	371.294	2.901	232,380.843	6,648,434.568	-
Scope 02							
Purchased Electricity (location-based)	29.561	-	-	-	29.561	-	-
Scope 03							
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)	8,977.064	142.548	2.808	-	13,712.445	4,344.467	35.287
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	24,485.259	1.640	3.338	-	25,415.758	2,701.821	-
Waste Generated in Operations	0.027	4.841	0.00001	-	135.573	1.406	-
Business Travel	97,350	0.002	0.004	-	98.552	-	-
Employee Commuting	4,444.647	0.325	0.208	-	4,508.879	672.735	-
Downstream Transportation and Distribution	27,775.636	1.971	1.279	-	28,169.806	4,173.218	-
Use of Sold Products	-	171.640	52.613	-	18,748.418	610,399.552	-
Total Scope 03	65,779.983	322.967	60.250	-	90,789.431	622,293.199	35.287
Total emissions (location-based)	163,640.017	1,470.482	431.544	2.901	323,199.836	7,270,727.766	35.287

Emissions by emission category (tCO₂e)

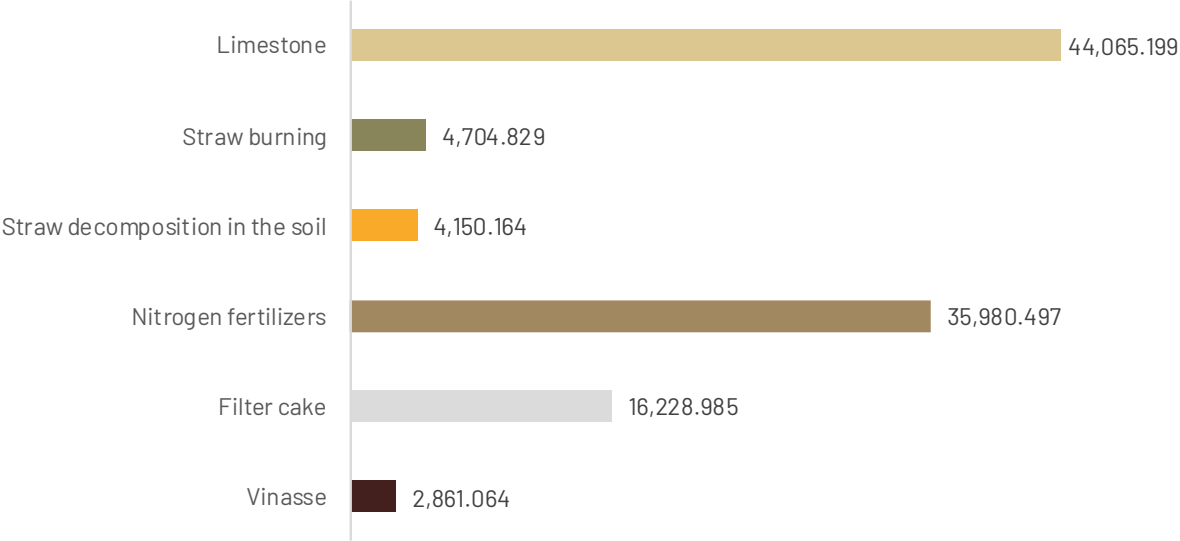
The chart presented demonstrates the emissions for each identified emission category within the reporting year, highlighting that agricultural activities (Scope 01) was the most representative category among all those inventoried.

- Stationary Combustion
- Mobile Combustion
- Fugitive Emissions
- Agricultural Activities
- Solid Waste
- Wastewater
- Purchased Electricity (location-based)
- Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)
- Upstream Transportation and Distribution
- Waste Generated in Operations
- Business Travel
- Employee Commuting
- Downstream Transportation and Distribution
- Use of Sold Products



Emissions from agricultural activities (tCO₂e)

Taking a closer look at the agricultural activities category (identified as the highest emitter for the reporting year) the largest source was the use of limestone, responsible for 44,065.199 tCO₂e in 2025, followed by the use of nitrogen fertilizers, which emitted 35,980.497 tCO₂e in the same year.



Total emissions by emission source

Reporting year 2025

Analyzing emissions by emission source allows the company to evaluate the individual impact of each source and, therefore, develop specific mitigation strategies for each one.

Accordingly, the following tables present the emissions broken down by emission source.

Scope 01	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O (t)	HFC (t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Representativeness (%)
Stationary Combustion	3,502.528	884.602	117.957	-	69,031.749	21.36
Industrial maintenance (acetylene)	42.758	-	-	-	42.758	0.01
Stationary equipment (gasoline)	4.079	0.0002	0.00004	-	4.097	0.001
Stationary equipment (ethanol)	-	0.000001	0.0000003	-	0.0001	0.00000003
Stationary equipment (diesel)	1,278.179	0.060	0.012	-	1,283.032	0.40
Generator / Motor pump / Pivot (gasoline)	1.274	0.0001	0.00001	-	1.279	0.0004
Boiler (diesel)	6.241	0.0003	0.0001	-	6.265	0.002
Boiler (sugarcane bagasse)	-	884.340	117.912	-	65,507.892	20.27
Generator / Motor pump / Pivot (diesel)	2,076.005	0.095	0.019	-	2,083.887	0.64
Brushcutter (gasoline)	15.789	0.001	0.0002	-	15.860	0.005
Cafeteria (LPG)	40.036	0.001	0.0001	-	40.071	0.01
Boiler (firewood)	-	0.103	0.014	-	8.435	0.003
Cutting and welding - acetylene	30.248	0.003	0.001	-	30.248	0.01
Butane Gas (LPG)	7.919	0.000	0.00001	-	7.926	0.002
Mobile Combustion	50,256.908	4.205	2.487	-	51,033.605	15.79
Motorcycles (gasoline)	0.473	0.0002	0.0001	-	0.494	0.0002
Light vehicles (ethanol)	-	0.570	0.175	-	62.265	0.02
Light trucks (diesel)	49.454	0.004	0.002	-	50.156	0.02
Machinery (diesel)	11,071.345	0.786	0.511	-	11,228.681	3.47
Trucks (diesel)	19,893.413	1.412	0.917	-	20,175.940	6.24
Forklifts (biodiesel)	-	0.00001	0.0001	-	0.021	0.00001
Ambulance (diesel)	9.731	0.001	0.0004	-	9.869	0.003
Tractors (diesel)	9,351.388	0.664	0.431	-	9,484.102	2.93
Forklifts (GLP)	80.174	0.079	0.0003	-	82.447	0.03
Buses (diesel)	28.302	0.002	0.001	-	28.704	0.01
Forklifts (diesel)	2.003	0.0001	0.0001	-	2.031	0.001
Sugarcane harvester (diesel)	9,687.561	0.687	0.446	-	9,825.090	3.04
Recovery vehicles (diesel)	20.583	0.001	0.001	-	20.875	0.01
Aircraft (aviation gasoline)	0.493	0.000004	0.00001	-	0.497	0.0002
Aircraft (aviation kerosene)	61.989	0.00003	0.002	-	62.434	0.02

*The table continues on the next page.

Total emissions by emission source

Reporting year 2025

The most significant emission source for **Usina Coruripe** lies within Scope 01 and corresponds to the use of sugarcane bagasse in boilers, emitting 65,507.892 tCO₂e for the inventoried year, which accounts for 20.27% of total emissions. As a sugar and ethanol mill, sugarcane bagasse is the primary fuel used, as it is a byproduct of sugar and ethanol production and, due to its calorific value, is utilized to generate energy within the mill itself.

Scope 01	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O(t)	HFC (t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Representativeness (%)
Fugitive Emissions	5.836	-	-	2.901	4,032.916	1.25
Agamix	1.982	-	-	-	1.982	0.001
Air conditioning recharge - R-134a	-	-	-	2.492	3,239.080	1.00
Air conditioning recharge - R-410A	-	-	-	0.409	788.000	0.24
Fire extinguishers	2.894	-	-	-	2.894	0.001
Liquid Carbon Dioxide 99% - 2 Cylinders (23kg)	0.960	-	-	-	0.960	0.0003
Agricultural Activities	44,065.199	98.259	230.846	-	107,990.739	33.41
Nitrogen fertilizers	-	-	135.775	-	35,980.497	11.13
Filter cake	-	-	61.241	-	16,228.985	5.02
Vinasse	-	-	10.796	-	2,861.064	0.89
Limestone	44,065.199	-	-	-	44,065.199	13.63
Straw burning	-	98.259	7.372	-	4,704.829	1.46
Straw decomposition in the soil	-	-	15.661	-	4,150.164	1.28
Solid Waste	-	4.990	-	-	139.722	0.04
Landfills	-	4.990	-	-	139.722	0.04
Wastewater	-	5.433	-	-	152.112	0.05
Domestic wastewater	-	5.433	-	-	152.112	0.05
Total Scope 01	97,830.472	1,147.514	371.294	2.901	232,380.843	71.90
Scope 02	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O(t)	HFC (t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Representativeness (%)
Purchased Electricity (location-based)	29.561	-	-	-	29.561	0.01
Purchased Electricity (location-based)	29.561	-	-	-	29.561	0.01
Total Scope 02	29.561	-	-	-	29.561	0.01

*The table continues on the next page.

Total emissions by emission source

Reporting year 2025

The second most significant emission source for Usina Coruripe lies within Scope 01, stemming from the use of dolomitic limestone, which is related to the agricultural activities category.

