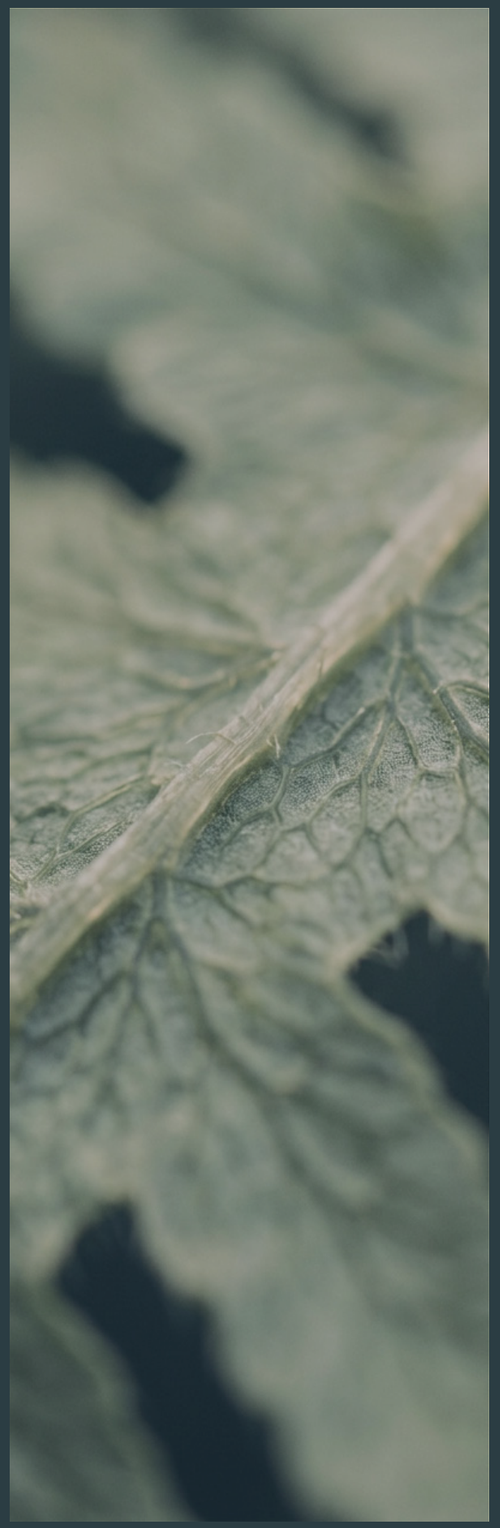


Audit of Carbon Emissions and Decarbonisation Strategy to Achieve Net Zero

Reporting Period: 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025

green experts

BIONICALHEALTH



Go Green Experts supports organisations in the measurement and reduction of their carbon footprint.

We have a wealth of experience supporting companies and non-profits in their drive to reach a lower environmental impact. We ensure that our work is in line with the latest science and standards.

BIONICALHEALTH

Bionical Health Limited is a clinical services organisation headquartered at The Piazza, Mercia Marina, Willington, Derby. The business delivers patient support and healthcare services, including homecare and clinical services, to support patients receiving high-cost medicines and specialist medicines. Services are delivered in patients' homes, in clinical settings and remotely through a national team of clinical, field-based and support staff. The head office at The Piazza is shared with two other tenants and houses the office-based team; a separate training centre at Unit 10, Derby, is used for staff training and has no permanently assigned staff.

Title: Audit of Carbon Emissions and Decarbonisation Strategy to Achieve Net Zero

Version: v1

For Period: 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025

Company: Bionical Health Limited

Project Sponsor and Approval: Eryl Hardman

Company Author: Eryl Hardman

Consultant: Go Green Experts Ltd

Consultant Co-Author: Saima Haukelo

Dated: September 2026

Contents

1. Executive summary 4
   Foreword 8
2. Organisational boundary. . . . 10
3. Carbon footprint 14
4. Emissions intensity. . . . 18
5. Scope 3 business travel breakdown 20
6. Data integrity and assumptions 22
7. Carbon reduction targets 26
8. Summary carbon reduction plan 32
9. Home delivery travel programme 36
10. Completed carbon reduction initiatives 38
11. Future emissions reduction initiatives 40
    Appendix A. Report methodology 42
    Appendix B. Climate change and net zero background. . . . 46

About This Report

This report contains the carbon footprint of Bionical Health Limited for the reporting period 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025. The purpose of this report is to disseminate the inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions with great attention to the accounting principles of relevance, accuracy, consistency, completeness, and transparency. It also sets out Bionical Health's near-term carbon reduction targets, aligned to Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidance, together with a carbon reduction plan describing how these targets will be delivered.

This report is intended for all stakeholders interested in the GHG emissions inventory and the associated reporting structure and explanations.

This report:

- Covers the footprint for all entities within operational control of Bionical Health Limited.
- Has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards (Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2004; Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2011).
- Endeavours to use primary data wherever possible but especially surrounding all major emissions sources. Where primary data is not available, a consistent and conservative approach to calculation is applied.
- Includes near-term carbon reduction targets aligned to SBTi guidance, together with a supporting carbon reduction plan. In line with SBTi principles, GHG removals and offsets are excluded from, and are not counted towards, the reduction targets themselves.

The reporting period covered in this document is 12 months; the period of the next iteration of this footprint is expected to be of the same length, starting from the first day following this reporting period. Any deviation from this will be mentioned in communication at the time of publication.

More details on the applied reporting framework can be found in the Report Methodology (Appendix A).

1.
Executive summary

Bionical Health is committed to reaching net zero by 2045.

Bionical Health is committed to reducing its emissions in line with a 1.5°C pathway and has modelled its targets on reaching net zero by 2045.

To achieve this, Bionical Health needs to implement initiatives to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) from its operations and wider business activities consistently year on year. Near-term science-based targets have been set based on the 1.5°C pathway, using the SBTi Target Setting Tool, to achieve a 45% reduction in Scope 1 emissions, a 66.67% reduction in Scope 2 emissions and a 45% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2035 against the 2025 baseline. Together, these equate to a 45.4% reduction in combined Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. In line with SBTi guidance, reaching net zero will ultimately mean cutting emissions across all scopes by at least 90% from the 2025 baseline, with only the small residual balance neutralised through permanent carbon removals. The target modelling has been run on a net zero year of 2045.

The main drivers on this pathway reflect Bionical Health's home-delivery care model. Business travel, principally clinical staff travelling to patients' homes, accounts for over half of the footprint, so the largest opportunities lie in further optimisation of the existing route-planning system, greater use of virtual and telehealth consultations where clinically appropriate, and expansion of the existing EV Car Scheme. These are supported by supplier engagement on purchased goods and services, electrification of the small company-owned vehicle fleet, office energy efficiency, and the continued decarbonisation of the UK electricity grid.

In order to monitor and report its progress, Bionical Health has commissioned Go Green Experts to measure its baseline emissions, from which the 2035 targets have been derived.

The company's baseline emissions (2025 reporting year) have been calculated as 2,455.84 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e), using the location-based reporting method. Of this total, 93.26 tCO_2e is considered to be within Bionical Health's direct control (Scope 1 and 2 emissions) and the remaining 2,362.58 tCO_2e are Scope 3 emissions, which are within its influence. Business travel alone represents 1,462.23 tCO_2e, or 59.5% of the total footprint, and purchased goods and services a further 749.71 tCO_2e (30.5%). These two categories together account for over 90% of the footprint and will be central to achieving the Scope 3 target.

Alongside the total footprint, metrics for emissions intensity are reported annually, shown in section 4. Intensity measures, i.e. tCO_2e per £million turnover and per FTE employee, allow businesses to track progress in reducing like-for-like emissions regardless of annual fluctuation in revenue or headcount. Bionical Health's 2025 baseline intensity is 127.87 tCO_2e per £m turnover and 9.71 tCO_2e per FTE on a location basis. As the business grows, we expect these metrics to stay at least at a similar level and then start to decrease.

THE 2025 BASELINE AT A GLANCE

2,455.8

tCO_2e total footprint for the 2025 baseline year

59.5%

of emissions come from business travel to patients' homes

2045

the year Bionical Health has modelled for reaching net zero

Emissions summary

The table below sets out Bionical Health's carbon footprint for the 2025 reporting year by activity, split across Scopes 1, 2 and 3 on the location-based method.

Activity	Total tCO_2e	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	% of total
Owned transport (fuel combustion)	53.3	53.25	–	–	2.2%
Electricity	40.0	–	40.01	–	1.6%
Upstream transport & distribution	2.4	–	–	2.43	0.1%
Business travel	1,462.2	–	–	1,462.23	59.5%
Capital goods	0.9	–	–	0.88	<0.1%
Fuel- and energy-related activities	28.3	–	–	28.30	1.2%
Staff commuting	86.7	–	–	86.69	3.5%
Waste	32.3	–	–	32.34	1.3%
Purchases	749.7	–	–	749.71	30.5%
Total	2,455.8	53.25	40.01	2,362.58	100.0%

Table 1.1: Bionical Health emissions by activity, 2025 (location-based)

Scope 3 accounts for 96.2% of Bionical Health's 2025 footprint. Business travel and purchased goods and services together represent over 90% of total emissions and are the focus of the reduction plan in section 8.

