

2025 SUMMARY OF GHG EMISSIONS



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INTRODUCTION

ANNUAL COMMITMENT TO CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

As part of our commitment to climate transparency and environmental responsibility, this report presents the results of Genomma Lab Mexico's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions estimation process. Through this exercise, the company reaffirms its commitment to measuring, managing, and reporting its emissions in the country.

energy efficiency standards, developing climate action plans at the national and regional levels, and strengthening regulatory frameworks. Additional measures have also emerged, such as trade restrictions linked to the carbon footprint and life cycle analysis of products and services.

GENOMMA LAB'S COMMITMENT

In line with these initiatives, Genomma Lab is committed to developing strategies that go beyond identifying the risks associated with its GHG emissions. It aims to take concrete actions to manage and ensure, among other aspects, the quality and transparency of the information shared with its stakeholders.

Therefore, activities such as quantifying, reporting, verifying, and reducing GHG emissions have gained significant importance.

These actions enable organizations to develop strategies to understand and mitigate the operational risks associated with their emissions, since what is not measured is difficult to manage. In addition, measuring emissions helps identify more effective reduction opportunities, which can lead to greater energy efficiency and the development of products and services with a lower environmental impact for customers, suppliers, and communities.

THE CURRENT GLOBAL SCENARIO

The world is facing unprecedented social and environmental challenges, requiring a transition to a model where we must significantly increase our efficiency in using resources and materials to meet the needs of a constantly growing population.

In this context, countries have reaffirmed their commitment to the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit the global temperature increase to less than 2 °C and, as far as possible, keep it to 1.5 °C.

In response, numerous initiatives have been launched to address climate change. These include programs for measuring, reporting, and verifying emissions, implementing

OBJECTIVE

Estimate Genomma Lab Mexico's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions for 2025, based on the operating limits defined in this inventory, identify the main emission sources, and describe the calculation methodology. This inventory builds on previous years' efforts and serves as a foundation for defining reduction actions in the identified areas.



METHODOLOGY

The methodology used is based on the methodological framework of the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHGP CARS), developed in 2001 by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)¹ and the World Resources Institute (WRI). The second revised edition was published in Spanish in 2005 by the Mexican Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (*Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, SEMARNAT*). Genomma Lab accounts for, reports, and manages its emissions in accordance with this guide.

In line with the guidelines of the GHG Protocol, the organizational and operational scopes of the company were established to define the scope of the inventory based on the number of facilities and the operations carried out in each one of them. This allows to know the sources of GHG emissions to be reported, while establishing the source of origin to collect the activity data.

Therefore, the method chosen to calculate carbon dioxide equivalent emissions was based on activity data and emission factors. The emission factors published by SEMARNAT² were used to calculate Scope 1 and 2. Emission factors used for Scope 3 emissions come from the DEFRA³ database. The following sections describe steps and associated results in greater detail.



¹ Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard <http://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard>

² RENE, SEMARNAT. <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/acciones-y-programas/registro-nacional-de-emisiones-rene>

³ DEFRA. UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.

SCOPE

For the reporting year (2025), Genomma Lab considers four facilities within its limits: the plant located in the “San Cayetano Industrial Complex,” a production line in Mexico City called “Langosta,” the “Samara Corporate Office”, and a site located in “Playa Pichilingue.”

The company’s sources of GHG emissions were identified using the control approach shown in Figure 1 and classified by Scope in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines.