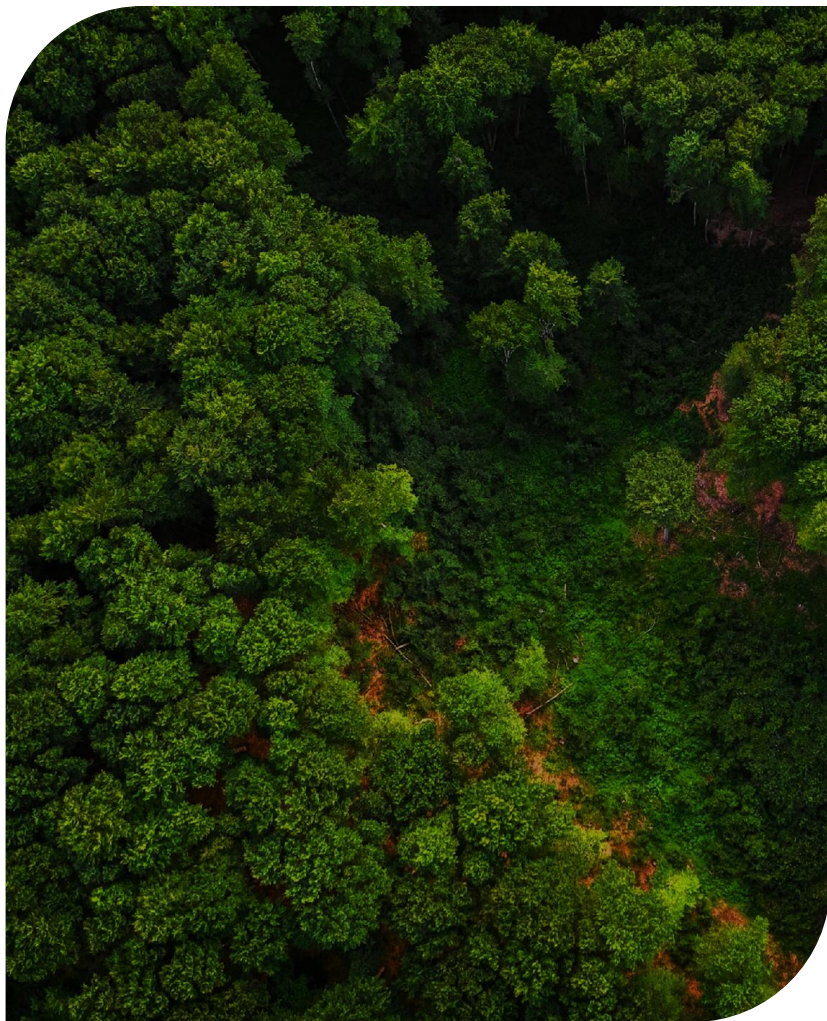
Scope 03	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O (t)	HFC (t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Representativeness (%)
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)	8.977,064	142,548	2,808	-	13.712,445	4,24
Acetylene	111,213	0,258	-	-	118,448	0,04
LPG	32,101	0,495	-	-	45,949	0,01
Gasoline	4,799	0,065	0,002	-	7,044	0,002
Diesel	8.798,961	140,511	2,636	-	13.431,711	4,16
Firewood	4,145	0,011	0,148	-	43,714	0,01
Purchased electricity (location-based)	19,215	1,073	0,022	-	55,148	0,02
Aviation gasoline	0,078	0,001	0,00003	-	0,114	0,00004
Aviation kerosene	6,552	0,134	-	-	10,316	0,003
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	24.485,259	1,640	3,338	-	25.415,758	7,86
Road transport	17.982,481	1,276	0,828	-	18.237,674	5,64
Rail transport	6.502,778	0,364	2,510	-	7.178,084	2,22
Waste Generated in Operations	0,027	4,841	-	-	135,573	0,04
Landfills	-	4,841	-	-	135,544	0,04
Incineration	0,027	0,000005	-	-	0,029	0,00001
Business Travel	97,350	0,002	0,004	-	98,552	0,03
Air travel	97,350	0,002	0,004	-	98,552	0,03
Employee Commuting	4.444,647	0,325	0,208	-	4.508,879	1,40
Chartered transport	4.444,647	0,325	0,208	-	4.508,879	1,40
Downstream Transportation and Distribution	27.775,636	1,971	1,279	-	28.169,806	8,72
Road transport	27.775,636	1,971	1,279	-	28.169,806	8,72
Use of Sold Products	-	171,640	52,613	-	18.748,418	5,80
Anhydrous ethanol	-	84,120	25,785	-	9.188,503	2,84
Hydrated ethanol	-	87,520	26,828	-	9.559,915	2,96
Total Scope 03	65.779,983	322,967	60,250	-	90.789,431	28,09
Total emissions (location-based)	163.640,017	1.470,482	431,544	2,901	323.199,836	100,00

Emissions by Gas Type

Another important aspect of this study was identifying the types of greenhouse gases emitted by the company. CO₂ (carbon dioxide), CH₄ (methane), N₂O (nitrous oxide), and HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons) were identified. These gases were then converted to CO₂e (carbon dioxide equivalent) based on their global warming potentials. The table below presents each gas's contribution, as well as the corresponding tCO₂e values for 2025 and the table on the side presents emissions in tCO₂e.

Gas	tGHG	tCO ₂ e
CO ₂	163,640.017	163,640.017
CH ₄	1,470.482	41,173.485
N ₂ O	431.544	114,359.254
HFCs	2.901	4,027.080
Total		323,199.836

GHG	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)		
	Scope 01	Scope 02	Scope 03
CO ₂	97,830.472	29.561	65,779.983
CH ₄	32,130.402	-	9,043.083
N ₂ O	98,392.889	-	15,966.365
HFCs	4,027.080	-	-
PFCs	-	-	-
SF ₆	-	-	-
NF ₃	-	-	-
TOTAL	232,380.843	29.561	90,789.431
Biogenic CO ₂	6,648,434.568	-	622,293.199
Biogenic CO₂ removals	-	-	35.287



Biogenic CO₂

Biogenic CO₂ refers to carbon dioxide from sources related to the natural carbon cycle. Its emissions occur during the combustion of biofuels, such as biodiesel blended with diesel or ethanol in gasoline, or during processes involving digestion, fermentation, decomposition, or processing of bio-based materials.

CO₂ emissions resulting from any land-use change that reduces carbon stocks and is not related to native vegetation must also be reported as biogenic CO₂ emissions. CH₄ and N₂O emissions from biomass combustion are considered because these gases were not previously removed from the atmosphere by plants, unlike CO₂.

Biogenic CO₂

The GHG Protocol and the IPCC recommend reporting biogenic CO₂ emissions but not including them in total emissions. However, any increase in CO₂, regardless of source, contributes to climate change. Therefore, it is essential to implement strategies to reduce and mitigate all CO₂ emissions. Notably, to define a science-based target and report progress under the SBTi initiative, biogenic emissions must be included.

For Usina Coruripe, the categories responsible for biogenic CO₂ emissions and their contributions are presented in the adjacent table.

Emission Category	Biogenic tCO ₂
Stationary Combustion	3,452,262.365
Mobile Combustion	9,591.648
Process Emissions	3,166,375.068
Land Use Change	20,205.260
Solid Waste	0.227
Fuel and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)	4,344.467
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	2,701.821
Waste Generated in Operations	1.406
Employee Commuting	672.735
Downstream Transportation and Distribution	4,173.218
Use of Sold Products	610,399.552
Total	7,270,727.766

Biogenic CO₂ Removals

Biogenic CO₂ can also be removed from the atmosphere through capture. One of the main removal mechanisms is photosynthesis, in which plants absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere and, using water and sunlight, produce glucose and oxygen, incorporating carbon into their biomass.

This process occurs through agricultural activities, such as CO₂ uptake by planted species or via land-use conversions that increase the company's carbon stock.

These carbon stocks vary over time when land use changes occur, meaning that all stored carbon can eventually be released back into the atmosphere, creating new CO₂ emission and removal flows.

In 2025, biogenic CO₂ removals for **Usina Coruripe** were considered under Scope 03, Category 3 – Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities not included in Scope 01 or Scope 02; that is, removals related to the supply chain of fuels purchased and consumed during the inventoried year. Thus, the total removal for **Usina Coruripe** in 2025 was 35.287 tonnes of biogenic CO₂.

Non-Kyoto GHGs

In addition to the previously mentioned gases, recharges of HCFC-22 (R22) and HCFC-141b were identified at Usina Coruripe’s facilities. These substances are not included in the inventory because they fall under the Montreal Protocol rather than the Kyoto Protocol. The Montreal Protocol aims to eliminate the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), with each signatory country having specific targets for phasing out each type of ODS.

In Brazil, some of these substances are already banned, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), while others, like hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), are restricted and scheduled for total phase-out by 2040.

Thus, R22 and HCFC-141b are both greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change and ODS that damage the ozone layer. It is recommended to replace them as soon as possible, as they cause environmental harm and will soon be removed from the market.

The table presents the R22 and HCFC-141b recharges performed at **Usina Coruripe** in 2025, along with their tCO₂e conversions.

Non-Kyoto gases (tGHG)			
Facility	tR-22	tR-141b	tCO ₂ e
Iturama	0.272	0.009	485.054
Coruripe	0.313	-	550.528
Total	0.584	0.009	1,035.582
Non-Kyoto GHG (tCO ₂ e)			
Facility	tR-22	tR-141b	tCO ₂ e
Iturama	478.016	7.038	485.054
Coruripe	550.528	-	550.528
Total	1,028.544	7.038	1,035.582

Indicators

To monitor the evolution of the company's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, emission indicators per employee and per tonne of processed sugarcane were developed.

These indicators are relevant for management activities, enabling monitoring and evaluation within the organization. They allow the company to track goal achievement, identify progress, drive quality improvements, correct problems, benchmark against market competitors, recognize the need for changes, ensure data reliability, and respond to potential environmental agency requirements. The table next to it presents the data for these indicators.

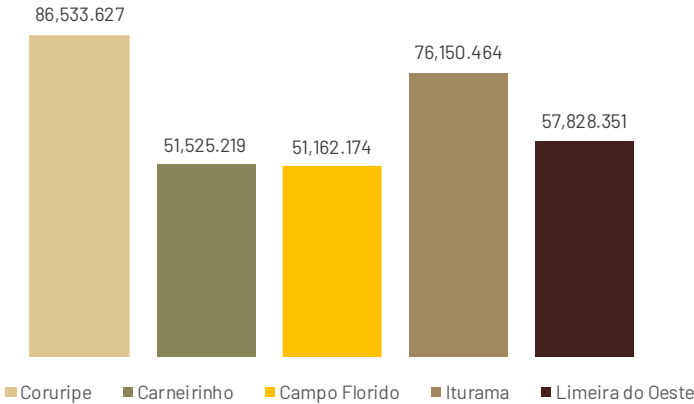
Facility Indicator	
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)	232,410.404
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)	323,199.835
Emissions per employee	
Employees	8,728.000
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)/employee	26.628
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)/employee	37.030
Emissions per tonne of processed sugarcane	
Tonnes of processed sugarcane	13,866,472.150
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)/tonne	0.017
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)/tonne	0.023



Emissions per Facility (tCO₂e)

In addition to analyzing **Usina Coruripe's** overall GHG emissions, it is important to examine the emissions of each individual facility. This allows for comparison and the development of tailored targets and action plans based on the specific profile of each site. The bar chart below illustrates the total emissions for each facility of **Usina Coruripe**.

The Coruripe facility was the highest emitter of tCO₂e in 2025, with total emissions of 86,533.627 tCO₂e, followed by the Iturama facility, which emitted 76,150.464 tCO₂e during the reporting year.



Emissions per Facility

On the right is the quantification of the types of greenhouse gases emitted by the company per facility, including CO₂ (carbon dioxide), CH₄ (methane), N₂O (nitrous oxide), and HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons).

The table next to it presents the contribution of each gas and their tCO₂e conversions for 2025 for each operational facility of Usina Coruripe.

Facility	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O (t)	HFC (t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Coruripe	38,506.407	354.943	138.466	0.879	86,533.627
Carneirinho	30,337.173	188.313	57.163	0.590	51,525.219
Campo Florido	24,875.001	354.543	61.335	0.082	51,162.174
Iturama	39,635.219	351.268	96.342	0.884	76,150.464
Limeira do Oeste	30,286.216	221.415	78.237	0.467	57,828.351
Total	163,640.017	1,470.482	431.544	2.901	323,199.835

More information for each facility/activity is presented next.

Total Emissions by Emission Category

Coruripe Facility

The following tables and charts detail total emissions per scope and their respective categories identified in 2025, along with the emissions of each type of gas for each Usina Coruripe facility.