Emissions by activity

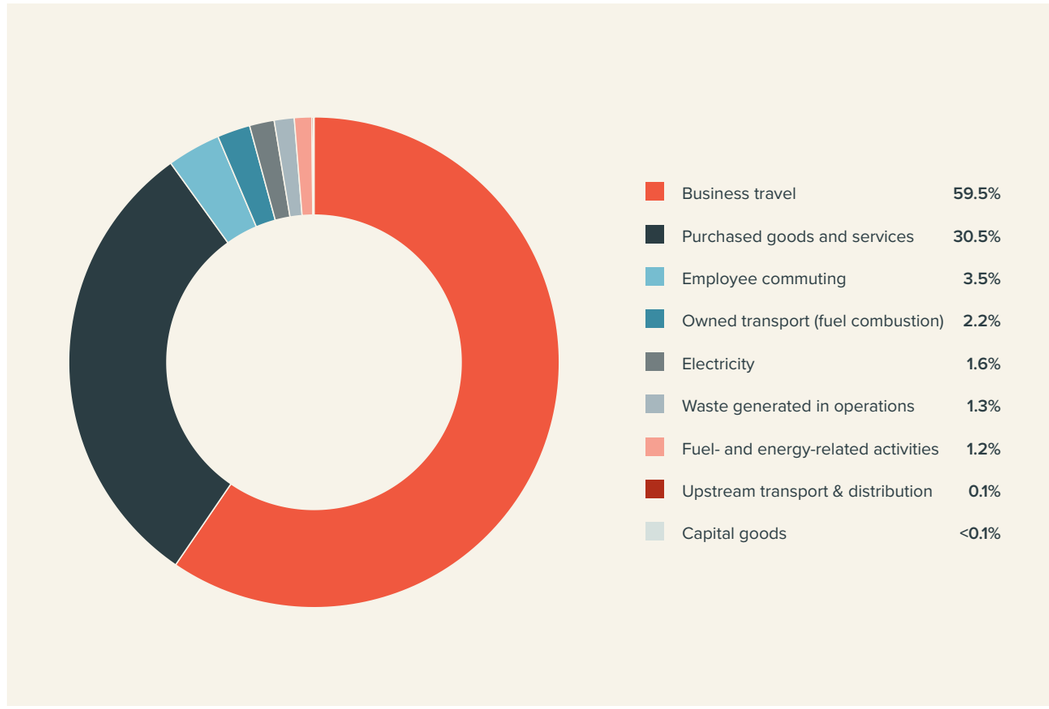


Figure 1.1: Bionical Health emissions by activity, 2025



Foreword

At Bionical Health, our purpose is centred on delivering high-quality healthcare and support to patients, often in their own homes. That model brings significant benefits for patients and our healthcare partners, but it also means that travel is an important and unavoidable part of how we operate. Our responsibility is therefore not simply to reduce emissions, but to find practical ways of doing so while continuing to put patients, clinical quality and safety first.

This report represents an important step in that journey. For the first time, we have established a comprehensive baseline of our greenhouse gas emissions across our operations and wider value chain. It gives us a much clearer understanding of where our environmental impact arises and, importantly, where we can make the greatest difference. Our 2025 carbon footprint is calculated at 2,455.8 tCO_2e, with business travel associated principally with our patient-facing model representing the largest single source of emissions.

We have set an ambition to reach net zero by 2045, supported by near-term reduction targets for 2035. Achieving this will require sustained action rather than a single initiative. Our priorities include making patient journeys more efficient through route planning, increasing the use of virtual and telehealth solutions where clinically appropriate, supporting our employees to choose lower-emission vehicles through initiatives such as our electric car scheme, reducing the environmental impact of our facilities, and working more closely with our suppliers.

We also recognise that this is our starting point. Improving the quality of the data we collect, measuring our progress consistently and being transparent about the assumptions and challenges involved will be just as important as setting targets. As our understanding develops, we will continue to refine our plans and focus investment and effort where they can achieve meaningful and measurable reductions.

We believe sustainability and excellent healthcare should reinforce one another. By making thoughtful changes to how we travel, procure, use resources and design our services, we can reduce our environmental impact while continuing to provide the responsive, patient-centred care on which our customers and patients rely.

This report sets out our baseline, our direction of travel and the work ahead. I look forward to seeing that commitment translated into practical action across Bionical Health.

Gareth Williams

Chief Executive Officer

Bionical Health Limited

> “We believe sustainability and excellent healthcare should reinforce one another.”



2. Organisational boundary

Consolidation approach

The organisational boundaries for this report were set using the operational control approach for consolidation. Under this approach, the organisation accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations and the value chain over which it has operational control.

Operational control applies when the organisation or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation. This consolidation approach applies to all units and subunits.

Two sites are included within the boundary: The Piazza (HQ) at Mercia Marina, Willington, Derby, which is a shared building in which Bionical Health occupies approximately 33.35% of the floor area, and Unit 10, Derby, a training centre. Where site data such as waste collections are shared with other tenants at The Piazza, Bionical Health's share has been apportioned on the basis of its 33.35% occupancy of the building.

The diagram overleaf highlights the emission scopes that have been included in and excluded from the boundary for Bionical Health.

Data sets analysed

Go Green Experts Ltd has reviewed the following data sets submitted by Bionical Health in order to calculate the in-scope operational emissions:

Business activity	Data source
Electricity consumption	Utility statements for The Piazza (HQ) and Unit 10, Derby
Owned transport (fuel combustion)	Allstar fuel-card spend for company vehicles (£71,734), calculated on a spend basis
Business travel	Staff/courier mileage and expense claims (ExpenseIn), plus flight bookings
Employee commuting	Go Green Experts staff commuting survey (98 responses)
Purchased goods and services	Spend-based data from company accounts
Capital goods	Spend-based data taken from company accounts
Waste generated in operations	Site waste collection records (The Piazza HQ and Unit 10), council and contractor confirmation of recycling fates
Upstream transportation and distribution	Courier shipment data plus courier and postage spend (Frontier Express, Pitney Bowes, Mailcoms, Royal Mail)

Table 2.1: Data sets analysed

THE BOUNDARY IN NUMBERS

2

sites inside the operational control boundary — The Piazza (HQ) and Unit 10, Derby

33.35%

of The Piazza by floor area, the basis for apportioning shared site data

226,025

kWh of electricity used across both sites in the 2025 reporting year

Measurement boundary

The diagram below shows which emission sources fall inside Bionical Health's measurement boundary for 2025 and which are out of scope.

Within Scope 1, only vehicle fuel is measured: neither site uses mains gas or other on-site fuels, and no refrigerant top-ups took place during the reporting year.

Scope 2 covers purchased electricity at both sites, reported on the location-based method.

Within Scope 3, seven upstream categories are measured: purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, and employee commuting.

Water and upstream leased assets are not reported separately; the site leases were reclassified into purchased goods and services.

All downstream categories are out of scope. As a clinical services organisation, Bionical Health does not manufacture or sell physical products, lease assets to third parties, or operate franchises.

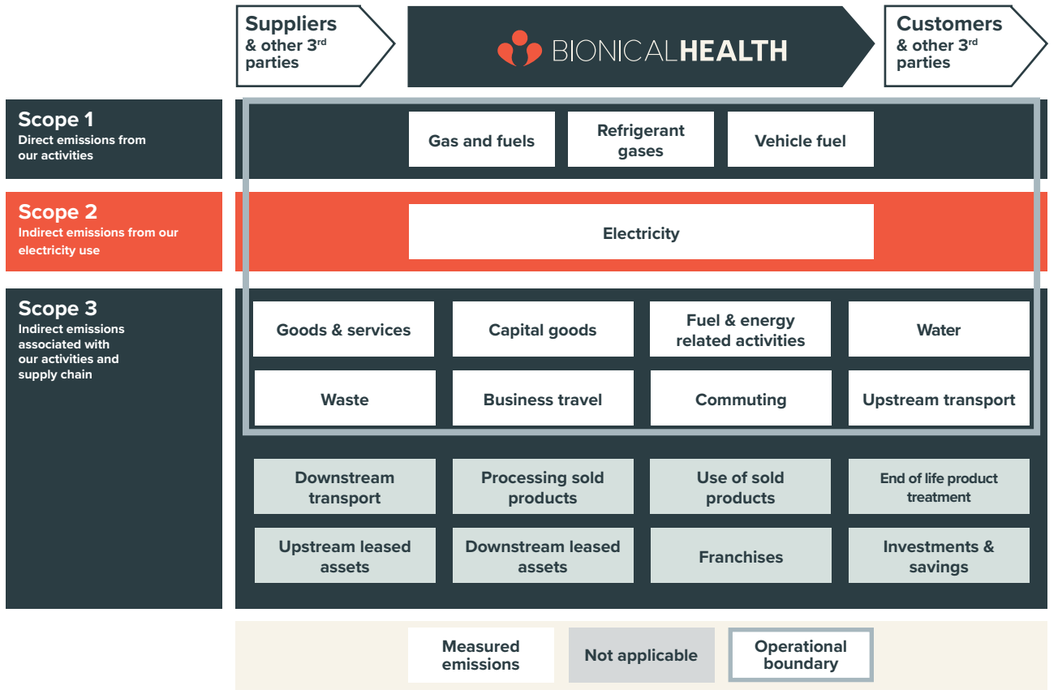


Figure 2.1: Bionical Health organisational boundary

33.35%

Bionical Health's share of The Piazza (HQ) by floor area — the basis on which shared site data such as waste collections has been apportioned.