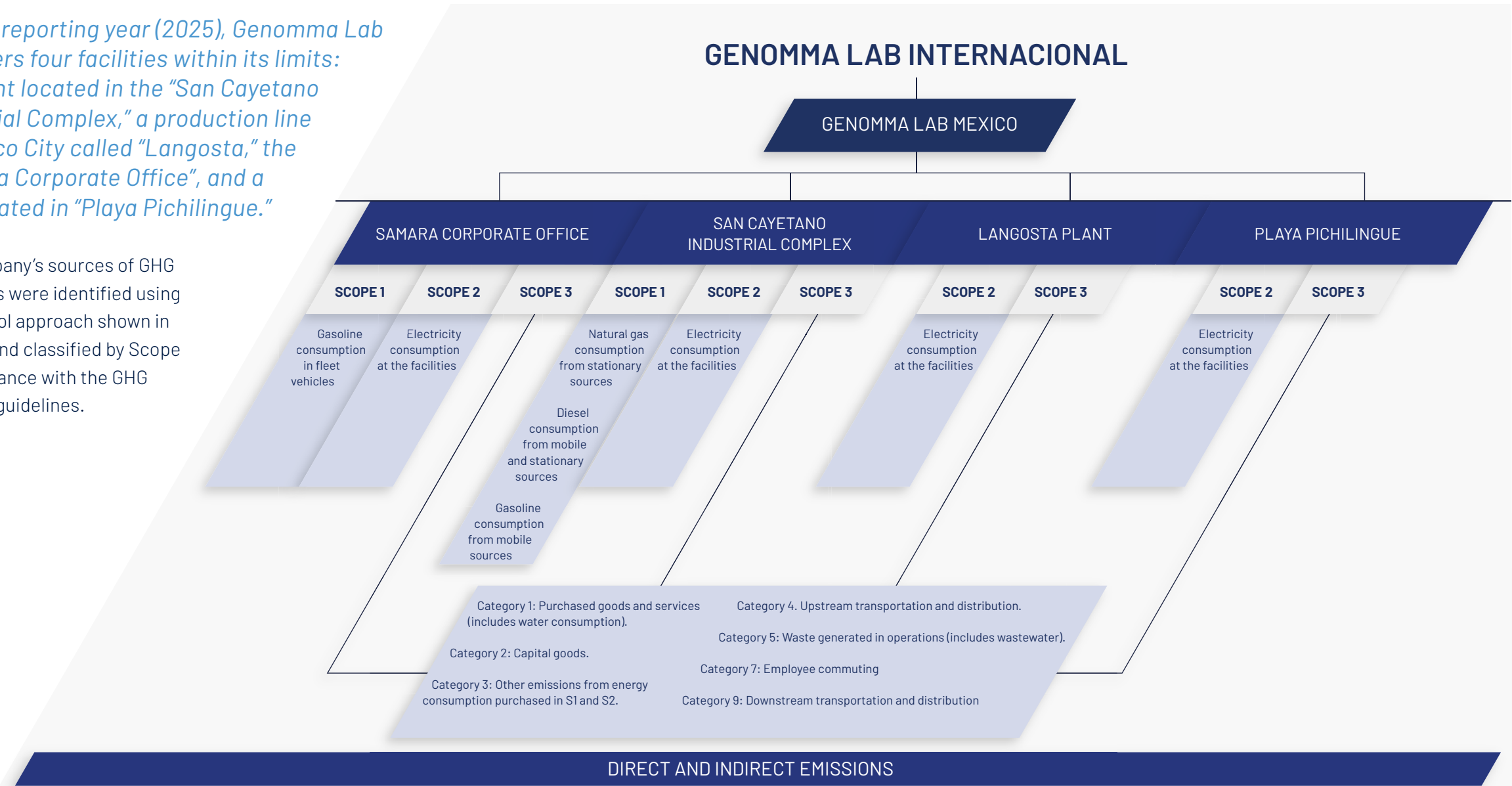


Figure 1. Division of organizational limits and operational limits.

Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions.

Scope 1 encompasses direct GHG emissions from Genomma Lab Mexico’s operations, originating from sources under its ownership or operational control. These emissions include, among others, fuel consumption from stationary sources (such as plants or facilities) and mobile sources (such as vehicle fleets), as well as fugitive emissions associated with the use, maintenance, and refilling of refrigerants in refrigeration and air conditioning systems.

Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions.