For the Coruripe facility, in the 2025 reporting year, the agricultural activities category was the highest emitter under Scope 01, with the most significant emission source being the application of nitrogen fertilizers. Looking at Scope 03, the category with the highest tCO₂e emissions was downstream transportation and distribution, with road transport identified as the main emission source.

Scope 01	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O (t)	HFC(t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Biogenic CO ₂ emissions (t)	Biogenic CO ₂ removals (t)
Stationary Combustion	287.141	193.781	25.838	-	12,560.121	646,581.919	-
Mobile Combustion	11,542.668	0.945	0.571	-	11,720.569	2,205.128	-
Fugitive Emissions	1.846	-	-	0.879	1,397.044	-	-
Process Emissions	-	-	-	-	-	509,043.350	-
Agricultural Activities	7,494.620	94.010	101.663	-	37,067.579	-	-
Wastewater	-	2.117	-	-	59.274	-	-
Total Scope 01	19,326.275	290.852	128.073	0.879	62,804.586	1,157,830.397	-
Scope 02							
Purchased Electricity (location-based)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 03							
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)	2,019.603	31.522	0.582	-	3,056.526	955.057	0.280
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	5,895.151	0.418	0.271	-	5,978.810	885.731	-
Waste Generated in Operations	0.027	1.923	-	-	53.863	0.583	-
Business Travel	6.082	-	-	-	6.156	-	-
Employee Commuting	1,963.434	0.149	0.094	-	1,992.454	299.939	-
Downstream Transportation and Distribution	9,295.835	0.660	0.428	-	9,427.755	1,396.675	-
Use of Sold Products	-	29.419	9.018	-	3,213.477	104,622.421	-
Total Scope 03	19,180.132	64.091	10.394	-	23,729.041	108,160.407	0.280
Total emissions (location-based)	38,506.407	354.943	138.466	0.879	86,533.627	1,265,990.804	0.280

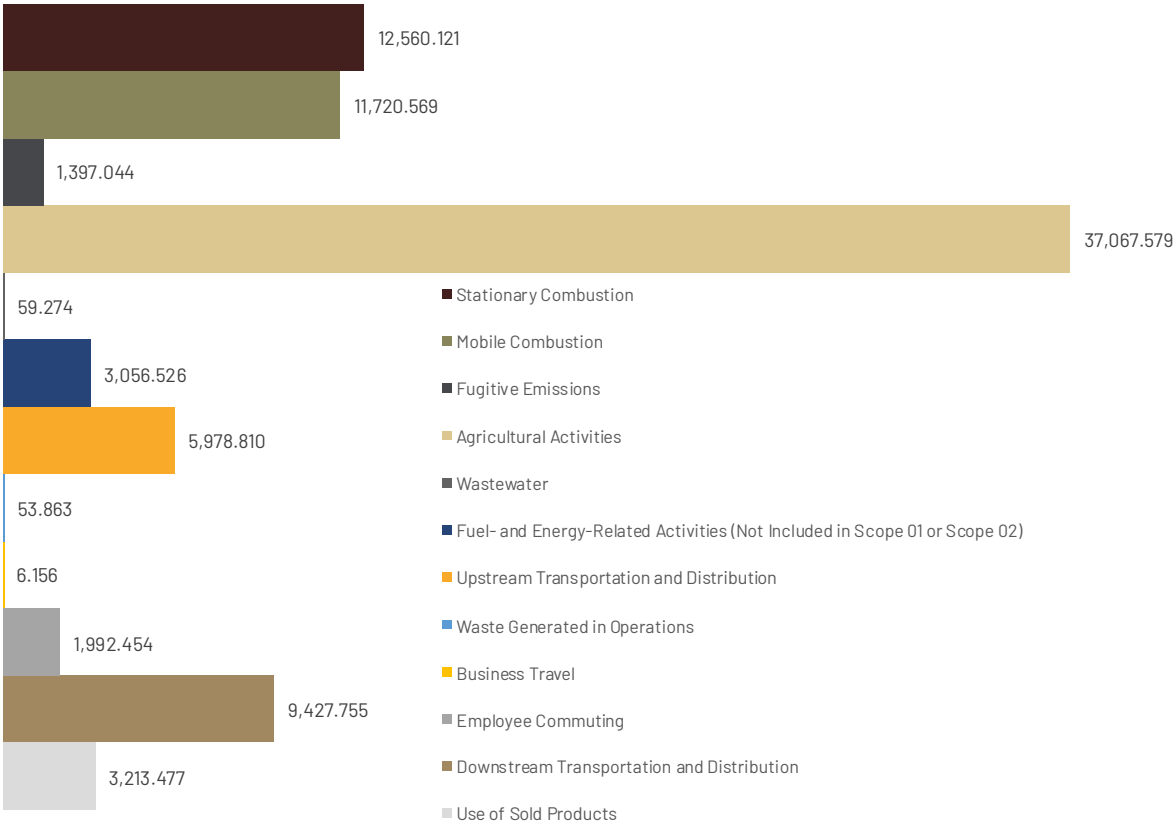
*The annual energy balance for the Coruripe facility was positive, eliminating the need to estimate emissions.

Total Emissions by Emission Category (tCO₂e)

Coruripe Facility

The adjacent chart displays all emission categories (tCO₂e) identified for the Coruripe facility in the 2025 reporting year.

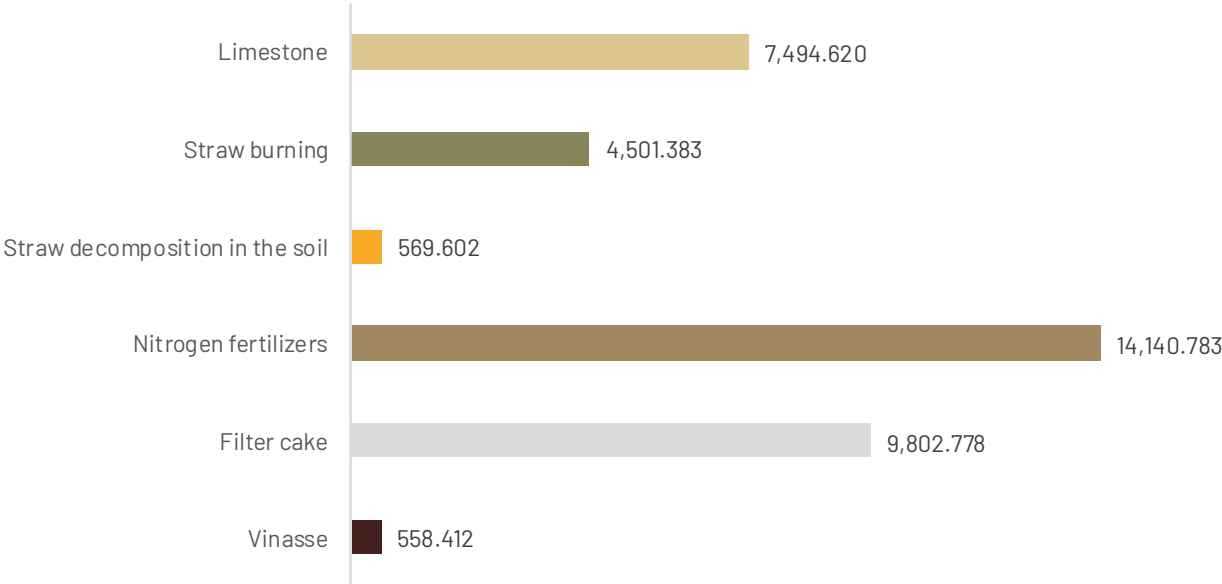
Analyzing the categories, the highest-emitting one was agricultural activities, which emitted 37,067.579 tCO₂e in 2025. The second highest category was stationary combustion, with 12,560.121 tCO₂e emitted, followed by the mobile combustion category, which emitted 11,720.569 tCO₂e during the reporting year.



Emissions from Agricultural Activities (tCO₂e)

Coruripe Facility

A closer look at the Agricultural Activities category shows that the application of nitrogen fertilizers was the main emission source, accounting for 14,140.783 tCO₂e in 2025. The second-largest source was filter cake, contributing 9,802.778 tCO₂e during the reporting year.



Total Emissions by Emission Category

Campo Florido Facility

Accordingly, within Scope 01, the category with the highest GHG emissions for the Campo Florido facility in 2025 was stationary combustion, with the main emission source being the use of bagasse in boilers. In Scope 03, the category with the highest emissions was downstream transportation and distribution, with road transport identified as the main emission source.

Scope 01	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O (t)	HFC(t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Biogenic CO ₂ emissions (t)	Biogenic CO ₂ removals (t)
Stationary Combustion	1,275.230	279.685	37.295	-	18,989.664	933,221.086	-
Mobile Combustion	2,087.508	0.253	0.104	-	2,122.036	427.621	-
Fugitive Emissions	0.679	-	-	0.082	106.759	-	-
Process Emissions	-	-	-	-	-	1,064,766.536	-
Agricultural activities	-	-	2.914	-	772.240	-	-
Wastewater	-	0.705	-	-	19.745	-	-
Total Scope 01	3,363.417	280.644	40.313	0.082	22,010.445	1,998,415.242	-
Scope 02							
Purchased Electricity(location-based)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 03							
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities(Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)	552.550	8.641	0.173	-	840.246	263.756	2.825
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	6,739.737	0.464	0.642	-	6,922.936	865.905	-
Business Travel	1.113	0.00001	0.0001	-	1.127	-	-
Employee Commuting	457.260	0.032	0.021	-	463.749	68.702	-
Downstream Transportation and Distribution	13,760.924	0.977	0.634	-	13,956.209	2,067.543	-
Use of Sold Products	0.000	63.786	19.553	-	6,967.462	226,842.378	-
Total Scope 03	21,511.585	73.900	21.022	-	29,151.729	230,108.284	2.825
Total emissions (location-based)	24,875.001	354.543	61.335	0.082	51,162.174	2,228,523.527	2.825