3. Carbon footprint

Footprint summary

For the period 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025, the carbon footprint (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) for Bionical Health was calculated as below:

	2025 location-based	2025 market-based
Total emissions	**2,455.8**	**2,455.8**
Scope 1	53.3	53.3
Scope 2	40.0	40.0
Scope 3	2,362.6	2,362.6
Carbon intensity (per £m turnover)	127.9	127.9
Carbon intensity (per FTE)	9.7	9.7

Table 3.1: Bionical Health emissions summary 2025, location-based and market-based

Why market-based is reported as a proxy this year

Bionical Health's Scope 2 emissions are reported on the location-based method. Both sites are supplied on a tariff that is 40% renewable. Supplier-specific residual-mix and REGO certification evidence was not available for the 2025 assessment, so a verified market-based Scope 2 figure cannot be reported separately this year. The market-based total in the table above therefore uses the location-based Scope 2 figure (40.0 tCO_2e) as a proxy; the resulting market-based total is 2,455.8 tCO_2e. We recommend that Bionical Health obtains this evidence from its electricity supplier so that both location- and market-based figures can be reported in future years, in line with the GHG Protocol's dual reporting requirement.

Increasing the renewable share of the tariff would also reduce reported emissions under the market-based method: at the current 40% coverage, the residual-mix factor applied to the remaining consumption is around 2.4 times the grid-average factor, and a renewable share of roughly 58% or more would be needed before the market-based figure fell below the location-based one. This is why increasing the renewable share of the tariff is included in the reduction initiatives.

Emissions by GHG Protocol category

GHG Protocol category	tCO_2e	% of total
Scope 1 – Direct emissions from operations		
1.2 Transportation of materials, products, waste and employees (owned)	53.3	2.2%
Scope 1 total	**53.3**	**2.2%**
Scope 2 – Indirect emissions from purchased electricity		
2.1 Electricity (location-based)	40.0	1.6%
Scope 2 total	**40.0**	**1.6%**
Scope 3 – All other indirect emissions from the value chain		
3.1 Purchased goods and services	749.7	30.5%
3.2 Capital goods	0.9	<0.1%
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	28.3	1.2%
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	2.4	0.1%
3.5 Waste generated in operations	32.3	1.3%
3.6 Business travel	1,462.2	59.5%
3.7 Employee commuting	86.7	3.5%
Scope 3 total	**2,362.6**	**96.2%**
Total (location-based)	**2,455.8**	**100.0%**

Table 3.2: Bionical Health emissions by GHG Protocol category, 2025

What this table shows

- Scope 3 accounts for 2,362.6 tCO_2e — 96.2% of the total footprint.
- Business travel alone is 59.5%, purchased goods and services 30.5%.
- Scopes 1 and 2 together are 93.3 tCO_2e, or 3.8% of the total.

Scope 1

Bionical Health's Scope 1 emissions consist of 53.25 tCO_2e from fuel combustion in company-owned vehicles, or 2.2% of the total footprint. Bionical Health confirmed that no refrigerant top-ups took place during 2025; the quantities shown on the air conditioning service reports represent the units' installed system charge rather than gas added during servicing, so fugitive emissions are reported as zero for the year.

Categories with no emissions to report

There were no emissions to report in the following categories: (Scope 1) stationary combustion — neither site uses mains gas or other on-site fuels; (Scope 1) fugitive emissions — no refrigerant top-ups took place during the reporting year; (Scope 2) steam, heat and cooling — neither site purchases these. Upstream leased assets (category 3.8) are not reported separately, as the site leases were reclassified into purchased goods and services.

Downstream categories

The downstream Scope 3 categories are not applicable to Bionical Health's business model. As a clinical services organisation, Bionical Health does not manufacture or sell physical products, so no emissions arise from the processing, use or end-of-life treatment of sold products (categories 3.10, 3.11 and 3.12). The transport of medication to patients is arranged and paid for by Bionical Health and is therefore reported upstream under categories 3.4 and 3.6 rather than as downstream transportation and distribution (category 3.9). Bionical Health does not lease assets to third parties (3.13) or operate franchises (3.14) and holds no investments within the reporting boundary (3.15).

As a clinical services organisation, Bionical Health does not manufacture or sell physical products — so the footprint is shaped almost entirely by how its people travel and what it buys.

2.2%

of the footprint sits in Scope 1, direct emissions from company-owned vehicles.



4. Emissions intensity

Carbon intensity is a metric that allows a company to compare its emissions year on year as the size and activity of the business increases or decreases.

These metrics also allow industry benchmarking and comparison with similar organisations that have published their own carbon intensity and enable customers to estimate their own footprint from doing business with Bionical Health, using the revenue intensity metric multiplied by their spend.

The 2025 baseline intensity measures for Bionical Health's emissions are shown in the tables below, reported on a location basis.

There are three key figures that help track progress towards the net zero targets: (1) overall intensity in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) per £m of turnover; (2) employee-based intensity in tCO_2e per FTE; (3) Scope 1 & 2 intensity in tCO_2e per £m turnover.

Bionical Health's per-FTE intensity of 9.71 tCO_2e is heavily influenced by the field-based nature of the workforce: 197 of the 253 FTE are clinical staff travelling to patients' homes, and business travel is the largest single contributor to the footprint. Per-FTE intensity will therefore be one of the most useful indicators of progress on the travel initiatives set out in this report.

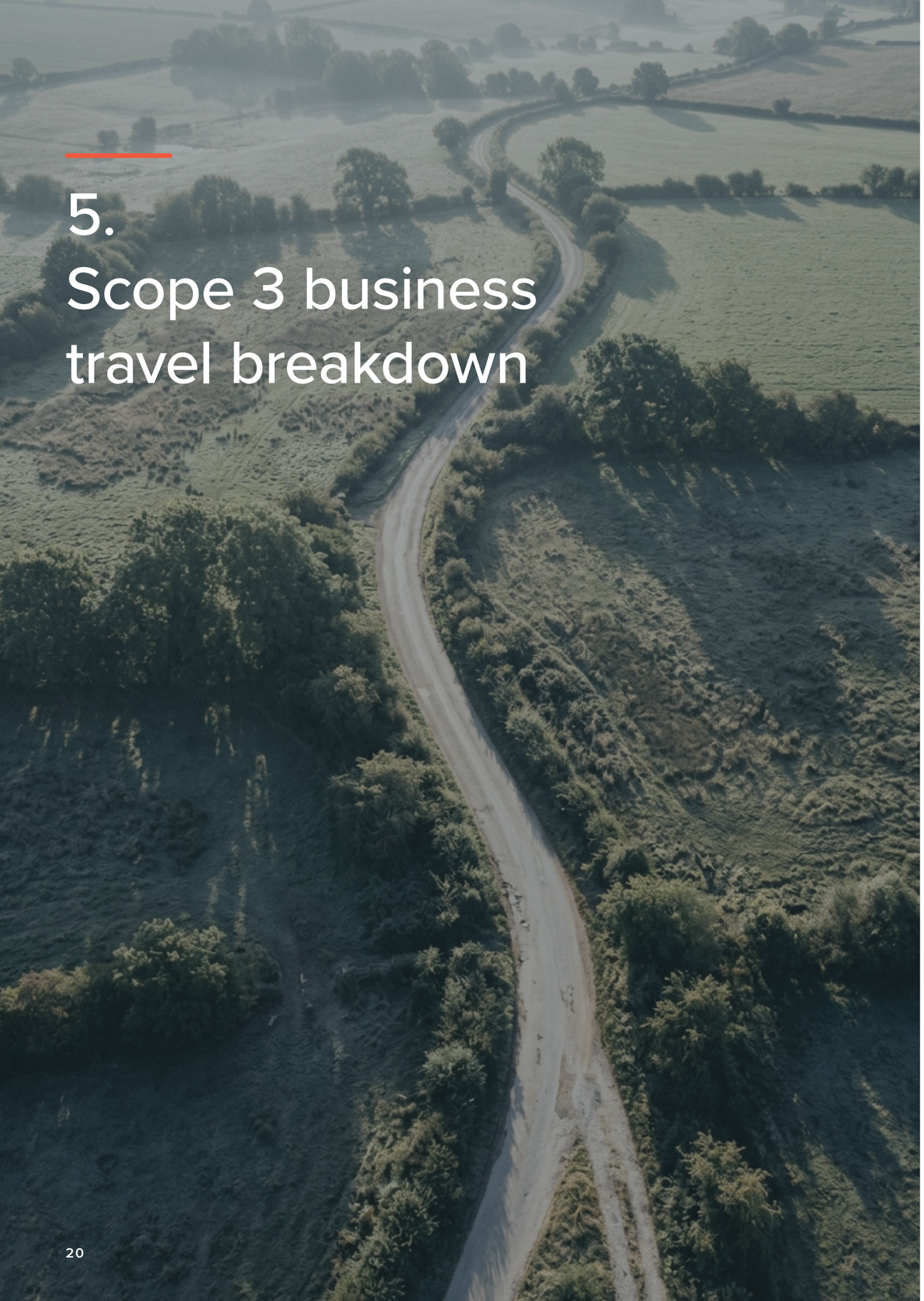
Intensity metric	Location-based
Total emissions (tCO_2e)	2,455.8
Revenue (£)	19,205,006
tCO_2e per £m revenue	127.9
Employees (FTE)	253
tCO_2e per FTE	9.7

Table 4.1: Bionical Health intensity metrics 2025

Scope	tCO_2e	tCO_2e per £m revenue
Scope 1	53.3	2.8
Scope 2	40.0	2.1
Scope 1 & 2	**93.3**	**4.9**
Scope 3	2,362.6	123.0
Total	**2,455.8**	**127.9**

Table 4.2: Bionical Health intensity by scope, 2025 (location-based)

Intensity measures let Bionical Health track like-for-like progress regardless of annual movement in revenue or headcount. As the business grows, these metrics are expected to hold at a similar level before beginning to fall as the reduction plan in section 8 takes effect.