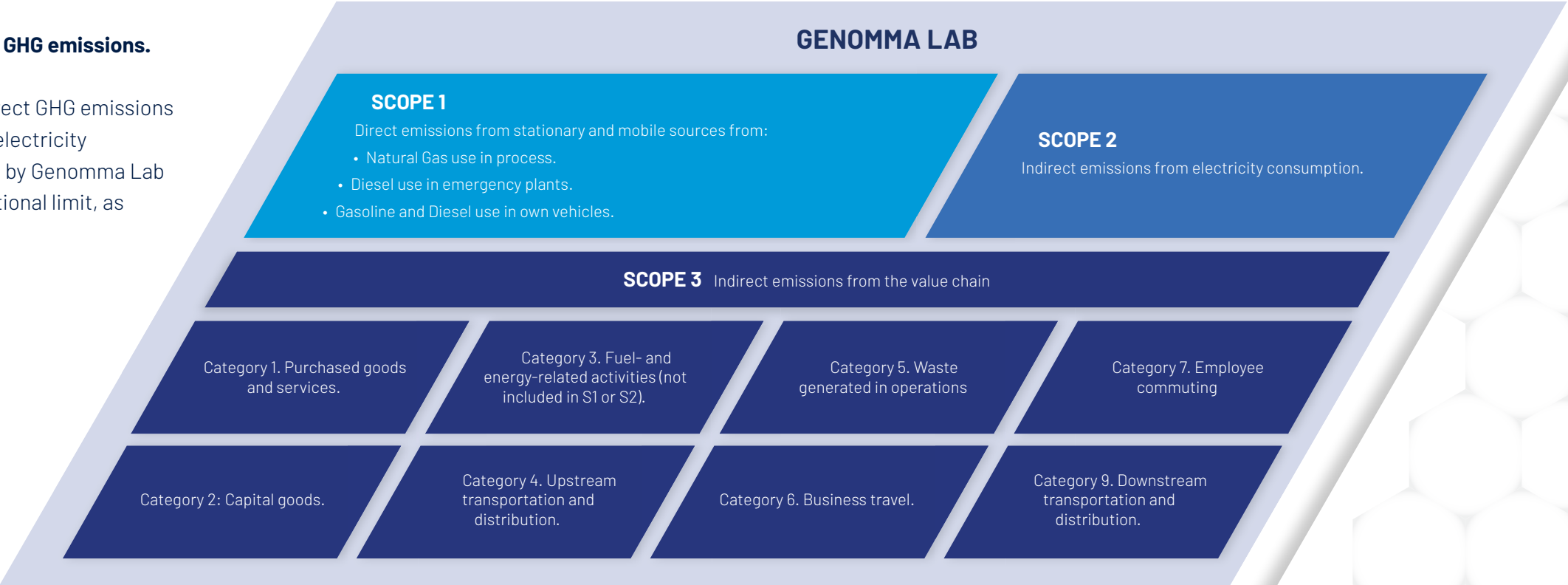
Scope 2 includes indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity purchased and consumed by Genomma Lab Mexico within its organizational limit, as shown in Figure 1.

Scope 3: Indirect GHG emissions in the rest of the value chain.

Scope 3 encompasses indirect emissions generated throughout Genomma Lab Mexico’s value chain. As a result of the identification and prioritization process of reportable categories, this inventory includes eight of the fifteen categories established by the GHG Protocol.⁴

- Category 1. Purchased goods and services.
- Category 2: Capital goods.
- Category 3. Other fuel- and energy-related activities.
- Category 4. Upstream transportation and distribution.
- Category 5. Waste generated in operations.
- Category 6. Business travel.
- Category 7. Employee commuting.
- Category 9. Downstream transportation and distribution.

Note: The emission categories and sources excluded from this inventory are described in Genomma Lab’s consolidated GHG emissions report.



⁴ For more information on Scope 3 categories, see: <https://ghgprotocol.org/scope-3-technical-calculation-guidance>

Figure 2. Genomma Lab’s emissions classification by Scope.

RESULTS

According to the GHG emissions calculations used in line with the chosen methodology, in 2025 the total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions equal **40,110.97 tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO₂e)**. As shown in Figure 3, of these total emissions, 9.37% come from direct sources—both stationary and mobile. Indirect emissions from electricity consumption account for 14.30%, while 76.33% are indirect emissions within the value chain or emissions not controlled by the company.

