RHUK
REVIVAL HEALTH UK

CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

Revival Health UK Ltd 2026

Eco Sourcing Hub
REDUCE COSTS, EMISSIONS & RISKS

INTRODUCTION

Revival Health UK Ltd is a mass distributor of surgical gloves and medical-grade disposable examination gloves, serving the EMEA region. Our product portfolio includes gloves made from nitrile, polyisoprene, neoprene, natural latex and vinyl. Quality, safety, and sustainability are core to our operations,

Founded Mid-2023, we have been planning and building the solid foundations for rapid growth. We are now executing our plans and will quickly scale up in 2026 to manage hundreds of containers of products per year. This planned growth presents both opportunities and responsibilities: increased production, procurement, transport, storage, and distribution will lead to increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions unless carefully managed.

The purpose of this Carbon Footprint Report (CFR) is to provide a baseline and forecast of the carbon emissions Revival Health UK can expect once operating at full scale in 2026.

Alongside, the Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP) will lay out our strategy to align growth with environmental responsibility: to measure, monitor, and reduce emissions across direct operations (Scope 1 & 2) and relevant indirect emissions (Scope 3), consistent with best practice standards such as the GHG Protocol and UK regulatory expectations.

This report serves several key objectives:

- **Baseline Estimation:** To project what emissions will look like when scaling up to full capacity in 2026, across all major sources (procurement of raw materials, manufacturing, transport, storage, waste, energy usage, etc.).
- **Transparency and Accountability:** To build internal and external trust with stakeholders (suppliers, customers, regulators) by disclosing our emission estimates and the assumptions underpinning them.
- **Strategic Planning for Emissions Reduction:** To identify major emission sources, set targets, and develop a roadmap of measures that will enable us to reduce our emissions even as we grow.

In doing so, this CFR will enable Revival Health UK to ensure that its expansion is not only profitable and operationally successful, but also environmentally sustainable. It is our commitment that increase in scale should not come with unchecked emissions, but rather with smarter design, procurement and operational strategies that minimise our climate impact.

This report:

- Covers the footprint of the whole company.
- 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).
- Excludes specific targets or forecasts as well as reports on GHG removals and offsets.

METHODOLOGY

This assessment of 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.

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

Relevance Ensure that the GHG data collection accurately records and presents all relevant emissions from the organization.

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, it is tried to reduce uncertainties as much as possible wherever possible.

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), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). All of these gases are considered in-scope. Additionally, emissions out-of-scope are also considered, this included other greenhouse gases which are not included in the Kyoto Protocol, but still have a well-established global warming effect.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol classifies emissions into 3 scopes and 21 categories:

Scope 1	Direct GHG emissions originate from sources owned or controlled by the organization.
Scope 2	Indirect GHG emissions result 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 encompassed 4 categories, Scope 2 encompasses 2 categories, and Scope 3 emissions are split into 15 categories, across upstream and downstream. See Figure 1 for a visual summary of this classification across the value chain.

To assess the global warming impact of emissions, the GHGs are evaluated using the Global Warming Potential (GWP) over a 100-year timeframe. For more detailed information on the methodology, please see Methodology Details (Appendix I).

In the subsequent sections, activity categories may be customized in terms of naming, order, and further subdivision to enhance transparency and comparability within the organization; in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol accounting principles. However, to ensure standardization and analysis across industries, each activity category remains directly linked to one of the standard Greenhouse Gas Protocol activity category types. Detailed descriptions of each activity category and their corresponding Greenhouse Gas Protocol references can be found in Section 4. A consolidated inventory within the standard reporting framework is available in Appendix IV.