5. Scope 3 business travel breakdown

Business travel makes up 59.5% of Bionical Health's overall carbon footprint and is by far the largest single category, so this section breaks the category down further.

Bionical Health's business travel emissions are a direct consequence of its care model: clinical staff travel to patients' homes to deliver medication and treatment, and 197 of the company's 253 FTE are field based. Staff car mileage claimed through ExpenseIn accounts for 4,218,264 miles in the reporting year and 1,416.86 tCO_2e, or 96.9% of the business travel category. Including electric vehicle charging for staff on the EV Car Scheme (8.38 tCO_2e), car travel totals 1,425.2 tCO_2e (97.5% of the category). The remaining 2.5% comprises hotel and accommodation spend (24.77 tCO_2e), rail travel booked through the business Trainline account (4.37 tCO_2e across 9,314 national rail miles and associated spend), a small number of short- and long-haul flights (6.11 tCO_2e, comprising a business-class booking and 6,506 passenger miles of other flights), and other travel booked through expenses (1.75 tCO_2e). Fuel combustion in the 2–3 company-owned vehicles is reported separately under Scope 1 and is not included here.

Business travel	tCO_2e	% of category
Car	1,425.2	97.5%
Hotel & accommodation	24.8	1.7%
Air travel	6.1	0.4%
Rail travel	4.4	0.3%
Other travel (expenses)	1.8	0.1%
Total	**1,462.2**	**100.0%**

Table 5.1: Bionical Health business travel emissions, 2025

Because the fuel type and vehicle class of staff cars were not captured in the mileage claims, the car mileage has been calculated using an average-car emissions factor; this is the main source of uncertainty in the category and, given its size, in the footprint as a whole. Capturing vehicle and fuel type at the point of claim, and separating EV Car Scheme mileage from petrol and diesel mileage, would allow more accurate factors to be applied and would make the benefit of the EV Car Scheme visible in future years. The main levers available to Bionical Health here are reducing the distance travelled per patient contact through route optimisation, avoiding travel where a virtual or telehealth consultation is clinically appropriate, and shifting the remaining mileage into electric vehicles by expanding the EV Car Scheme. These are set out in the Home Delivery Travel Programme and the Future Emissions Reduction Initiatives sections.

6.
Data integrity and assumptions

Scope 1 and Scope 2

The following sets out, for each GHG Protocol category, the data source used in this assessment and the improvements recommended for future reporting years.

GHG category	Data source	Data improvements
Scope 1: Mobile combustion	Allstar fuel-card spend for company vehicles, converted using a spend-based fuel emissions factor.	Obtain fuel volumes (litres) from the Allstar statements so this category can be calculated on an activity basis; confirm which drivers hold fuel cards, as the spend level suggests more than the 2–3 company-owned vehicles, and check for any overlap with mileage claimed through ExpenseIn.
Scope 2: Electricity	Metered electricity consumption for The Piazza (HQ) (217,512 kWh) and Unit 10 (8,513 kWh), plus confirmation of a 40% renewable tariff at both sites.	Increase the renewable share of the electricity tariff (around 58% or more is needed before market-based Scope 2 falls below location-based) and retain REGO evidence to support the market-based figure.

Scope 3

GHG category	Data source	Data improvements
3.1 Purchased goods & services	Spend-based data taken from company accounts (approximately £2.28m across 139 suppliers).	Provide transaction-level accounting exports with dates in future years; collect supplier-specific emissions data from the largest suppliers by spend to replace spend-based estimates with primary data.
3.2 Capital goods	Capital spending was provided as part of total spend and assigned to the capital goods category based on whether a good or service would typically be classed as a capital purchase. The split may therefore differ from the financial accounts.	Provide capital spending data separately from other spend data in future reporting years, so that purchases can be categorised in line with Bionical Health's financial accounting treatment rather than by assumption.
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	Calculated from Scope 1 and 2 energy consumption data (well-to-tank and transmission/ distribution losses).	Not applicable; this category is derived from Scope 1 and 2 data quality.
3.4 Upstream transportation & distribution	Courier shipment data for patient deliveries in 2025 (DPD, Pro Carrier, Parcelforce and Royal Mail via Frontier Express), together with courier and postage spend recorded in the accounts.	Request full postcodes and weights for the small number of incomplete records; confirm with the carriers whether any shipments were temperature-controlled, as all were treated as non-refrigerated.

Scope 3 (continued)

GHG category	Data source	Data improvements
3.5 Waste generated in operations	Waste collection frequencies and container sizes for both sites, with weights estimated using standard volume-to-weight conversion factors at a 100% fill rate. Piazza (HQ) bins are shared with two other tenants and have been apportioned at 33.35% occupancy. Paper (260 kg) and confidential waste weights are recorded directly.	Obtain weighed waste transfer notes from the waste contractors where available to replace volume-based estimates; confirm the treatment route for general waste so that recycling and recovery fates are accurately reflected.
3.6 Business travel	Grey-fleet (private car) mileage from ExpenseIn expense claims, rail bookings through the business Trainline account, and short- and long-haul flight mileage. Business travel is the largest category in the footprint and reflects clinical staff travelling to patients' homes.	Capture fuel type and vehicle class for grey-fleet mileage where possible, and separate company-vehicle mileage from grey-fleet claims at source, to improve the precision of emissions factors applied.
3.7 Employee commuting	Data collected from employees via the Go Green Experts staff commuting survey, with responses extrapolated to the full workforce.	Repeat the survey annually to improve coverage and track mode-share changes; consider extending it to capture homeworking.
3.9–3.15 Downstream categories	Not applicable; see section 3.	Not applicable.

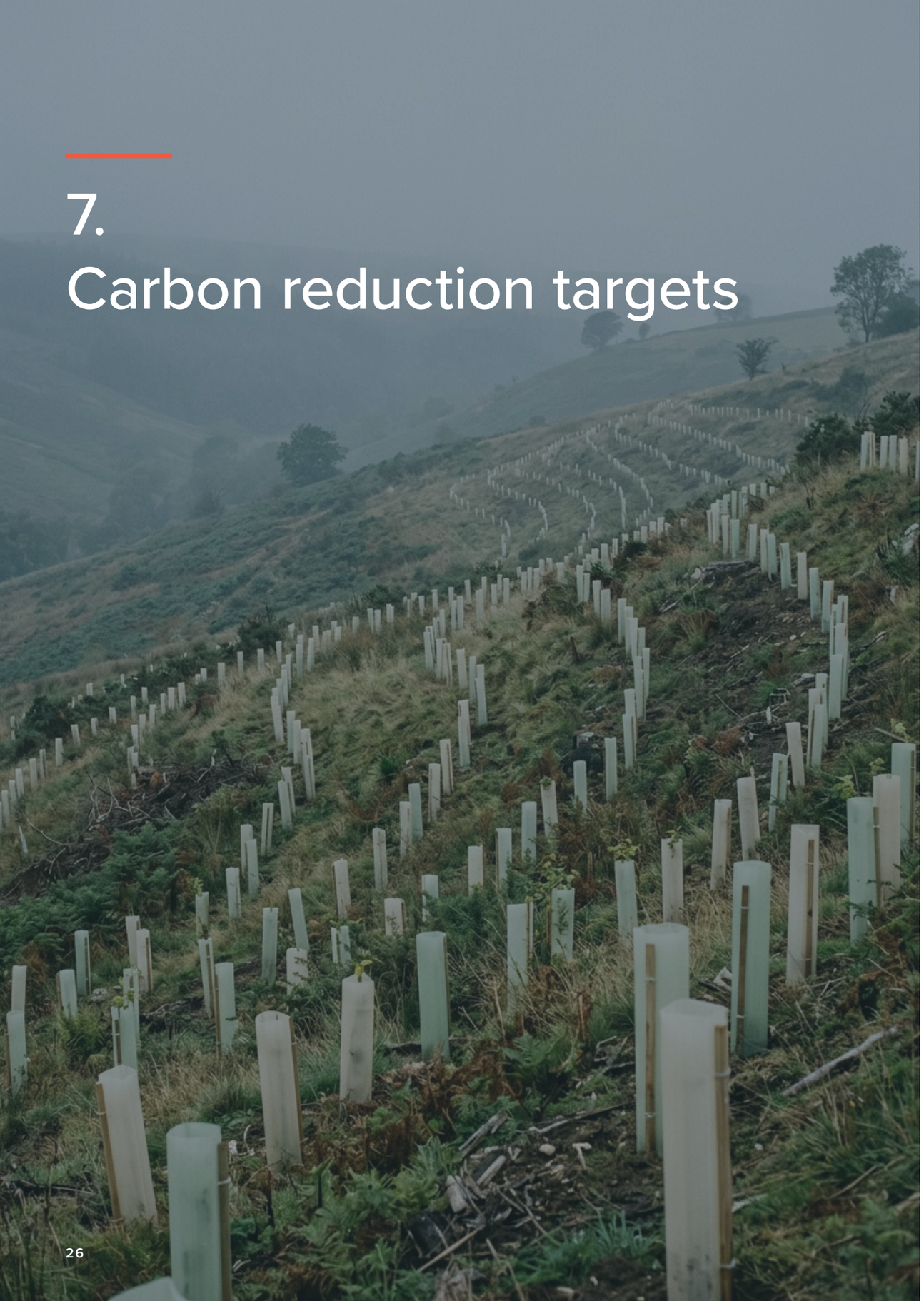
Table 6.1: Data integrity and assumptions