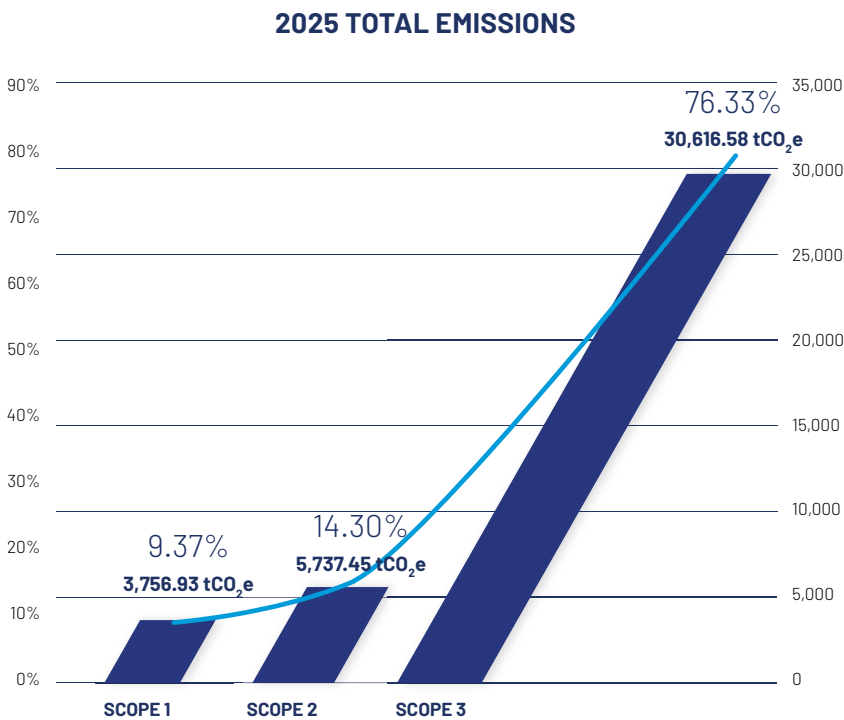


Figure 3. Magnitude and percentage of GHG emissions in each Scope of Genomma Lab Mexico in 2025.

Table 1 shows the quantity of 2025 emissions in carbon dioxide equivalents for each Scope for Genomma Lab Mexico.

2025 GHG EMISSIONS BY SCOPE

Tons of CO ₂ e	
Scope 1	3,756.93
Scope 2	5,737.45
Scope 3	30,616.58
Total: 40,110.97	

Table 1. Genomma Lab Mexico's GHG emissions by Scope.

As shown in Figure 1, the GHG emissions for the 2025 period originate from the San Cayetano Industrial Complex, the Langosta Plant (Langosta production line), the Playa Pichilingue site, and the Samara Corporate Office.

Table 2 below compares the emissions from the previous period (2024) with those from the current reporting year (2025).

2024–2025 TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS

	Tons of CO ₂ e	
	2024	2025
Scope 1	3,433.59	3,756.93
Scope 2	5,787.31	5,737.45
Scope 3	32,676.32	30,616.58
Total	41,897.22	40,110.97

Table 2. Comparison of Genomma Lab Mexico's total GHG emissions by Scope, 2024 vs. 2025.



When comparing emissions between the two periods (Figure 4), it is evident that Scope 1 emissions increased in 2025 compared to 2024. This is primarily due to higher gasoline consumption from mobile sources and natural gas consumption from stationary sources. On the other hand, Scope 2 emissions in 2025 decreased slightly due to a reduction in electricity consumption at the organization's sites.

Finally, Scope 3 emissions in 2025 also decreased compared to 2024, primarily due to fewer purchases of goods and services, reduced waste generation, less transportation and distribution activity, and fewer business trips.

Table 3 shows the distribution of the 3,756.93 tCO₂e Scope 1 emissions by fuel type and emission source. These emissions include the combustion of natural gas in processes, the use of diesel and gasoline from stationary and mobile sources, as well as fugitive emissions resulting from the use of refrigerant gases.