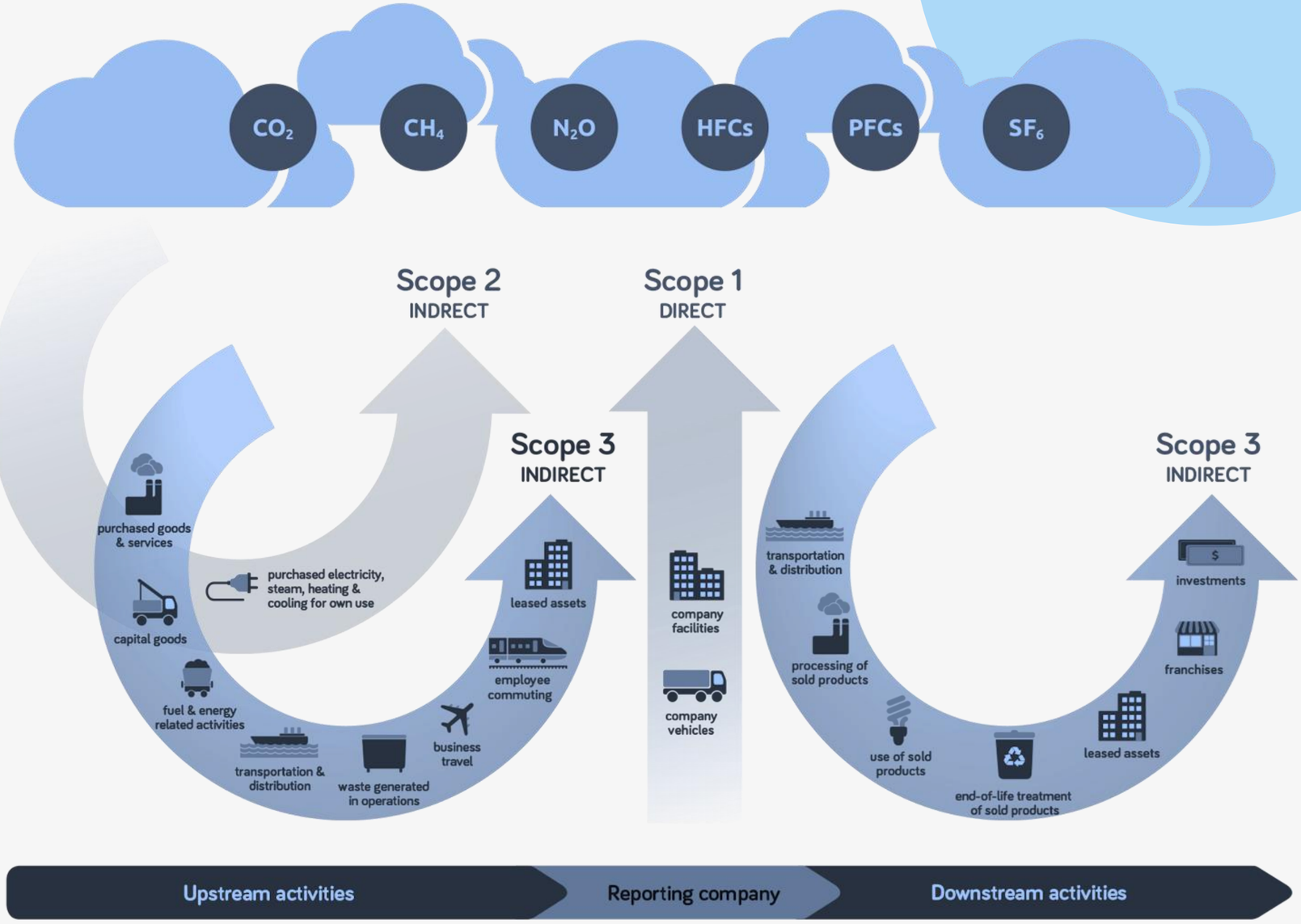


Figure 1: Overview of Greenhouse Gas Protocol scopes and activity categories across the value chain. Adapted from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard.

ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES

The organisational boundaries for this report were set using the operational control approach for consolidation.

Under this approach, the organization accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations and the value chain over which it has operational control. Operational control applies when the organization 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.

OPERATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Details on the description of the activity categories, as well as their rationale to include and their respective Greenhouse Gas Protocol references, can be found in the tables below.