Priorities for next year's data

- Obtain fuel volumes from the Allstar statements so Scope 1 moves off a spend basis.
- Capture fuel type and vehicle class for grey-fleet mileage — the largest uncertainty.
- Collect supplier-specific data from the largest suppliers by spend.
- Retain REGO evidence so a market-based Scope 2 figure can be reported.
- Obtain weighed waste transfer notes to replace volume-based estimates.

96.2%

of Bionical Health's 2025 footprint sits in Scope 3 — emissions the company influences through its value chain rather than controls directly.



7. Carbon reduction targets

Bionical Health is committed to reaching net zero by 2045.

Near-term targets — 2035

Reduce Scope 1 emissions by 45%, Scope 2 by 66.67% and Scope 3 by 45% against the 2025 baseline: a 45.4% reduction across all scopes combined.

Long-term target — 2045

Reach net zero, cutting emissions across all scopes by at least 90% from the 2025 baseline, with the small residual balance neutralised through permanent carbon removals.

Bionical Health has set near-term targets for reducing its greenhouse gas emissions across all scopes.

These targets are consistent with a 1.5°C reduction pathway and are set in accordance with Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidance, using the SBTi Target Setting Tool. The Scope 2 target is set on the location-based accounting method.

To achieve these targets, Bionical Health will implement a robust carbon reduction strategy and document decarbonisation initiatives across the business. These initiatives are classified by impact level and cover the management of business travel and the home-delivery model, refrigerant and vehicle management, energy consumption, supplier engagement, and stakeholder engagement.

1,342.0 tCO_2e

the 2035 near-term target across all scopes: a 45.4% reduction on the 2025 baseline.

Target net zero pathway

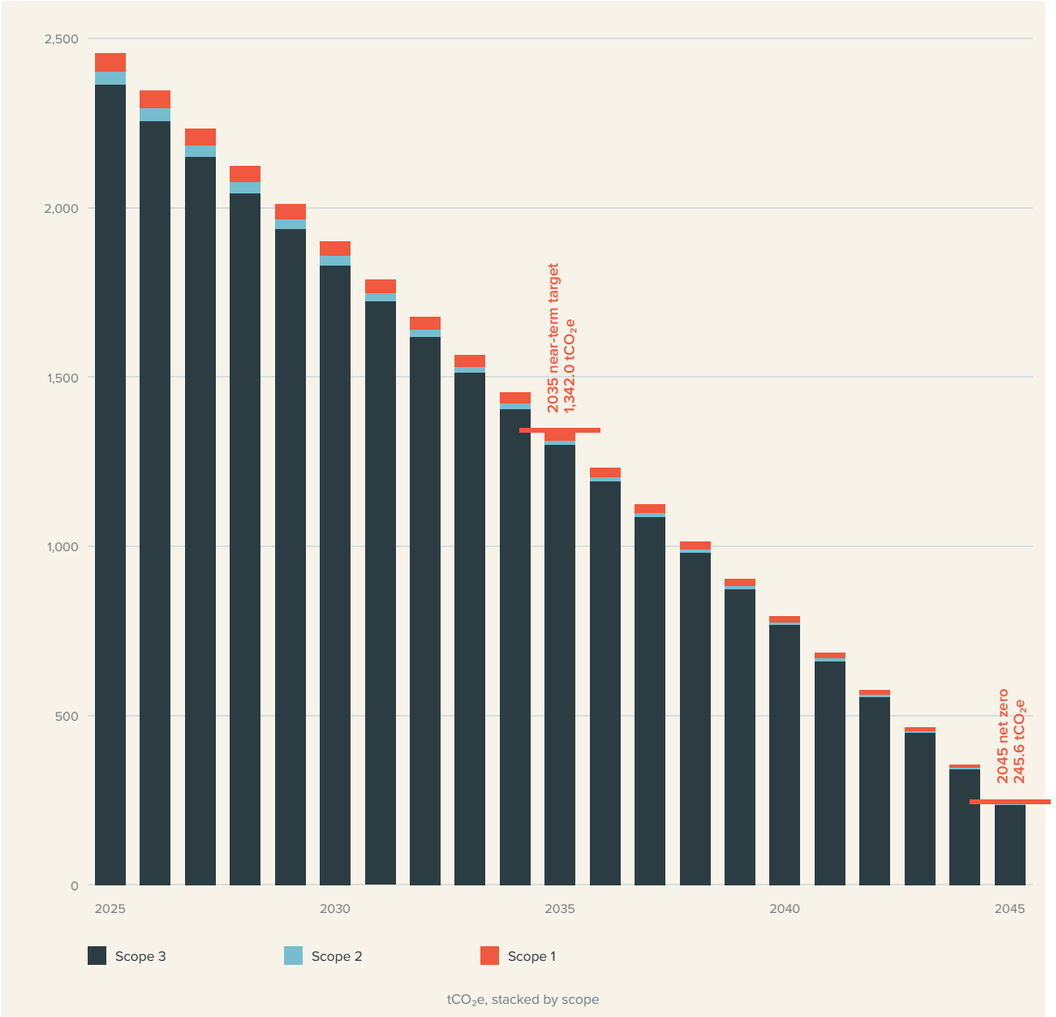


Figure 7.1: Bionical Health target emissions by GHG Protocol scope, 2025–2045

Reading the pathway

Figure 7.1 shows the target emissions pathway from the 2025 baseline to 2045, with each year's emissions stacked by scope. Scope 3 makes up the vast majority of each bar, which reflects its share of the footprint.

As part of the glide path to net zero, informed assumptions have been made about wider global economy decarbonisation milestones. Electricity is assumed to become increasingly renewable over time, lowering the greenhouse gas conversion factor and supporting the projected decline in Bionical Health's Scope 2 emissions.

The vehicle market is assumed to continue to electrify, supporting the reduction of both Scope 1 (company-owned vehicles) and Scope 3 (grey-fleet business travel) emissions. The national supply chain is also assumed to become less carbon-intensive, with more options for very low-carbon products and services, supporting a gradual reduction in Bionical Health's Scope 3 emissions.

The near-term target of 1,342.0 tCO_2e by 2035 and the 2045 net zero position of 245.6 tCO_2e are both shown on the pathway. Reaching them depends on sustained delivery of the reduction plan set out in section 8, alongside the wider decarbonisation assumptions below.



MILESTONES ON THE PATHWAY

2,455.8

tCO_2e — the 2025 baseline across all three scopes

1,342.0

tCO_2e — the SBTi-aligned near-term target for 2035

245.6

tCO_2e — the modelled net zero position in 2045

Wider economy assumptions

The pathway assumes the following decarbonisation of the wider economy:

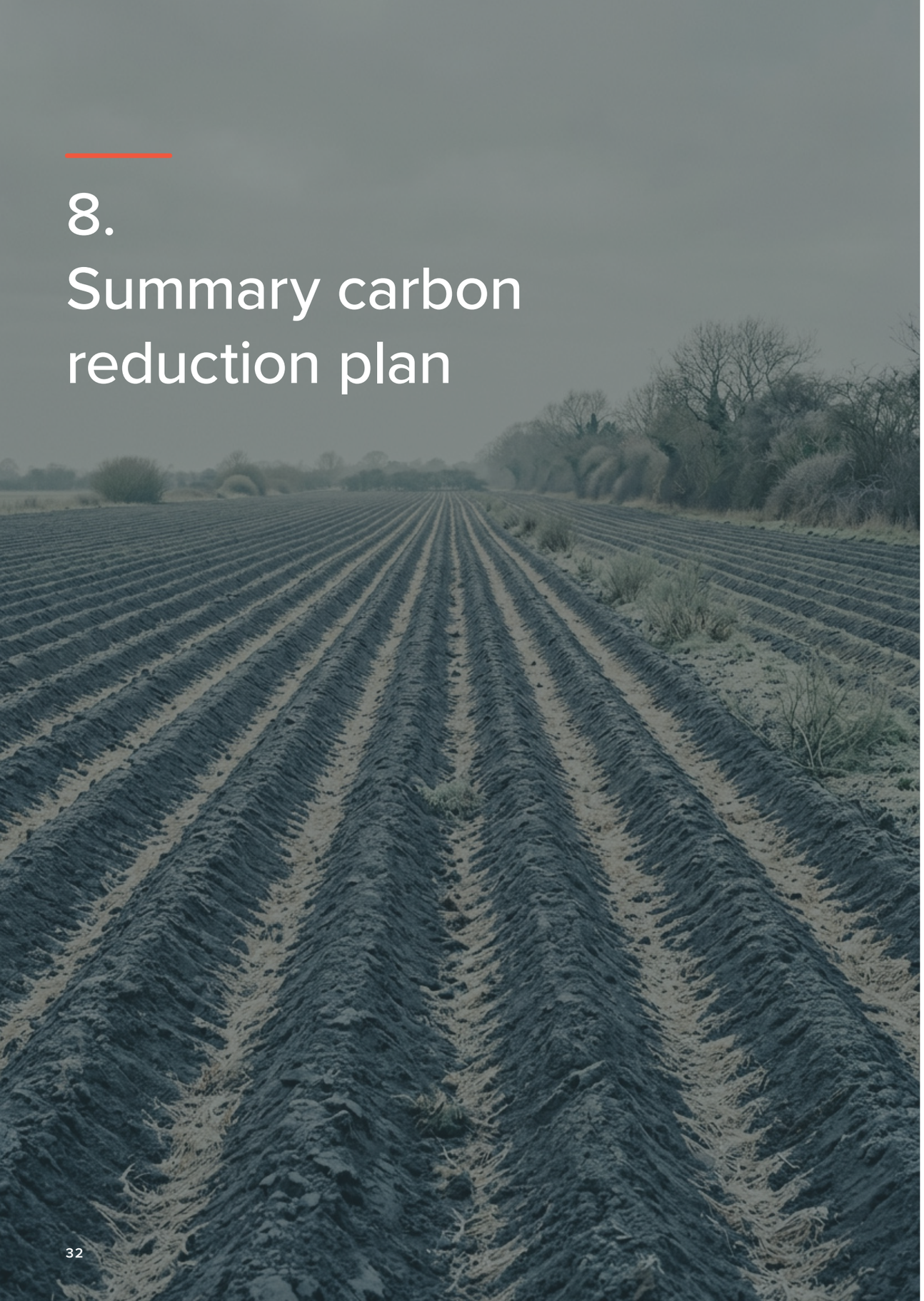
Driver	Assumption
Electricity grid	The UK grid emissions factor falls from 0.177 $kgCO_2e$ per kWh in the 2025 baseline to around 0.05 $kgCO_2e$ per kWh by 2030, under UK Government projections.
Vehicle market	Continued electrification of the UK vehicle market, reducing both Scope 1 (company-owned vehicles) and Scope 3 (grey-fleet business travel) emissions.
Supply chain	The national supply chain becomes progressively less carbon-intensive, with more very low-carbon products and services available to buy.

These assumptions sit outside Bionical Health's direct control. Where the wider economy decarbonises more slowly than projected, a greater share of the reduction will need to come from the company's own initiatives. Rising supplier costs will also increase reported emissions where spend-based data is used, which is why moving the largest spend categories onto supplier-specific data is a priority in the reduction plan.



2045

Bionical Health's net zero year — five years ahead of the SBTi's overarching 2050 timeline.



8. Summary carbon reduction plan

The charts and tables in this section model how Bionical Health expects to meet its 2035 near-term targets, step by step, from the 2025 baseline. All reductions are based on estimates and are market dependent.

Scope 1 & 2 reduction by 2035

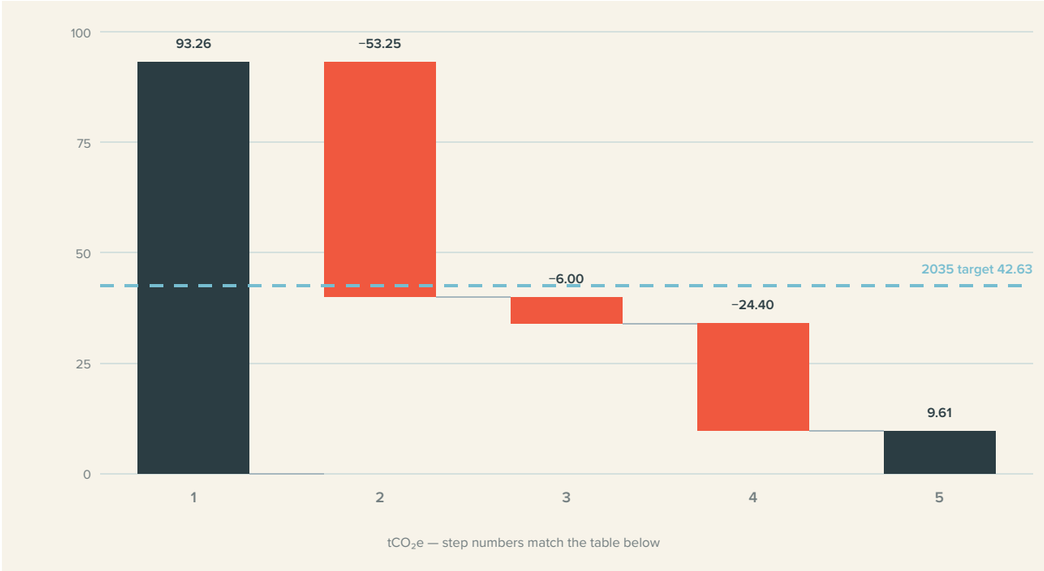


Figure 8.1: Bionical Health Scope 1 & 2 reduction plan

#	Step	Description
1	2025 baseline	Combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 93.26 tCO_2e: fuel combustion in company-owned vehicles (53.25 tCO_2e) and purchased electricity for The Piazza (HQ) and Unit 10 (226,025 kWh, or 40.01 tCO_2e on the location-based method). No refrigerant top-ups took place in 2025, so fugitive emissions are zero.
2	Company vehicle electrification	Transition of the 2–3 company-owned vehicles to electric at the next fleet renewal, removing the 53.25 tCO_2e of Scope 1 fuel combustion. Charging electricity at this fleet size is immaterial and has not been separately added to Scope 2.
3	Electricity usage reduction	A 15% reduction in electricity consumption (−6.00 tCO_2e at the 2025 grid factor) through an energy efficiency audit at The Piazza (HQ), LED lighting, heating and cooling controls, half-hourly metering to identify out-of-hours load, and investigation of on-site solar PV.
4	UK grid decarbonisation	The UK grid emissions factor is projected to fall from 0.177 $kgCO_2e$ per kWh in the 2025 baseline to around 0.05 $kgCO_2e$ per kWh by 2030 under UK Government projections, reducing emissions on the remaining consumption by 24.40 tCO_2e. In parallel, Bionical Health will review its electricity tariff to move beyond the current 40% renewable coverage.
5	**2035 projected position**	**9.61 tCO_2e, comfortably ahead of the SBTi-aligned near-term target of 42.63 tCO_2e for combined Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2035. The margin reflects the assumption that the company-owned vehicles fully electrify; the target would still be met on a more conservative transition.**

Table 8.1: Bionical Health Scope 1 & 2 reduction plan

59.5%

of the footprint is business travel: the single largest category, and the focus of the Home Delivery Travel Programme in section 9.