2025 GHG EMISSIONS (SCOPE 1)

Fuel type	Source type	tCO ₂ e
Emissions from Natural Gas use in process	Stationary	3,309.47
Emissions from Diesel use in emergency plants	Stationary	14.18
Emissions from Diesel use in own vehicles	Mobile	205.09
Emissions from Gasoline use in own vehicles	Mobile	159.29
Emissions from Refrigerant use	Fugitive	68.90

Table 3. Genomma Lab Mexico Scope 1 GHG Emissions.

COMPARATIVE GRAPH (2025 VS. 2024)

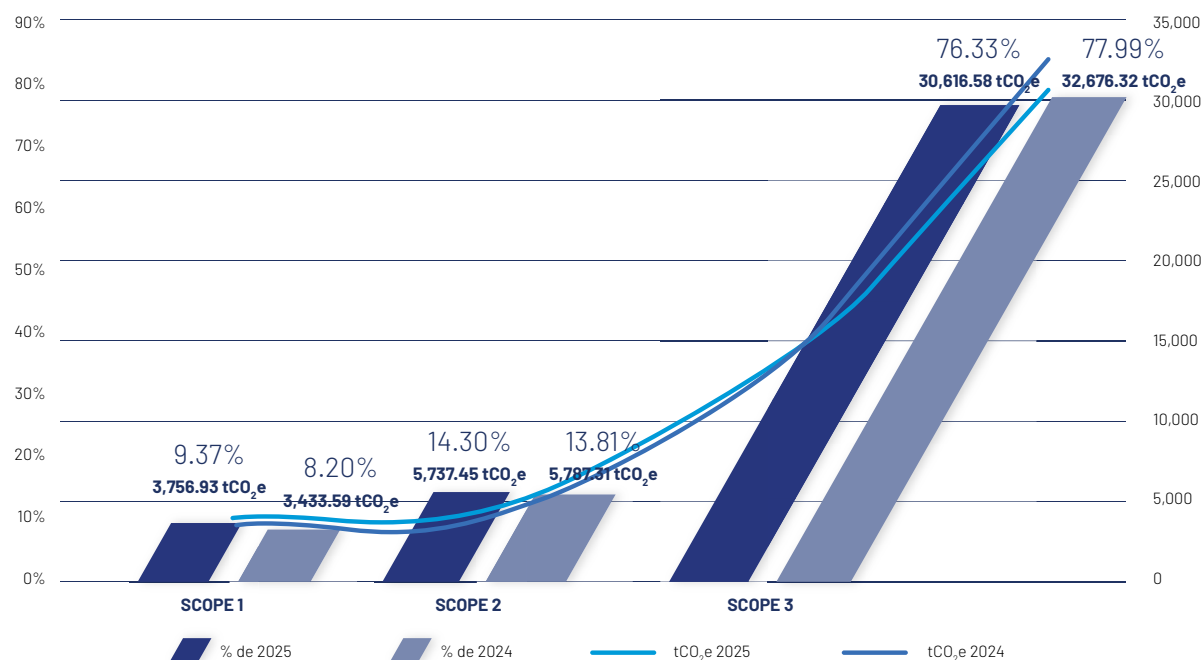


Figure 4. Comparative graph (2025 vs. 2024) of total GHG emissions by Scope for Genomma Lab Mexico.



Scope 1 direct emissions are primarily divided into stationary sources, mobile sources, and fugitive emissions. In particular, stationary sources accounted for 88.47% of total Scope 1 emissions, primarily associated with the use of natural gas and diesel in processes and facilities. Meanwhile, mobile sources contributed 9.70%, stemming from diesel and gasoline use in company vehicles, while fugitive emissions from the use and refilling of refrigerant gases accounted for 1.83% of the total.