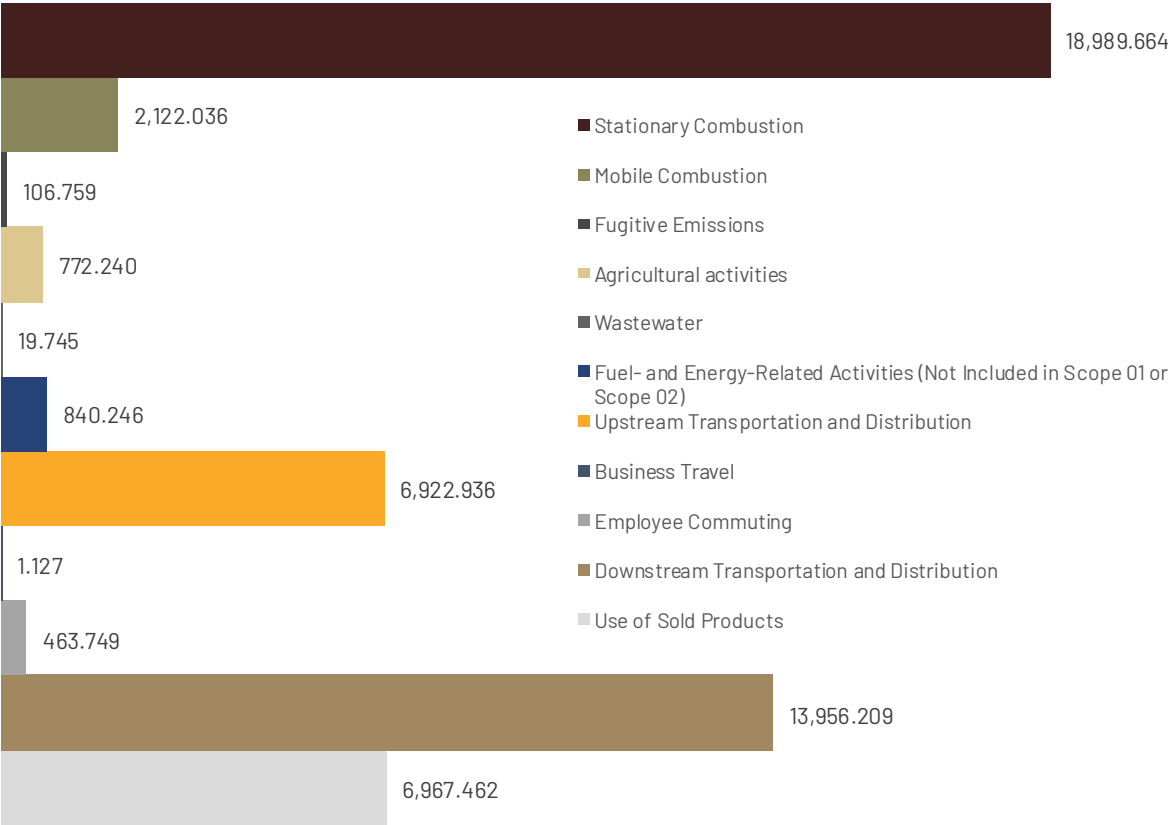
*The annual energy balance for the Campo Florido facility was positive, eliminating the need to estimate emissions.

Total Emissions by Emission Category (tCO₂e)

Campo Florido Facility

The adjacent chart displays all emission categories (tCO₂e) identified for the Campo Florido facility during the 2025 reporting year.

Analyzing the categories, the highest-emitting one was stationary combustion, with total emissions of 18,989.664 tCO₂e in 2025. The second highest was downstream transportation and distribution, which emitted 13,956.209 tCO₂e, followed by use of sold products category, with 6,967.462 tCO₂e emitted during the reporting year.



Total Emissions by Emission Category

Carneirinho Facility

For the year 2025, the Carneirinho facility had agricultural activities as the highest-emitting category under Scope 01. The most significant emission source within this category was the application of limestone.

Under Scope 03, the category with the highest tCO₂e emissions was upstream transportation and distribution.

Scope 01	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O (t)	HFC(t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Biogenic CO ₂ emissions (t)	Biogenic CO ₂ removals (t)
Stationary Combustion	227.052	156.815	20.909	-	10,158.807	523,254.583	-
Mobile Combustion	10,249.216	0.801	0.495	-	10,402.704	1,802.746	-
Fugitive Emissions	0.476	-	-	0.590	767.476	-	-
Agricultural Activities	14,061.191	0.515	34.392	-	23,189.620	-	-
Land Use Change	-	-	-	-	-	12,050.253	-
Solid Waste	-	1.987	-	-	55.630	0.560	-
Wastewater	-	0.398	-	-	11.147	-	-
Total Scope 01	24,537.936	160.515	55.796	0.590	44,585.385	537,108.141	-
Scope 02							
Purchased Electricity (location-based)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 03							
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)	1,744.284	27.535	0.562	-	2,664.311	845.046	11.160
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	3,753.899	0.239	0.791	-	3,970.149	290.899	-
Waste Generated in Operations	-	0.002	-	-	0.049	-	-
Employee Commuting	301.054	0.021	0.014	-	305.326	45.233	-
Total Scope 03	5,799.237	27.797	1.367	-	6,939.835	1,181.178	11.160
Total emissions (location-based)	30,337.173	188.313	57.163	0.590	51,525.219	538,289.319	11.160

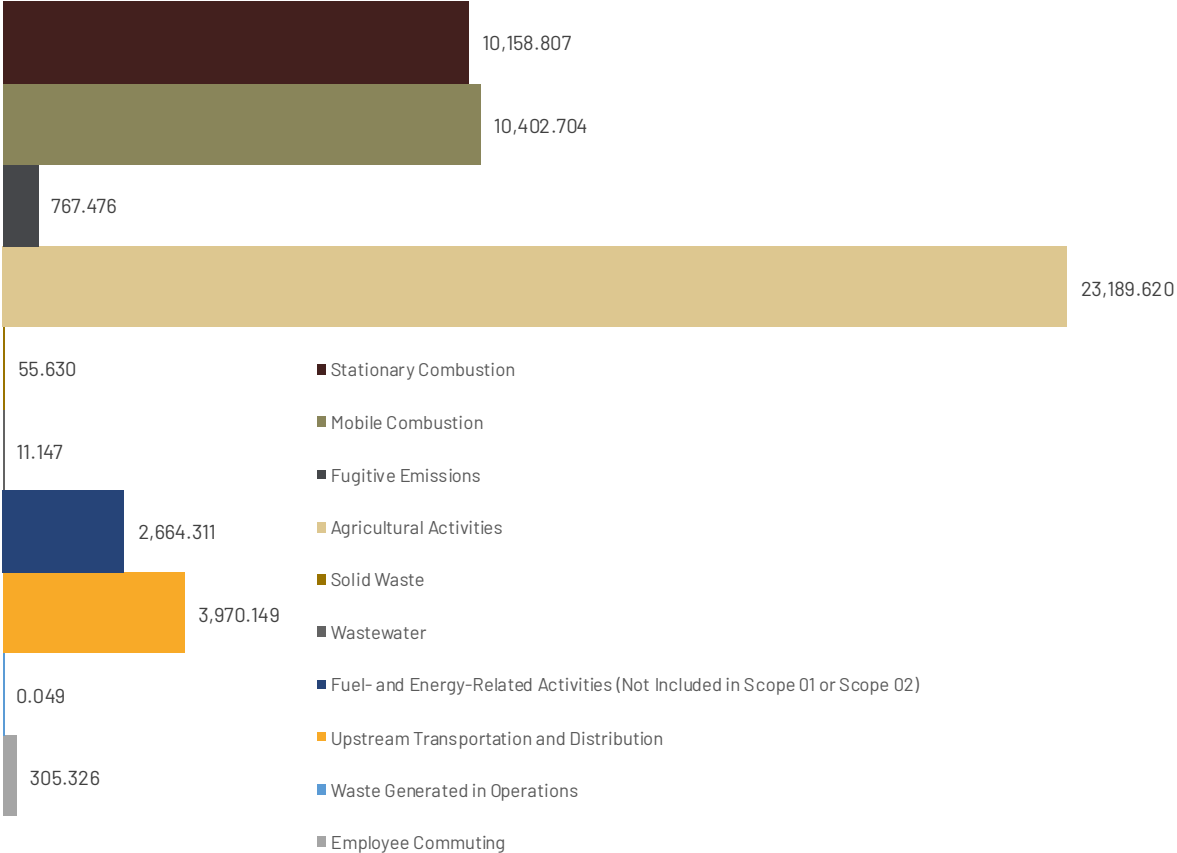
*The annual energy balance for the Carneirinho facility was positive, eliminating the need to estimate emissions.

Total Emissions by Emission Category (tCO₂e)

Carneirinho Facility

The adjacent chart displays all emission categories (tCO₂e) identified for the Carneirinho facility in the year 2025.

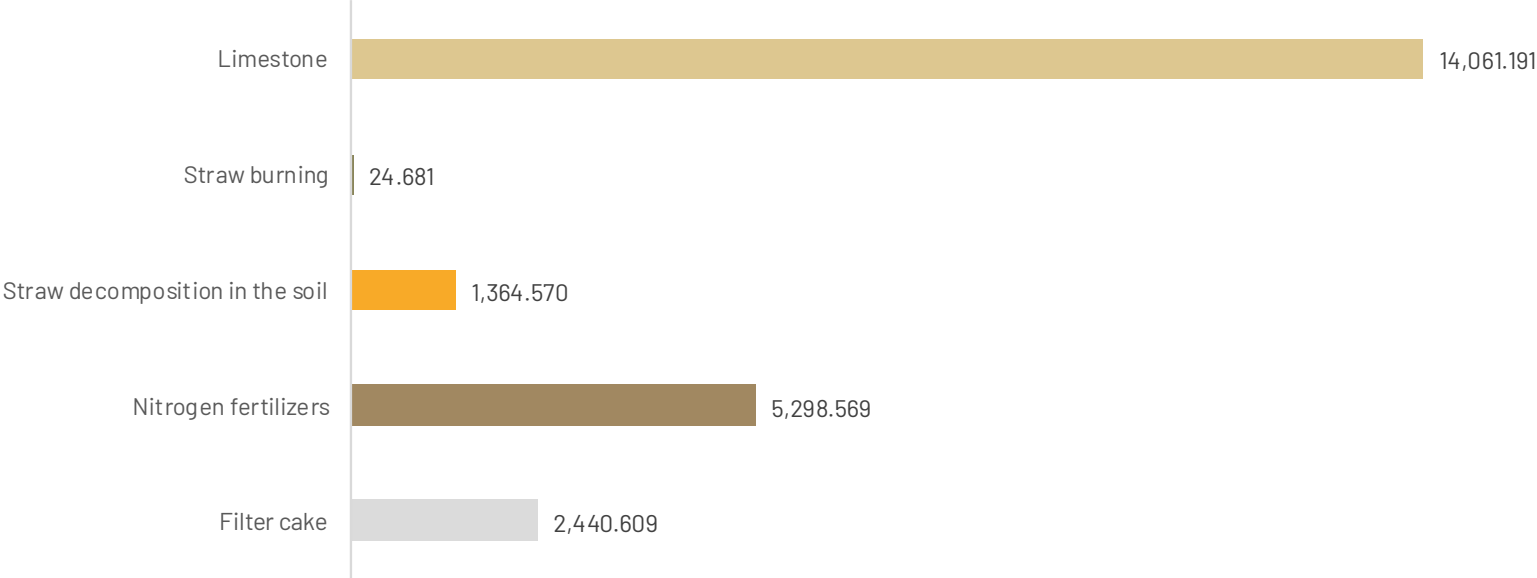
Analyzing the categories, the highest-emitting one was agricultural activities, with emissions totaling 23,189.620 tCO₂e in 2025. The second highest category was mobile combustion, which emitted 10,402.704 tCO₂e, followed by the stationary combustion category, with 10,158.807 tCO₂e emitted during the reporting year.



Emissions from Agricultural Activities (tCO₂e)

Carneirinho Facility

Taking a closer look at the agricultural activities category, the main emission source for the Carneirinho facility was the use of limestone, which emitted 14,061.191 tCO₂e in 2025. The second-largest source in this category was nitrogen fertilizers, responsible for 5,298.569 tCO₂e.