Scope 3 reduction by 2035

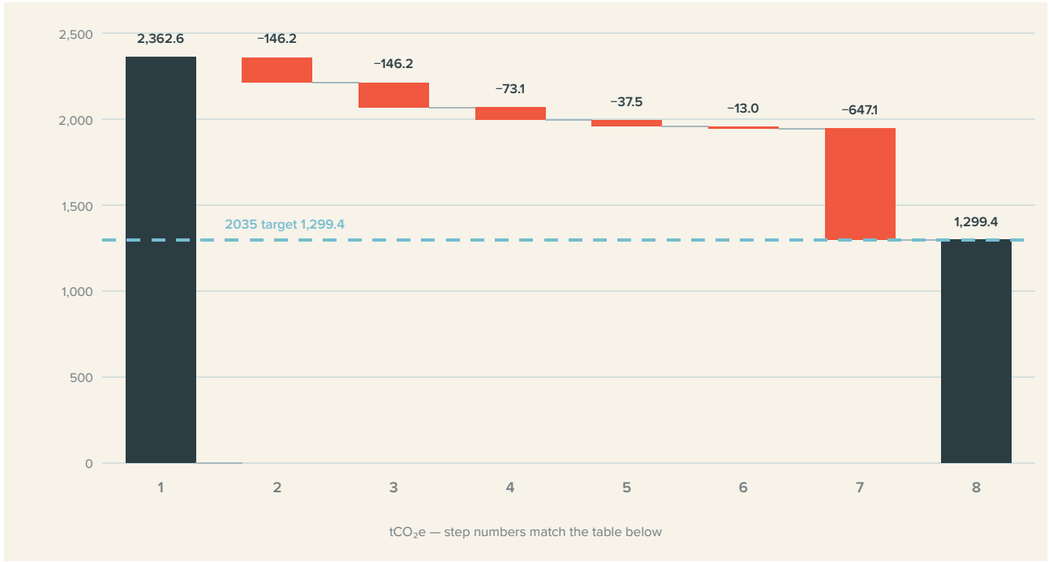


Figure 8.2: Bionical Health Scope 3 reduction plan

#	Step	Description
1	2025 baseline	Scope 3 emissions of 2,362.58 tCO_2e, of which 61.9% sits in business travel (1,462.23 tCO_2e) and 31.7% in purchased goods and services (749.71 tCO_2e).
2	Business travel: route-planning optimisation	A 10% reduction in business travel emissions (−146.22 tCO_2e) from extending the route-planning system already in use, through geographic clustering of visits and scheduling improvements. The 2025 baseline already reflects the initial rollout, so this step represents incremental gains only.
3	Business travel: virtual and telehealth consultations	A further 10% reduction in business travel emissions (−146.22 tCO_2e) by moving a share of in-person patient contacts to virtual or telehealth consultations where clinically appropriate.
4	Business travel: EV Car Scheme expansion	A 5% reduction (−73.11 tCO_2e) by expanding eligibility and uptake of the existing EV Car Scheme among field-based clinical staff, shifting necessary patient-visit mileage into electric vehicles.
5	Purchased goods and services: supplier engagement	A supplier engagement programme covering 50% of purchased goods and services spend, with engaged suppliers demonstrating a 10% improvement over spend-based estimates (−37.49 tCO_2e). This will also improve the accuracy of the largest spend-based category in the footprint.
6	Employee commuting reduction	A 15% reduction (−13.00 tCO_2e) through hybrid-working and EV incentive opportunities identified from the completed staff commuting survey.
7	Further initiatives (to be quantified)	−647.12 tCO_2e from initiatives that will be quantified as data matures: wider supplier engagement beyond the initial 50% of spend, refinement of waste treatment routes, courier mode and consolidation improvements, and staff engagement through a Green Champions Network.
8	**2035 Scope 3 target**	**1,299.42 tCO_2e: a 45% reduction from the 2025 baseline, consistent with a 1.5°C pathway and SBTi guidance. Combined with the Scope 1 & 2 plan, this delivers an overall 2035 position of approximately 1,309 tCO_2e against a combined near-term target of 1,342 tCO_2e.**

Table 8.2: Bionical Health Scope 3 reduction plan

Steps 2 to 7 of the Scope 3 plan are based on planning assumptions (percentage reductions applied to the 2025 business travel, purchased goods and services, and commuting baselines) and will be refined and re-quantified as route, telehealth and supplier data is collected, with improvements in data accuracy reported as baseline refinements, separately from real-world emission reductions.

9. Home delivery travel programme

Business travel accounts for 59.5% of Bionical Health's carbon footprint. This is a direct consequence of the company's care model: clinical staff travel to patients' homes to deliver medication and treatment, and 197 of the 253 FTE are field based. The Scope 3 target cannot therefore be met through office-based initiatives alone: a structured programme to reduce the carbon intensity of patient-facing travel is the single most consequential initiative available to Bionical Health.

The programme has three strands.

- First, reducing the distance travelled per patient contact by extending the existing route-planning system and clustering visits geographically.
- Second, avoiding travel where it is clinically appropriate to do so, by expanding virtual and telehealth consultations.
- Third, reducing the emissions of the travel that remains, by expanding the EV Car Scheme among field-based staff and, over time, capturing fuel type and vehicle class for grey-fleet mileage so that progress can be measured accurately.

The phased rollout of the programme, together with the quantified emissions savings associated with each phase, should be set out in a more detailed internal Action Reference document, identifying where savings have already been quantified against the SBTi target and where the reduction depends on operational decisions not yet taken.



10. Completed carbon reduction initiatives

The following initiatives were already in place during the 2025 baseline year.

Travel

- A route-planning system has been implemented for clinical staff, which calculates the quickest and most fuel-efficient journeys for nurses travelling to patients' homes — directly targeting the largest category in the footprint.
- An EV Car Scheme is in operation, allowing employees to exchange part of their gross salary for a new, fully maintained electric vehicle. This provides the basis for the expansion targeted in the Scope 3 reduction plan.
- A Cycle to Work scheme is available to staff.
- Flexible working has been introduced for some roles, reducing commuting travel.
- Business mileage is recorded through Expenseln, providing a consistent dataset for the business travel baseline.

Energy

- Both sites are supplied on a 40% renewable electricity tariff.
- Neither site uses mains gas; heating and cooling are electric, so the sites will benefit directly from UK grid decarbonisation.

Waste and resources

- Uniforms from leavers are washed and recycled rather than disposed of.
- IT and equipment devices are reallocated to employees rather than replaced, extending asset life and avoiding new purchases.

People and measurement

- A staff commuting survey was completed in 2025, establishing the employee commuting baseline.
- A comprehensive 2025 carbon footprint baseline has been established across Scopes 1, 2 and 3, including shipment-level courier data and supplier-level spend data.



11.
Future emissions reduction initiatives

Initiatives are classified by expected impact and cover travel, energy, suppliers, waste and culture.



Scope	Activity	#	Action	Impact
1	Fugitive emissions (refrigerants)	1.1	Whilst there were no refrigerant top-ups to report in this reporting period, the air conditioning units remain a potential source of fugitive emissions. Establish a preventive leak-detection and servicing programme across all units so that leakage continues to be avoided.	Low
		1.2	Plan replacement of ageing refrigerant units with lower-GWP alternatives (e.g. R32, R290) at next end-of-life, in line with the F-Gas Regulation phase-down.	Low
		1.3	Ensure F-Gas Regulation compliant handling, record-keeping and leak-check intervals are followed and documented across both sites, and record the quantity of any refrigerant added at each service visit.	Low
1	Owned transport (company vehicles)	2.1	Transition the 2–3 company-owned vehicles to EVs at next renewal.	**Medium**
		2.2	Provide eco-driving training to company vehicle drivers to reduce fuel consumption.	Low
2	Electricity	3.1	Investigate on-site solar PV installation at The Piazza (HQ), which accounts for the vast majority of electricity consumption (217,512 kWh/yr).	High
		3.2	Conduct a building energy efficiency audit at The Piazza (HQ) covering LED lighting, heating and cooling controls, and insulation.	High
		3.3	Install half-hourly smart metering to identify baseload and out-of-hours consumption for targeted reduction.	**Medium**
		3.4	Increase the renewable electricity tariff percentage beyond the current 40% at both sites.	**Medium**
3	Business travel (home delivery)	4.1	Extend and optimise the existing route-planning system — for example, clustering patient visits geographically, reviewing scheduling rules and monitoring mileage per visit — to reduce travel distance further beyond the gains already achieved.	High
		4.2	Investigate feasibility of virtual and telehealth consultations where clinically appropriate, reducing in-person visit frequency.	**Medium**
		4.3	Review the EV Car Scheme already in place and expand eligibility and uptake among field-based staff making patient visits.	**Medium**
3	Purchased goods and services	5.1	Prioritise direct engagement with top suppliers by spend and emissions to collect supplier-specific data rather than relying on spend-based estimates.	High
		5.2	Introduce a supplier emissions questionnaire for material suppliers, with net zero commitment as a scoring criterion.	**Medium**
3	Upstream transportation and distribution	6.1	Request full postcodes and weights for any incomplete courier records, and confirm with the carriers whether any shipments were temperature-controlled, as all were treated as non-refrigerated.	Low
3	Employee commuting	7.1	Use the completed staff commuting survey results to identify hybrid-working or EV incentive opportunities.	Low
3	Waste generated in operations	8.1	Review the general and mixed waste categorisation to ensure recycling fates are accurately reflected.	Low
All	Culture	9.1	Establish a Green Champions Network linked to onboarding and performance frameworks.	**Medium**

Table 11.1: Future emissions reduction initiatives

Appendix A. Report methodology

How this assessment was prepared, and the standards and assumptions behind it.

This assessment of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is compliant with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a globally recognised standard jointly developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol provides comprehensive, standardised frameworks for quantifying and managing GHG emissions across private and public sector operations, value chains, and mitigation efforts.

Calculations

The emissions for each category of activity have been calculated in line with the methodology defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and using emissions factors from various sources including Exiobase, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the UK Government's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). Courier freight emissions have been calculated at shipment level using distance derived from collection and delivery postcodes, shipment weight, and the UK Government conversion factor for an average-laden light-duty diesel van.

Following the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the emissions inventory encompasses seven primary groups of GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Emissions that fall outside the GHG Protocol scopes are also recorded; these include carbon dioxide of biogenic origin ($bioCO_2$) and other greenhouse gases that are not covered by the Kyoto Protocol but still have a well-established global warming effect.

Assumptions

Where good-quality activity-based data was not available, spend-based emissions calculations have been performed in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. In the few cases where neither activity-based nor spend-based data was available, averages based on headcount or floor area have been used to fill gaps; any such assumptions are explained in section 6 of this report.

Five key accounting principles are central to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology:

Principle	Definition
Relevance	Ensure that the GHG data collection accurately records and presents all relevant emissions from the organisation.
Completeness	The calculation captures all emitted GHGs. If any emission sources are omitted, clear and detailed justifications are given.
Consistency	The calculations are based on uniform methods. Any changes in data sources, calculation boundaries or emission factors are always reported.
Transparency	All collected data is clearly and coherently reported, preferably through an accurate audit scheme. All assumptions on methods, approximations and emission factors are well documented.
Accuracy	The quantification of GHG emissions is without systematic overestimation or underestimation; uncertainties are reduced as far as possible.