Direct		
Mobile Combustion	Description	Emissions resulting from the combustion of fuels in company owned/controlled mobile combustion sources
	Rationale to Include	Directly related to the organization’s operations
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.2 Mobile combustion
Fugitive Emissions	Description	Emissions resulting from the leakage of refrigerants or the direct release of greenhouse gasses
	Rationale to Include	Important indicator for potential leaks or losses in the system
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.4 Fugitive emissions
Stationary Combustion	Description Rationale to Include	Emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in stationary sources Directly related to the organization’s operations
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.1 Stationary combustion
Scope 2		
Electricity	Description	Emissions resulting from the generation of electricity, purchased by the company
	Rationale to Include	Major source of indirect emissions
	GHG Protocol Reference	2.1 Purchased electricity

Upstream		
Goods & Services	Description Rationale to Include	Embedded emissions in purchased goods and services Important overview of major indirect emissions sources in the supply chain
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.1 Purchased goods and services
Energy Supply	Description	Embedded emissions in the purchase of fuels and energy in other activity categories
	Rationale to Include	Reflects important upstream emissions coupled with the organizations fuel and energy use
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities
Transport Upstream	Description	Emissions related to the transport of goods upstream of the production process or any transport purchased by the company
	Rationale to Include	Reflects the indirect carbon footprint of logistics in the value chain
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution
Waste	Description	Emissions related to the disposal and processing of waste generated in operations
	Rationale to Include	Important indicator for impact of waste streams
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.5 Waste generated in operations
Business Travel	Description	Emissions related to transportation of employees for business-related activities
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding and managing travel-related emissions
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.6 Business travel
Commuting	Description	Emissions related to commutes of employees in vehicles not under control of the company
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding and managing employee commuting emissions
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.7 Employee commuting
Capital Goods	Description	Embedded emissions in capital goods like buildings, cars, ICT and machinery
	Rationale to Include	Important overview of major indirect emissions sources from long-term assets
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.2 Capital goods

Downstream		
Transport Downstream	Description	Emissions related to the transport of goods downstream of the production process not paid for by the company
	Rationale to Include	Reflects the indirect carbon footprint of logistics happening downstream in the value chain
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution
End-of-life of Product	Description	Emissions related to the disposal of the sold product at the end of its planned lifetime
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding the full lifecycle impact of products
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products
Use of Product	Description	Emissions related to energy use of the product during its planned lifetime
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding the full lifecycle impact of products
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.11 Use of sold products

In the tables below you can find details on the activity categories that were excluded from this report; the description of each of these, the rationale to exclude and their respective Greenhouse Gas Protocol references.

Excluded Activities		
Process Emissions	Description	Emissions resulting from the release of greenhouse gasses in production processes
	Rationale to Exclude	Emissions category not applicable
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.3 Process emissions
Steam, Heat, Cooling	Description	Emissions resulting from the generation of steam, heating or cooling, purchased by the company
	Rationale to Exclude	Emissions category not applicable
	GHG Protocol Reference	2.2 Purchased steam, heat, cooling
Leased Assets as Lessee	Description	Emissions related to the operation of assets leased by the reporting company
	Rationale to Exclude	Not relevant for in the applied consolidation approach
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.8 Upstream leased assets (as lessee)
Investments	Description Rationale to Exclude	Emissions related to the operation of investments Emissions are estimated to be insignificant and available data is of poor quality
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.15 Investments
Processing of Product	Description Rationale to Exclude	Emissions related to further processing of the sold product The organization’s influence on the emission source is too limited
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.10 Processing of sold products
Leased Assets as Lessor	Description	Emissions related to the operation of assets owned by the reporting company
	Rationale to Exclude	Emissions category not applicable
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.13 Downstream leased assets (as lessor)
Franchises	Description Rationale to Exclude	Emissions related to the operation of franchises Emissions category not applicable
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.14 Franchises

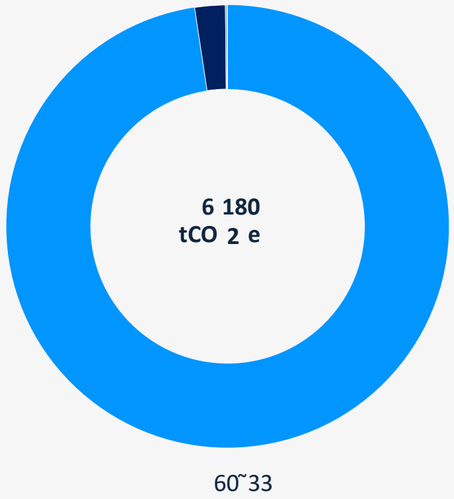
More details on the applied reporting framework can be found in Methodology Details (Appendix I).

GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORY

In the reporting period Y-2026 the total emissions for the reporting organization add up to 6,180 tCO2e.
With a per-activity breakdown as follows:

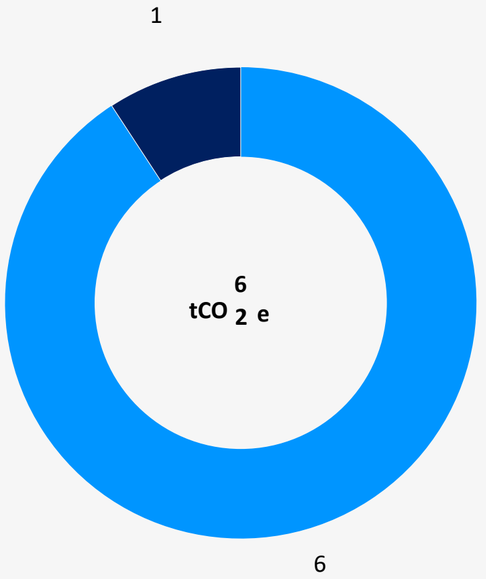
Total

- Upstream 98%
- Downstream 2%
- Direct <1%
- Electricity <1%



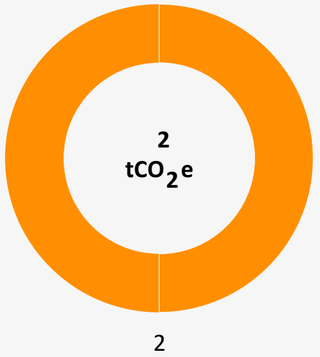
Direct

- Mobile Combustion 91%
- Stationary Combustion 9%



Electricity

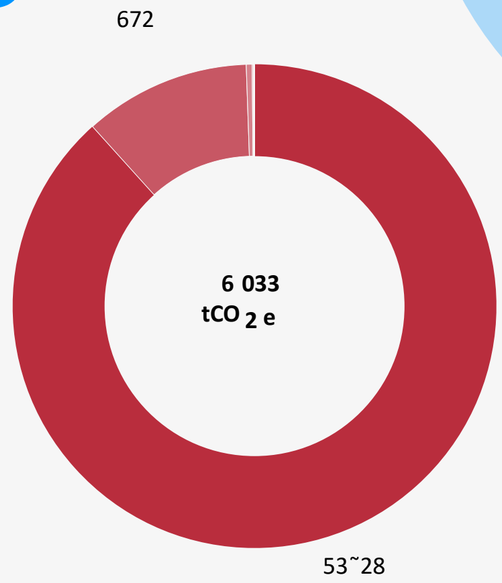
- Electricity 100%



GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORY

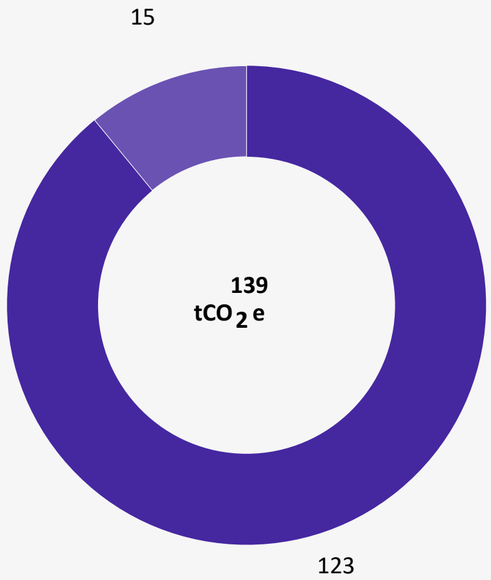
Upstream

- Goods & Services 88%
- Transport Upstream 11%
- Business Travel <1%
- Commuting <1%
- Energy Supply <1%
- Waste <1%



Downstream

- Transport Downstream 89%
- End-of-life of Product 11%



Activity Category	Emissions	Certainty	Share of
	(tCO_2e)	(95% Confidence)	Total Emissions
Direct	**6**	**–18% to +22%**	**<1%**
Mobile Combustion	6	–20% to +24%	<1%
Fugitive Emissions	-	-	-
Stationary Combustion	1	–5% to +5%	<1%
Scope 2	**2**	**–20% to +24%**	**<1%**
Electricity	2	–20% to +24%	<1%
Upstream	**6,033**	**–36% to +56%**	**98%**
Goods & Services	5,328	–39% to +65%	86%
Energy Supply	3	–14% to +16%	<1%
Transport Upstream	672	–29% to +40%	11%
Waste	2	–38% to +60%	<1%
Business Travel	23	–17% to +20%	<1%
Commuting	5	–30% to +42%	<1%
Capital Goods	-	-	-
Downstream	**139**	**–44% to +79%**	**2%**
Transport Downstream	123	–48% to +91%	2%
End-of-life of Product	15	–53% to +115%	<1%
Use of Product	-	-	-
Total GHG emissions	**6,180**	**–35% to +54%**	**100%**

Total emissions in this table include electricity emissions using the market-based method.