Total Emissions by Emission Category

Iturama Facility

For the Iturama facility, within Scope 01, the agricultural activities category was the highest emitter in 2025, with the most significant emission source being the use of limestone.

Looking at Scope 03, the category with the highest tCO₂e emissions was upstream transportation and distribution.

Scope 01	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O (t)	HFC (t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Biogenic CO ₂ emissions (t)	Biogenic CO ₂ removals (t)
Stationary Combustion	1,290.224	254.272	33.907	-	17,395.154	848,440.816	-
Mobile Combustion	14,718.675	1.286	0.751	-	14,953.797	3,071.580	-
Fugitive Emissions	1.886	-	-	0.884	1,151.086	-	-
Process Emissions	-	-	-	-	-	1,025,711.805	-
Agricultural Activities	11,622.856	0.824	45.407	-	23,678.715	-	-
Land Use Change	-	-	-	-	-	3,210.938	-
Solid Waste	-	0.805	-	-	22.527	0.227	-
Wastewater	-	1.981	-	-	55.481	-	-
Total Scope 01	27,633.641	259.167	80.065	0.884	57,256.760	1,880,435.365	-
Scope 02							
Purchased Electricity (location-based)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 03							
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)	2,644.144	42.039	0.840	-	4,043.754	1,286.657	13.185
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	5,378.834	0.349	0.994	-	5,652.066	478.192	-
Waste Generated in Operations	-	2.916	-	-	81.661	0.822	-
Business Travel	90.155	0.002	0.004	-	91.269	-	-
Employee Commuting	963.558	0.068	0.044	-	977.232	144.772	-
Downstream Transportation and Distribution	2,924.888	0.208	0.135	-	2,966.395	439.457	-
Use of Sold Products	-	46.519	14.260	-	5,081.328	165,434.769	-
Total Scope 03	12,001.578	92.100	16.277	-	18,893.705	167,784.669	13.185
Total emissions (location-based)	39,635.219	351.268	96.342	0.884	76,150.464	2,048,220.035	13.185

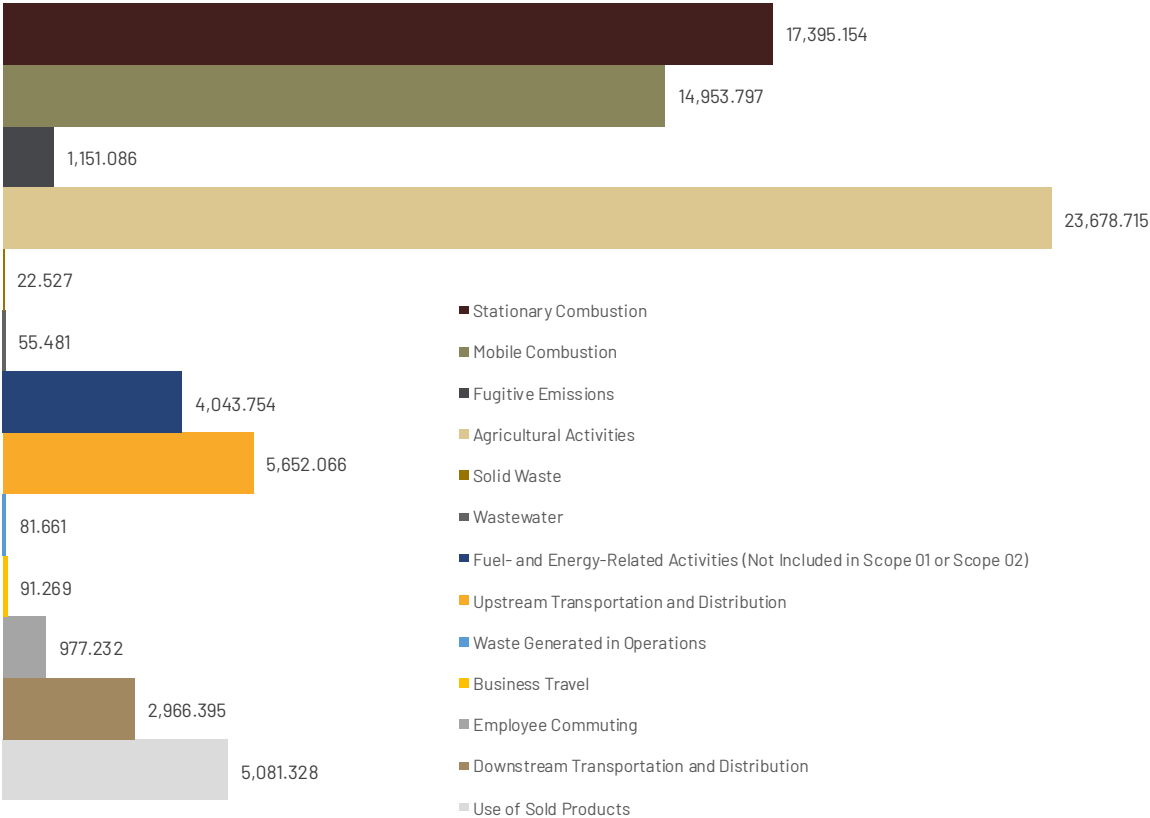
*The annual energy balance for the Iturama facility was positive, eliminating the need to estimate emissions.

Total Emissions by Emission Category (tCO₂e)

Iturama Facility

The adjacent chart displays all emission categories (tCO₂e) identified for the Iturama facility in the 2025 reporting year.

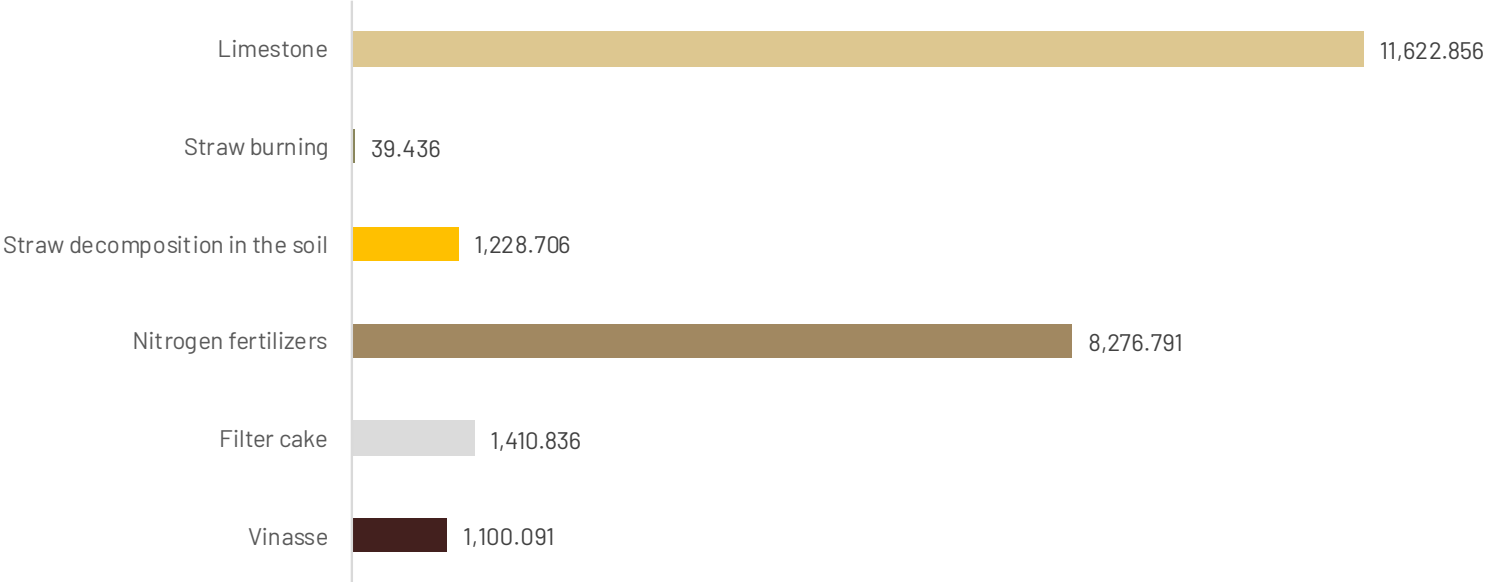
Analyzing the categories, the highest-emitting one was agricultural activities, which emitted 23,678.715 tCO₂e in 2025. The second highest category was stationary combustion, with 17,395.154 tCO₂e emitted, followed by the mobile combustion category, which emitted 14,953.797 tCO₂e during the reporting year.



Emissions from Agricultural Activities (tCO₂e)

Iturama Facility

Looking more closely at the agricultural activities category, the main emission source for the Iturama facility was the use of limestone, which emitted 11,622.856 tCO₂e in 2025. The second-largest source was the use of nitrogen fertilizers, with 8,276.791 tCO₂e in the reporting year.



Total Emissions by Emission Category

Limeira do Oeste Facility

For the Limeira do Oeste facility, in the 2025 reporting year, the agricultural activities category was the highest emitter under Scope 01, with the most significant emission source being the application of limestone.

Looking at Scope 03, the category with the highest tCO₂e emissions was use of sold products.