Table A.1: Principles of the GHG Protocol

Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol classifies emissions into three scopes and 21 categories.

Scope 1: direct GHG emissions originating from sources owned or controlled by the organisation.

Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions resulting from purchased electricity and other energy carriers.

Scope 3: other indirect GHG emissions beyond those covered by Scope 2 that happen elsewhere in the value chain, both upstream and downstream.

These scopes are further subdivided into distinct activity categories. Scope 1 encompasses four categories, Scope 2 encompasses two categories, and Scope 3 emissions are split into 15 categories across upstream and downstream activities.

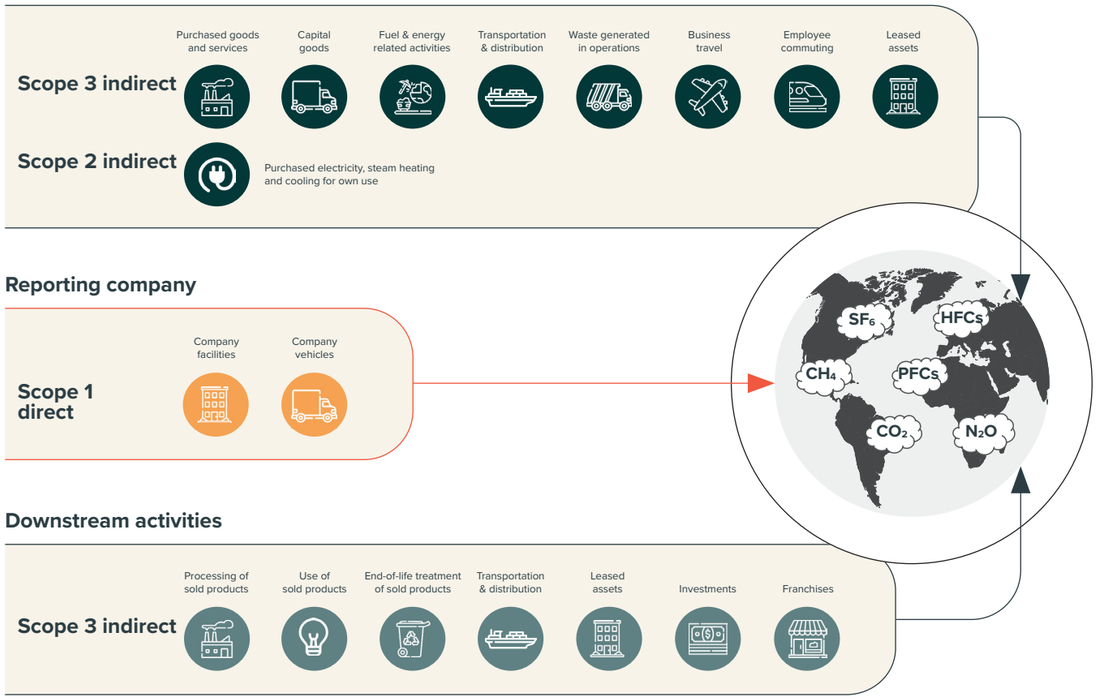
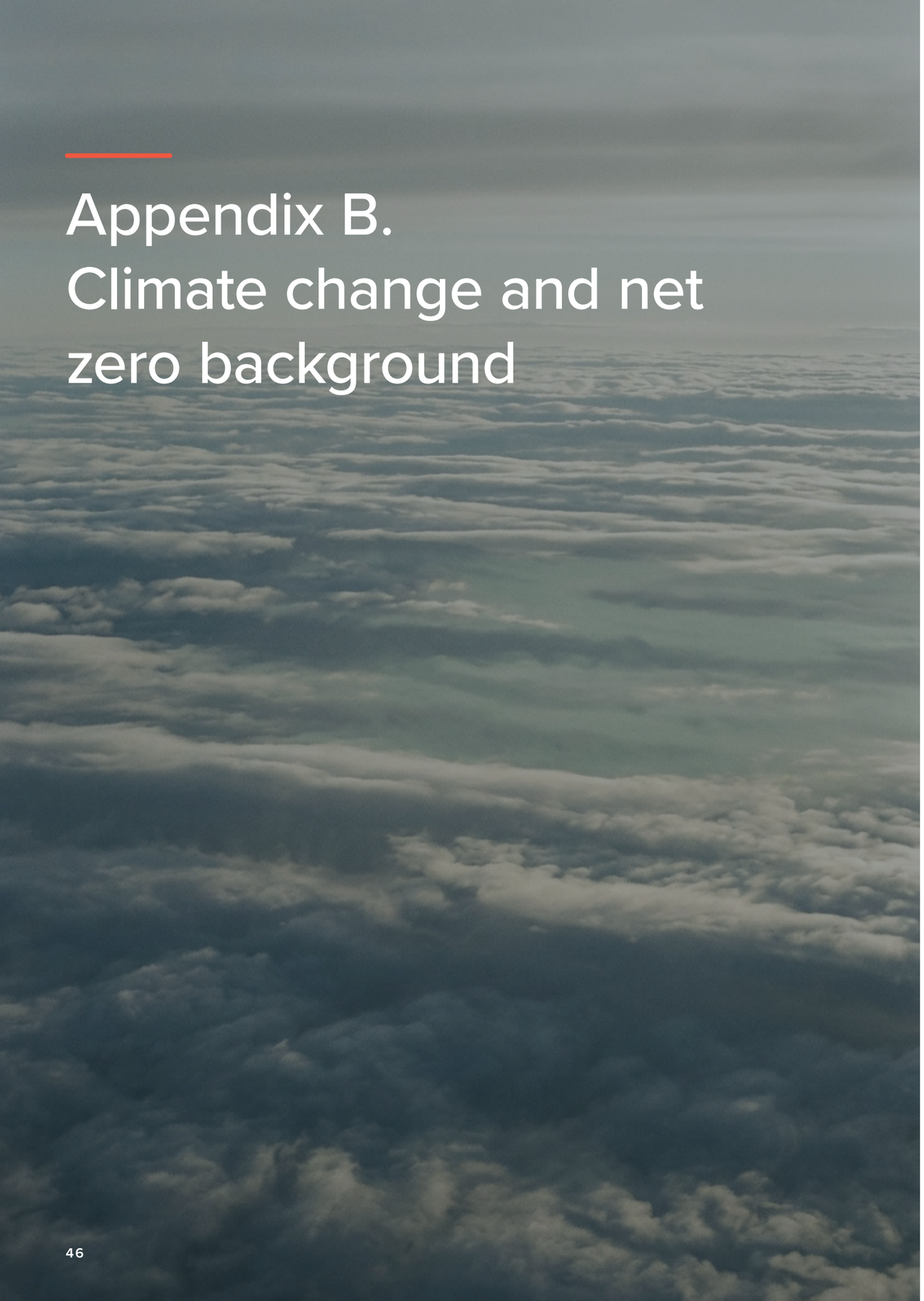


Figure A.1: Depiction of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emission categories

2,455.8 tCO_2e

Bionical Health's 2025 baseline footprint, measured across Scopes 1, 2 and 3 in line with the GHG Protocol.



Appendix B. Climate change and net zero background

Since the Industrial Revolution, the average temperature of the planet has risen by more than 1.1°C, with recent years warmer still. This is a rapid change in terms of our global climate system, and the temperature rise is continuing. Governments and businesses globally are taking action to minimise this rise and limit the most severe impacts of climate change.

The Paris Agreement of 2015 committed signatories to peak global emissions as soon as possible, hold warming well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

Definition of net zero

Net zero means cutting greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible, with residual emissions neutralised through permanent carbon removals, such as direct air capture (DAC), in line with SBTi guidance.

Science Based Targets

SBTi is a collaboration between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, the We Mean Business Coalition, the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

The SBTi's goal is to provide companies worldwide with the confidence that their climate targets are supporting the global economy in reaching net zero by no later than 2050, in line with a 1.5°C pathway.

Bionical Health's near-term targets have been set using the SBTi Target Setting Tool on a 1.5°C pathway. Bionical Health's net zero year of 2045 goes further than the SBTi's overarching 2050 timeline, reflecting the company's intention to reduce its emissions ahead of that deadline.

Individual business contributions

Whilst national and local governments are setting targets and policies, including legislation, individual businesses can contribute to the process. Thousands of businesses around the world of all types and sizes are committing to measure and reduce their emissions by:

- Measuring, understanding and taking steps to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions (carbon footprint).
- Reducing emissions across all aspects of their operations, including energy use, transport and travel, supply chain, finance and waste.
- Influencing stakeholders including suppliers, customers, staff and the public to take steps to reduce emissions in parallel.
- Reporting and publicising progress.

Individual business benefits

By following this route, a company can benefit from:

- Cost saving: where most carbon is emitted is almost certainly where spend is highest.
- Winning business: more and more companies, NHS bodies and government agencies are making sustainability a factor in requests for proposals.
- Funding and investment: banks and investors are increasingly treating organisations that have clear sustainability plans favourably, for example by offering improved lending rates for sustainability projects.
- Public relations and marketing: publicising sustainability goals and reporting achievements.
- Social and environmental: helping to reduce society's carbon emissions and waste.