METHODOLOGICAL DETAILS

The GHG emissions inventory reflects the consolidation of emissions data according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards. These being the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), the Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011), and all associated guidance documents.

- GHG Classification Structure
- Dual Reporting in Scope 2
- Global Warming Potential
- Approach to Emission Factors
- Additional Radiative Forcing Effects
- Approach to Base Year Reporting
- Uncertainty Assessment

GHG Classification Structure

The reported GHG emissions are organised and aggregated into their respective activity categories and activity category groups. Each activity category is associated with a Greenhouse Gas Protocol category.

Global Warming Potential

The following GHGs are included in the analysis: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Emissions from these GHGs are expressed in CO2-equivalent (CO2e) based on their global warming potential over a time horizon of 100 years (GWP100). The Global Warming Potential values are based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Assessment Report (AR4, AR5 or AR6), in accordance with the methodological choices of the emission factor publishers used in this report.

Additional Radiative Forcing Effects

The emission factors for aviation were extended to include the additional effects of radiative forcing through the emission of gases and aerosols and changing cloud abundance. For this a central estimate for a multiplier to the GWP100 figure is used. This estimate tries to reflect the additional effect based on the best available scientific evidence, while being consistent with UNFCCC reporting convention.

Dual Reporting in Scope 2

The total emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method. Taking into account contractual instruments and other market-based mechanisms to allocate electricity emissions to consumers. However, this report is set up with a dual reporting disclosure objective in mind, and the result of both market and location-based reporting methods can be found in the full GHG table below. Do note that the total emissions in that table includes electricity emissions using the market-based method, as mentioned above.

Approach to Emission Factors

For each activity the most relevant and localised emission factor possible has been selected, at the discretion of the reporter. The key considerations in emission factor selection were locality and relevancy, as well as the availability of emission factors and consistency of methodologies throughout each emission factor source.

A full list of emission factor publications used in this report can be found in the table below:

Publisher	Publication Version	Publication Date	URL Usage
UK.gov GHG Reporting Factors	v2024 1.1	2024-10-30	link 60.0%
Association of Issuing Bodies	v2023	2024-05-30	link 20.0%
Exiobase	3.8.2	2021-10-21	link 20.0%

Each emission factor used in the calculation has an assigned validity period overlapping or partially overlapping with the application period of the reported activity. The validity period of emission factors is determined by its publication document[1].

[1] In case the application period of the activity overlaps with the validity period of more than one emission factor, the median data of the application period is used to determine which factor to use (e.g. if an activity stretches from August 2021 to July 2022, the median date is 29/01/2022)

Approach to Base Year Reporting

The reporting period Y23/24 is the first GHG reporting period for the company, and counts as the base year for the current and future reporting cycles.

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Uncertainty Assessment

To assess the uncertainty involved with the emissions calculations in this report, we applied the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Quantitative Uncertainty Guidance to the inventory data. Using a system with discrete levels of uncertainty, a point estimate for each data point was obtained, which then was propagated across the entire inventory to result in a general quantified uncertainty estimation.

The first step in this process is separating the activity data uncertainty from the emission factor uncertainty. Activity data uncertainty (or volume uncertainty) reflects the reliability, completeness, and temporal, geographical and technical representativeness of the numerical value used into the emissions calculation (e.g. the uncertainty on "1000 kg of product A"). The emission factor uncertainty on the other hand, reflects the reliability, completeness and representativeness of the numerical value of the estimated emission intensity (e.g. the uncertainty on "500 kgCO2e per kg of product A").