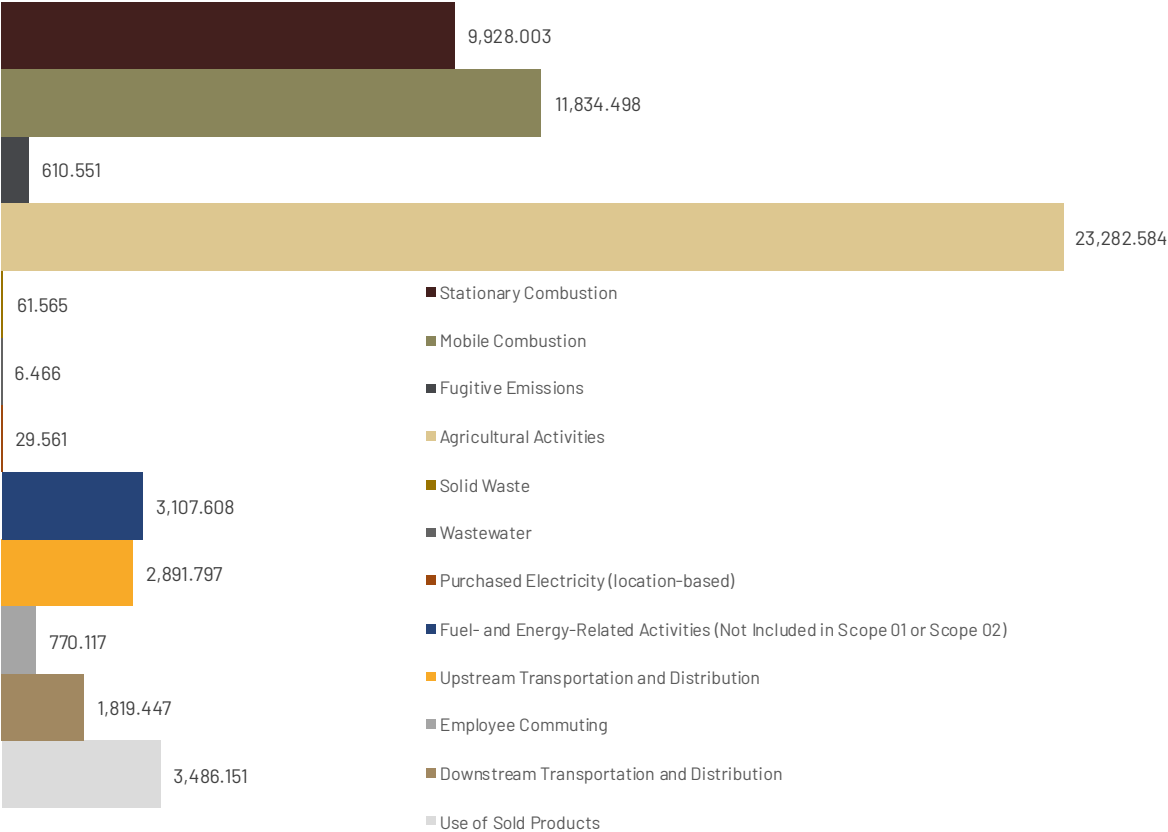
Scope 01	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O (t)	HFC(t)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Biogenic CO ₂ emissions (t)	Biogenic CO ₂ removals (t)
Stationary Combustion	422.882	150.076	20.011	-	9,928.003	500,763.962	-
Mobile Combustion	11,658.842	0.921	0.566	-	11,834.498	2,084.573	-
Fugitive Emissions	0.948	-	-	0.467	610.551	-	-
Process Emissions	-	-	-	-	-	566,853.377	-
Agricultural Activities	10,886.531	2.910	46.470	-	23,282.584	-	-
Land Use Change	-	-	-	-	-	4,944.070	-
Solid Waste	-	2.199	-	-	61.565	0.620	-
Wastewater	-	0.231	-	-	6.466	-	-
Total Scope 01	22,969.204	156.336	67.047	0.467	45,723.668	1,074,646.602	-
Scope 02							
Purchased Electricity (location-based)	29.561	-	-	-	29.561	-	-
Scope 03							
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)	2,016.483	32.812	0.651	-	3,107.608	993.952	7.837
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	2,717.638	0.170	0.639	-	2,891.797	181.094	-
Employee Commuting	759.341	0.054	0.035	-	770.117	114.089	-
Downstream Transportation and Distribution	1,793.988	0.127	0.083	-	1,819.447	269.542	-
Use of Sold Products	0.000	31.915	9.783	-	3,486.151	113,499.984	-
Total Scope 03	7,287.451	65.079	11.190	-	12,075.121	115,058.661	7.837
Total emissions (location-based)	30,286.216	221.415	78.237	0.467	57,828.351	1,189,705.263	7.837

Total Emissions by Emission Category (tCO₂e)

Limeira do Oeste Facility

The adjacent chart displays all emission categories (tCO₂e) identified for the Limeira do Oeste facility in the 2025 reporting year.

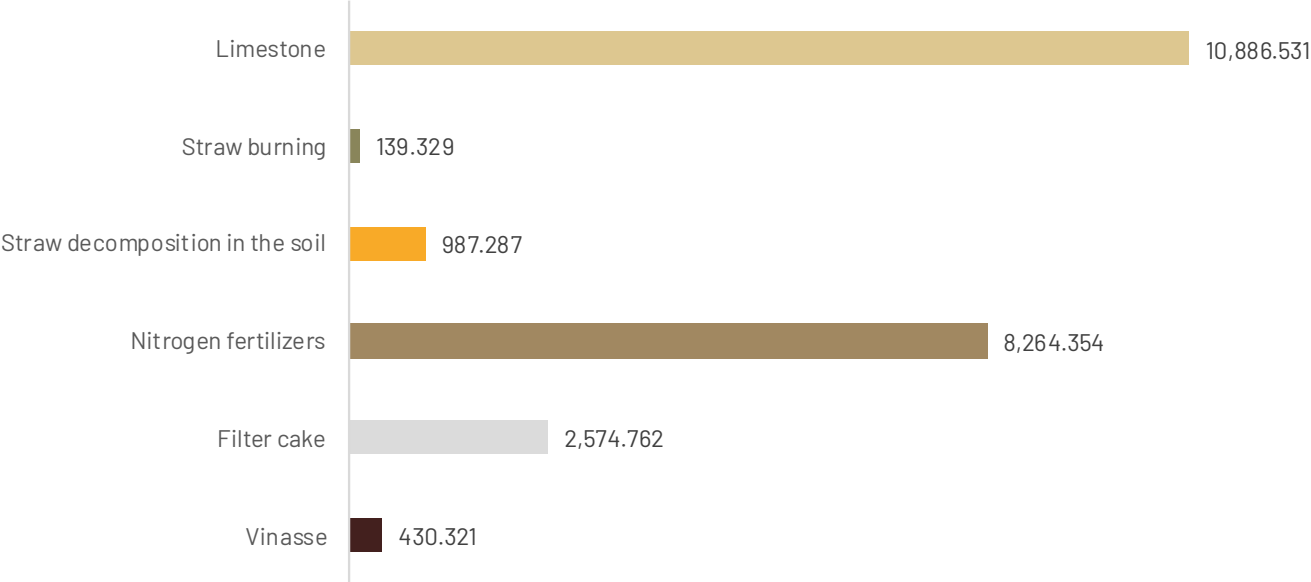
Analyzing the categories, the highest-emitting one was agricultural activities, which emitted 23,282.584 tCO₂e in 2025. The second highest category was mobile combustion, with 11,834.498 tCO₂e emitted, followed by the stationary combustion category, which emitted 9,928.003 tCO₂e during the reporting year.



Emissions from Agricultural Activities (tCO₂e)

Limeira do Oeste Facility

A closer examination of the agricultural activities category reveals that limestone use was the main emission source, accounting for 10,886.531 tCO₂e in 2025. The second-largest source was nitrogen fertilizers, which contributed 8,264.354 tCO₂e during the reporting year.



Facilities Indicators

In addition to the overall indicator created to monitor the evolution of greenhouse gas emissions at the **Usina Coruripe**, an emission indicator per tonne of processed sugarcane was also established for each of its operational facilities. The following tables present this information.

Coruripe

Facility Indicator	
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)	62,804.586
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)	86,533.627
Emissions per tonne of processed sugarcane	
Tonnes of processed sugarcane	2,512,703.660
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)/tonne	0.025
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)/tonne	0.034

Campo Florido

Facility Indicator	
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)	22,010.445
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)	51,162.174
Emissions per tonne of processed sugarcane	
Tonnes of processed sugarcane	3,734,360.090
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)/tonne	0.006
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)/tonne	0.014

Facilities Indicators

Carneirinho

Facility Indicator	
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)	44,585.385
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)	51,525.219
Emissions per tonne of processed sugarcane	
Tonnes of processed sugarcane	2,130,571.440
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)/tonne	0.021
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)/tonne	0.024

Iturama

Facility Indicator	
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)	57,256.760
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)	76,150.464
Emissions per tonne of processed sugarcane	
Tonnes of processed sugarcane	3,360,504.460
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)/tonne	0.017
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)/tonne	0.023

Facilities Indicators

Limeira do Oeste

Facility Indicator	
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)	45,753.229
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)	57,828.351
Emissions per tonne of processed sugarcane	
Tonnes of processed sugarcane	2,128,332.500
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01 and 02)/tonne	0.021
tCO ₂ e (Scopes 01, 02 and 03)/tonne	0.027

Emissions Comparison

To maintain continuous monitoring and support ongoing improvement in climate management, a comparison was conducted of Scope 01, 02, and 03 emissions by category for **Usina Coruripe** for the 2024 and 2025 reporting years.

Subsequently, Scope 01 and 02 emissions were compared for the 2018 to 2025 reporting years, analyzing tCO₂e emissions by category.

A comparison was also made of tCO₂e emission indicators per tonne of processed sugarcane for Scopes 01 and 02 between 2024 and 2025.

The following presents a comparison of total emissions for **Usina Coruripe**, followed by a breakdown by operational unit. These comparisons aim to track the company's progress and provide a historical perspective.

Comparison of Total Emissions by Emission Category (tCO₂e)

2024 and 2025

The table beside presents a comparison of emissions between 2024 and 2025.

In 2025, total tCO₂e emissions decreased by 11.42% compared to 2024.

Scope 01	2024	2025	Absolute difference	Percentage difference (%)
Stationary Combustion	81,808.124	69,031.749	-12,776.375	-15.62
Mobile Combustion	52,130.261	51,033.605	-1,096.656	-2.10
Fugitive Emissions	3,961.915	4,032.916	71.001	1.79
Process Emissions	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Activities	114,211.753	107,990.739	-6,221.015	-5.45
Land Use Change	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste	7,553.511	139.722	-7,413.789	-98.15
Wastewater	319.910	152.112	-167.798	-52.45
Total Scope 01	259,985.473	232,380.843	-27,604.630	-10.62
Scope 02				
Purchased Electricity (location-based)	37.439	29.561	-7.878	-21.04
Total Scope 02	37.439	29.561	-7.878	-21.04
Scope 03				
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 01 or Scope 02)	14,085.256	13,712.445	-372.811	-2.65
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	41,349.993	25,415.758	-15,934.234	-38.54
Waste Generated in Operations	428.984	135.573	-293.411	-68.40
Business Travel	204.845	98.552	-106.293	-51.89
Employee Commuting	4,513.931	4,508.879	-5.052	-0.11
Downstream Transportation and Distribution	37,581.602	28,169.806	-9,411.796	-25.04
Use of Sold Products	6,677.120	18,748.418	12,071.298	180.79
Total Scope 03	104,841.731	90,789.431	-14,052.300	-13.40
Total emissions (location-based)	364,864.643	323,199.836	-41,664.808	-11.42

Comparison of Total Emissions by Emission Category (tCO₂e)

2024 and 2025

Analyzing the year-over-year comparison, significant variations were observed in the wastewater and solid waste categories within Scope 01, as well as in the upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, and use of sold products categories within Scope 03.

In the wastewater category, calculations for some units are based on number of employees. Since the number of employees was lower in 2025, there was a reduction in emissions associated with this category.

Regarding solid waste, the primary reduction observed is related to the exclusion of waste sent for co-processing in 2025, in both Scope 01 and Scope 03, in accordance with the updated methodology. Additionally, the decrease in Scope 01 emissions is also associated with the decommissioning of the Iturama unit's proprietary landfill, resulting in the diversion of waste to third-party landfills.

In the upstream transportation and distribution category, the variations stem mainly from differences in distances traveled and cargo weight transported, factors that directly influence the emissions accounted for in each period.