For both the activity data uncertainty and the emission factor uncertainty, a single parameter uncertainty value is derived. This single parameter reflects the incomplete knowledge of the exact value in a probability distribution, based on qualitative assessments of how the evaluated parameter scores on the aforementioned dimensions (e.g. reliability). The numerical link between the qualitative assessment (very good, good, fair, poor) and the probability distribution is given by a pedigree matrix, provided by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol in the Quantitative Uncertainty Guidance (link).

OVERVIEW TABLE OF GHG EMISSIONS

The 2026 projection for Revival Health UK shows total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of approximately 6,180 tCO_2e. This total covers all relevant scopes and gases, using the GHG Protocol and UK Government conversion factors. The emissions breakdown reveals some key patterns:

Dominance of Scope 3 emissions – The overwhelming share of the footprint (over 97%) arises from upstream activities, particularly the sourcing, manufacture and transport of goods and services. Out of 6,180 tCO_2e total, only about 6 tCO_2e are direct emissions (Scope 1) and about 2 tCO_2e from purchased electricity (Scope 2). This profile is typical of distributors of high-volume, resource-intensive goods such as medical gloves.

Direct (Scope 1) emissions – Direct emissions are very small (6 tCO_2e), mainly from mobile combustion (company vehicles) and a minor amount from stationary combustion. No fugitive emissions (e.g., refrigerants) were recorded.

Purchased electricity (Scope 2) – Grid electricity accounts for approximately 2 tCO_2e. This low figure reflects the limited current operational footprint and could rise as facilities expand if no renewable supply or energy-efficiency measures are adopted.

Upstream (Scope 3) emissions – Total 6,033 tCO_2e.

- **Goods and services:** 5,328 tCO_2e – by far the largest category, representing the embodied emissions of surgical glove production and procurement.
- **Transport (upstream):** 672 tCO_2e – shipping and logistics of imported goods.
- **Business travel and commuting:** 28 tCO_2e combined – relatively minor but still material for reporting.
- **Waste:** 2 tCO_2e – negligible but included.
- **Energy supply:** 3 tCO_2e.

Downstream (Scope 3) emissions – Total 139 tCO_2e.

- **Transport to customers (downstream):** 123 tCO_2e – last-mile delivery to healthcare sites.
- **End-of-life treatment of products:** 15 tCO_2e – disposal of gloves after use.
- No "use of product" emissions are attributed because gloves are consumables with no energy use at point of use.

Gas types – CO_2 makes up the bulk of emissions (848 tCO_2e), with small contributions from methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and trace high-GWP gases (HFCs). The high "CO_2e" from goods and services reflects embedded manufacturing emissions converted into CO_2e using global warming potentials.

Key Messages

- **Upstream supply chain is the critical hotspot.** Any effective carbon-reduction strategy must prioritise supplier engagement, lower-emission glove materials, greener manufacturing, and more efficient shipping.
- **Operational emissions are currently minimal** but will increase with growth unless countered by renewable energy, energy efficiency and low-carbon fleet options.
- **Downstream logistics and product disposal** offer opportunities for collaboration with customers and NHS Supply Chain to reduce transport emissions and improve waste handling.
- This profile gives Revival Health UK a **clear baseline** against which to plan mitigation measures and set science-based targets in line with NHS Evergreen Assessment expectations and UK Net Zero 2050 goals.

Full GHG table

Activity Category	All GHG	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	SF_6	NF_3	HFCs	PFCs	CO_2e
	(tCO_2e)	(tCO_2e)	(tCO_2e)	(tCO_2e)	(tCO_2e)	(tCO_2e)	(tCO_2e)	(tCO_2e)	(tCO_2e)
Direct	**6**	**6**	**<1**	**<1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mobile Combustion	6	6	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-
Fugitive Emissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary Combustion	1	1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 2	**2**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Electricity	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upstream	**6,033**	**717**	**8**	**9**	**<1**	**-**	**1**	**<1**	**5,299**
Goods & Services	5,328	24	7	1	<1	-	1	<1	5,295
Energy Supply	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Transport Upstream	672	663	<1	8	-	-	-	-	-
Waste	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Business Travel	23	23	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-
Commuting	5	5	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downstream	**139**	**123**	**<1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15**
Transport Downstream	123	123	<1	1	-	-	-	-	-
End-of-life of Product	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Use of Product	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total GHG emissions	**6,180**	**848**	**8**	**10**	**<1**	**-**	**1**	**<1**	**5,314**

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THANK YOU