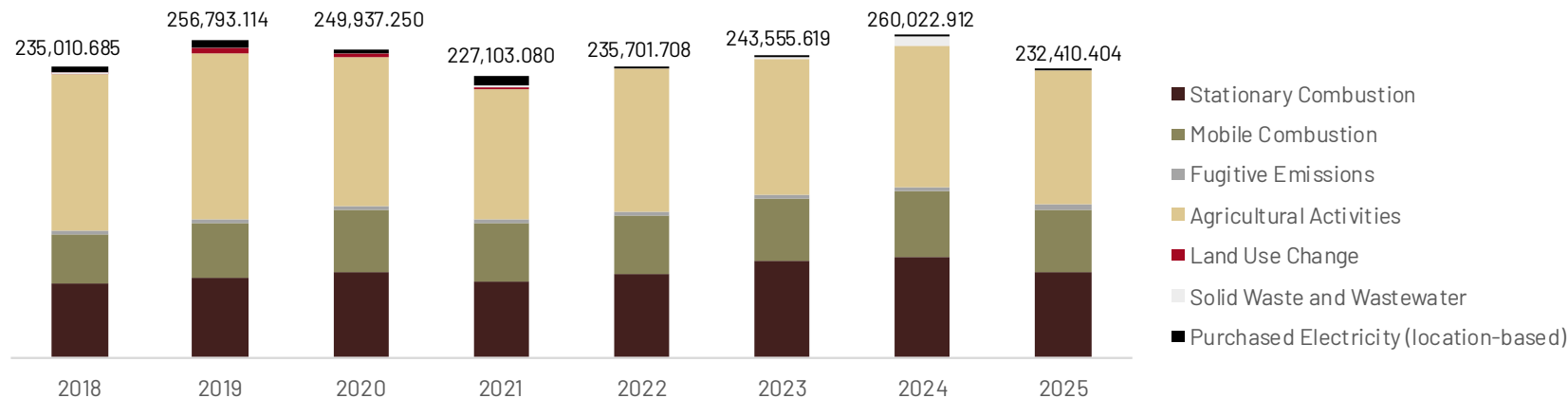
With respect to business travel, emissions vary according to the operational demand of each unit. In one of the units, travels were reduced in 2025 due to cost control and optimization measures, reflecting a decrease in emissions for this category.

Finally, in the use of sold products category, an increase in emissions was observed in 2025. This variation is explained by the fact that the Coruripe unit did not report this category in 2024. In 2025, however, as part of the continuous improvement process of the inventory, it was possible to map and account for these emissions, expanding the scope and representativeness of the reported data.

Historical Total Emissions by Emission Category (tCO₂e)

2018 to 2025

To better understand the historical variation in GHG emissions from **Usina Coruripe**, the following chart presents the company's annual emissions by category starting from 2018, considering Scopes 01 and 02, as Scope 03 began being accounted for only from the 2023 reference year.



Historical Total Emissions by Emission Category (tCO₂e)

2018 to 2025

The table below details annual emissions by category for Scopes 01 and 02.

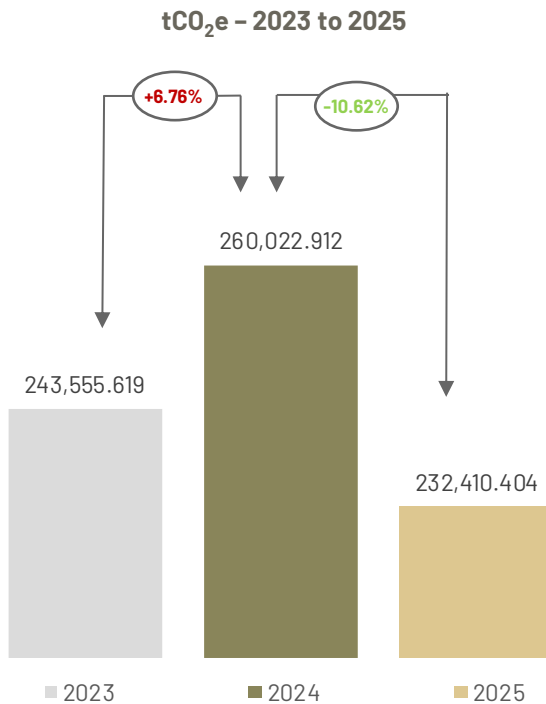
Emission Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Stationary Combustion	60,109.275	63,773.650	68,937.670	61,829.550	66,855.952	78,454.376	81,808.124	69,031.749
Mobile Combustion	39,810.350	44,985.222	49,792.150	46,713.420	48,337.778	49,704.323	52,130.261	51,033.605
Fugitive Emissions	3,343.617	3,348.182	3,237.820	2,857.280	3,386.102	3,570.372	3,961.915	4,032.916
Agricultural Activities	126,160.758	134,218.340	120,452.950	105,733.880	115,377.536	110,405.670	114,211.753	107,990.739
Land Use Change	402.510	4,822.597	3,117.910	2,031.910	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste and Wastewater	432.380	309.200	223.310	648.410	483.056	540.373	7,873.421	291.834
Purchased Electricity (location-based)	4,751.795	5,335.923	4,175.440	7,288.630	1,261.284	880.505	37.439	29.561
TOTAL	235,010.685	256,793.114	249,937.250	227,103.080	235,701.708	243,555.619	260,022.912	232,410.404

Emissions History

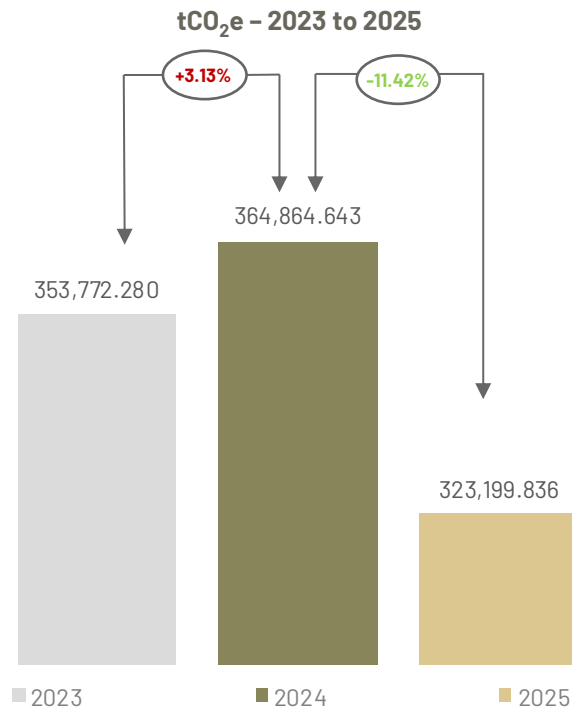
2023 to 2025

The adjacent charts provide a historical comparison of emissions for **Usina Coruripe** from 2023 to 2025.

General Usina Coruripe
Scopes 01 and 02



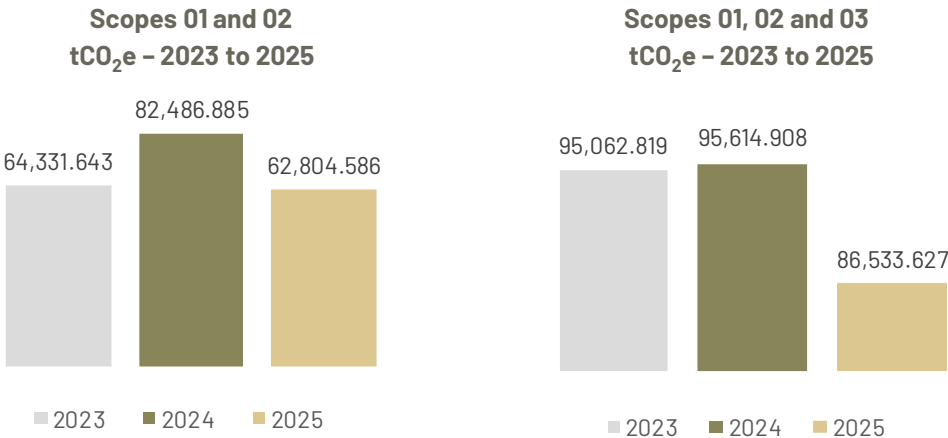
General Usina Coruripe
Scopes 01, 02 and 03



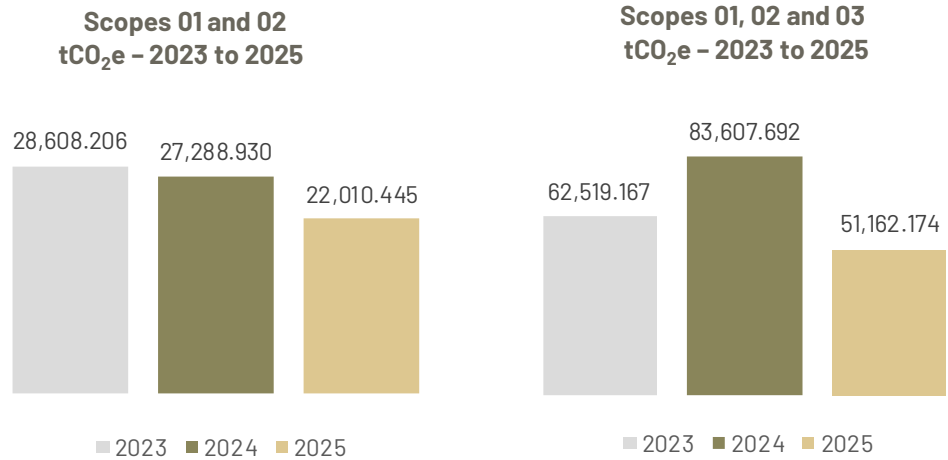
Emissions History

2023 to 2025

Coruripe



Campo Florido

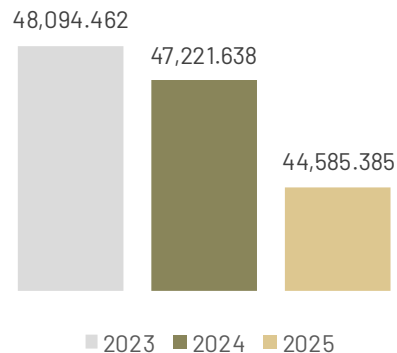


Emissions History

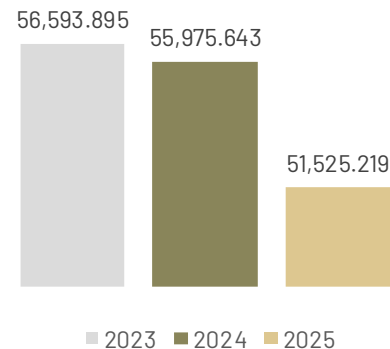
2023 to 2025

Carneirinho

Scopes 01 and 02
tCO₂e - 2023 to 2025

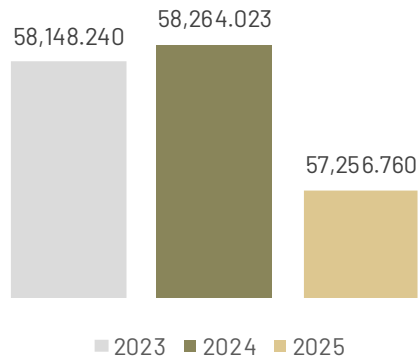


Scopes 01, 02 and 03
tCO₂e - 2023 to 2025

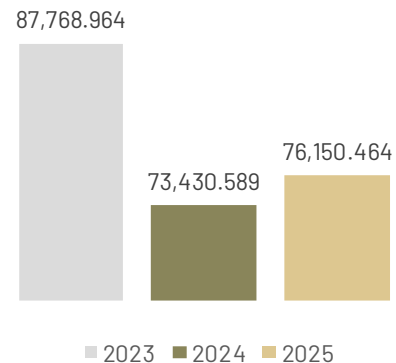


Iturama

Scopes 01 and 02
tCO₂e - 2023 to 2025



Scopes 01, 02 and 03
tCO₂e - 2023 to 2025

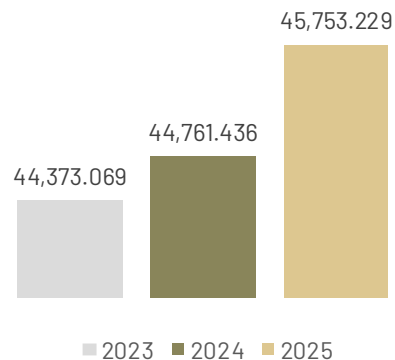


Emissions History

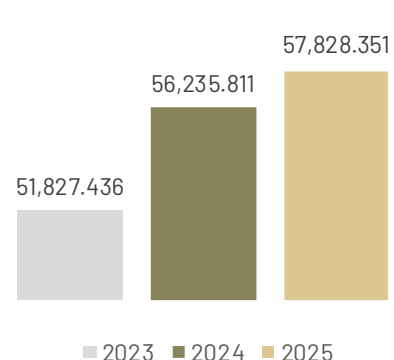
2023 to 2025

Limeira do Oeste

Scopes 01 and 02
tCO₂e - 2023 to 2025



Scopes 01, 02 and 03
tCO₂e - 2023 to 2025

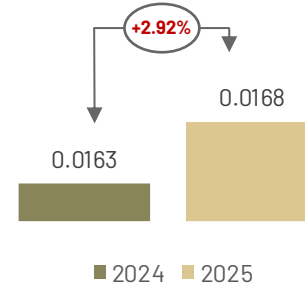


Indicator History

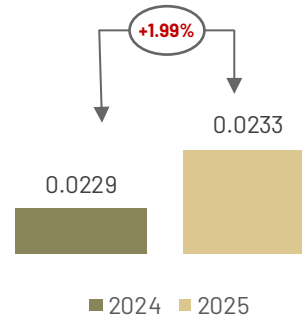
2024 and 2025

Presented next are the historical indicators for **Usina Coruripe** and each of its facilities, focusing on tCO₂e emissions per tonne of processed sugarcane.

General Usina Coruripe - Scopes 01 and 02
tCO₂e/processed sugarcane (t)



General Usina Coruripe - Scopes 01, 02 and 03
tCO₂e/processed sugarcane (t)

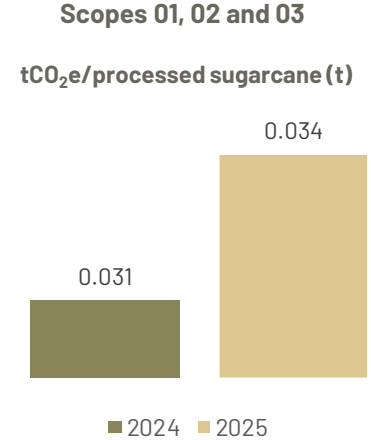
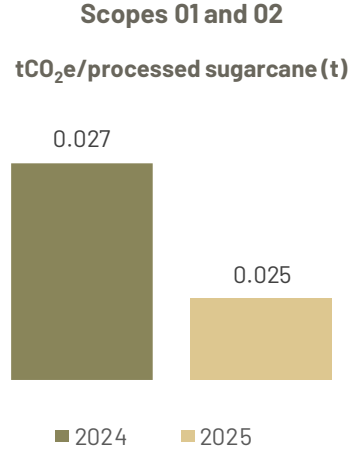


*The indicator was developed incorporating Scopes 01 and 02 to enable a comparison with the previous year's data, considering that these two scopes are under the company's direct responsibility. However, the indicator was also developed incorporating Scopes 01, 02, and 03 to allow for an analysis of its dynamics against the total emissions (Scopes 01, 02, and 03) calculated for the reporting year.

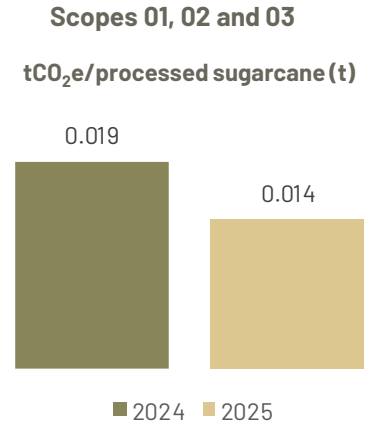
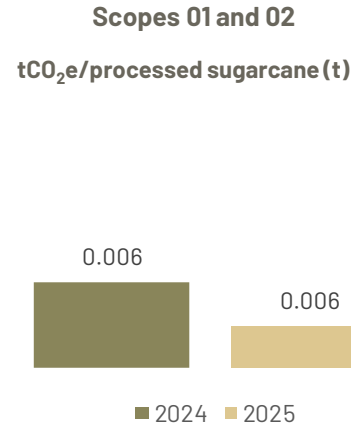
Indicator History

2024 and 2025

Coruripe



Campo Florido

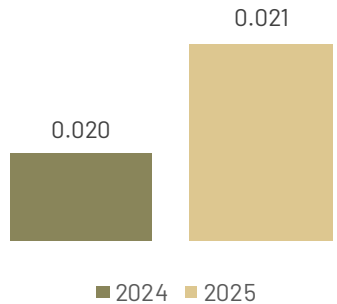


Indicator History

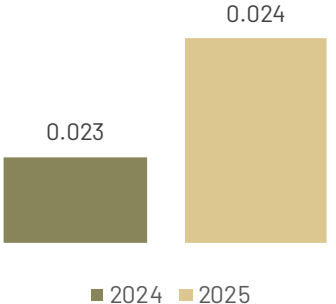
2024 and 2025

Carneirinho

Scopes 01 and 02
tCO₂e/processed sugarcane (t)

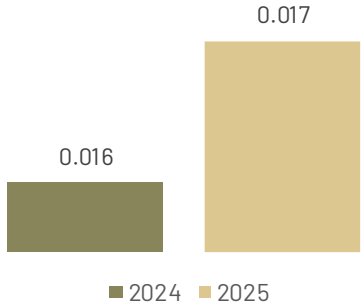


Scopes 01, 02 and 03
tCO₂e/processed sugarcane (t)

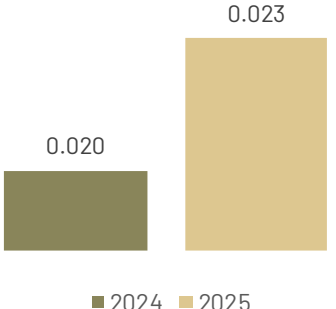


Iturama

Scopes 01 and 02
tCO₂e/processed sugarcane (t)



Scopes 01, 02 and 03
tCO₂e/processed sugarcane (t)

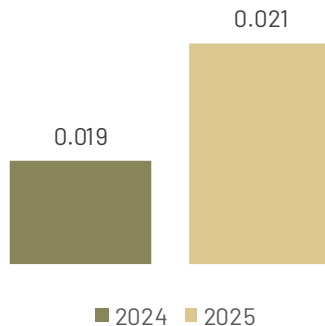


Indicator History

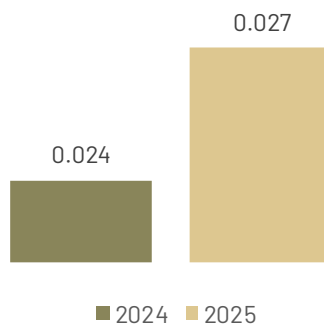
2024 and 2025

Limeira do Oeste

Scopes 01 and 02
tCO₂e/processed sugarcane (t)



Scopes 01, 02 and 03
tCO₂e/processed sugarcane (t)



Uncertainty Analysis

In line with the recommendations of ISO 14064-1, the uncertainty assessment of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory should follow the guidelines established by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. The uncertainties associated with GHG emissions can be classified into scientific uncertainties and estimation uncertainties. Scientific uncertainties arise when the scientific understanding of GHG emission processes is incomplete. A notable example is the uncertainty in the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values of gases. Given the complexity and challenges involved in analyzing and quantifying these uncertainties, the GHG Protocol does not recommend including them within the scope of uncertainty analysis for corporate inventories. For the uncertainty assessment of this inventory, the activity data were divided into the following groups:

Uncertainty Analysis

The work carried out by GSS Impact Development Company and **Usina Coruripe** in preparing this emissions inventory focused on establishing a high-quality data management process to minimize identified uncertainties as much as possible. A multidisciplinary working group was responsible for collecting and analyzing the data, and all emission factors applied were sourced from reliable and credible references.

1

Uncertainty in the characterization of identified items: the composition of a given emission source may have been misclassified due to misinformation from suppliers or other data sources.

2

Uncertainty in the quantification of identified items: the data used as the basis for calculations may contain inconsistencies, such as typographical errors made during unit entry.

3

Uncertainties associated with calculation tables: as the inventory involves compiling data from various sources, data entry errors may occur.

4

Discrepancy between estimates and actual values: some emission sources are based on estimated data, and significant deviations from actual values can impact results.

5

Emission factors applied: the emission factors used can significantly influence the quantification of GHG emissions.



Next Steps

The Greenhouse Gas Inventory is the first step toward robust Corporate Climate Management, and its results enable expanding its scale and driving an increasing impact.

Some potential subsequent steps include:

- Develop a comprehensive mapping of Scope 03 emissions;
- Publish the results in the Public Emissions Registry (RPE) of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program and achieve the verification badge;
- Respond to the CDP questionnaire;
- Develop the Carbon Footprint for a specific product or service;
- Commit to a public emissions reduction target;
- Engage the value chain to strengthen collaboration on sustainable practices and emissions reduction;
- Offset emissions through the purchase of carbon credits.

At GSS, we have a multidisciplinary team ready to support your company throughout every stage of Climate Management, ensuring impact and efficiency.



Preparation of the GHG Emissions Inventory

To carry out this Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, a working team was formed comprising employees from various departments at **Usina Coruripe**, together with specialists from **GSS Impact Development Company**.

The working team played a fundamental role in the success of this inventory – from understanding the subject matter and supporting the data collection process to performing data quality analyses – with the goal of ensuring transparency and accurately reflecting the company's reality.

This report was prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1: Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

Contact.

Paulo Zanardi Jr.

Climate Change Director
zanardi@gss.eco

Amanda Falcoski

Climate Change Coordinator
amanda@gss.eco

Gabriel Chaves

Climate Change Manager
chaves@gss.eco

Fabielle Pereira dos Santos

Climate Change Analyst
fabielle@gss.eco



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