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS DISTRIBUTION (tCO₂e)

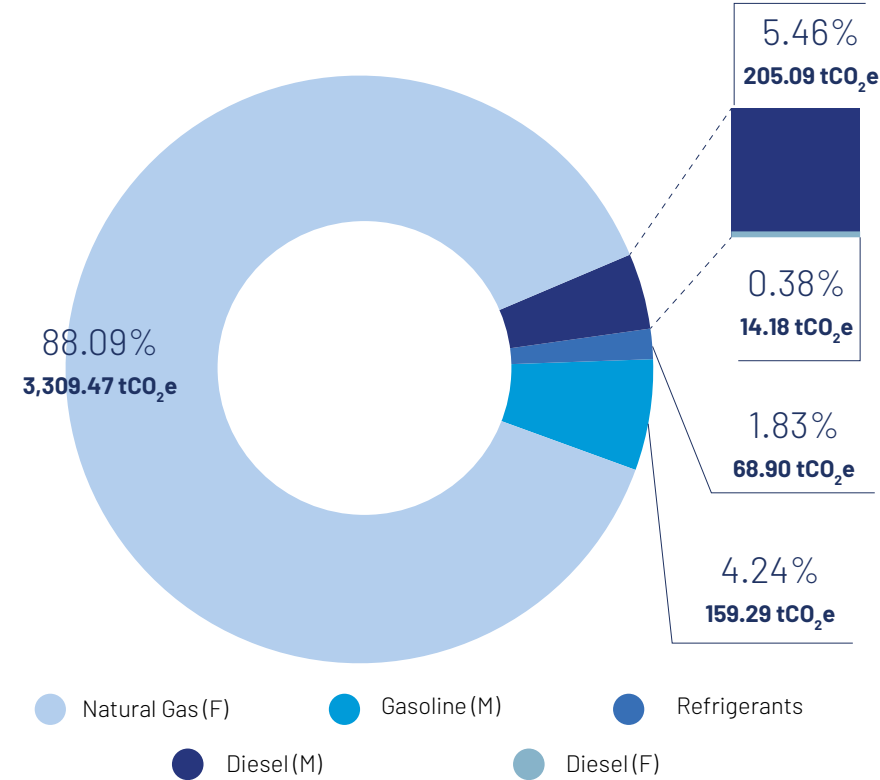


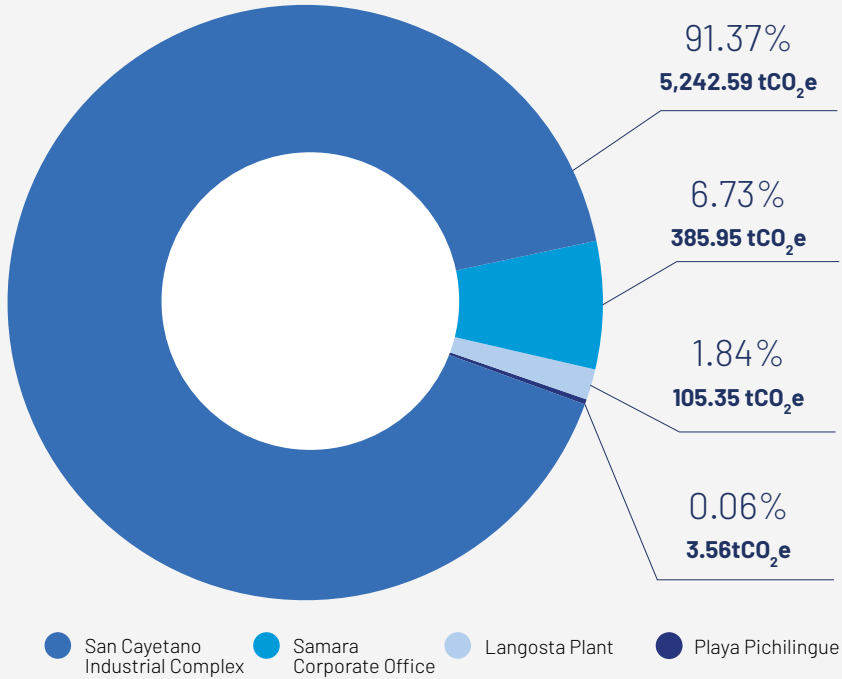
Figure 5. Distribution of Genomma Lab Mexico's direct GHG emissions from stationary and mobile sources in 2025.

Scope 2 emissions (5,737.45 tCO₂e) represent electricity consumption at Samara Corporate Office, Langosta Plant, San Cayetano Industrial Complex, and Playa Pichilingue. Table 4 shows Scope 2 emissions (expressed in tCO₂e) by site.

2025 GHG EMISSIONS (SCOPE 2)		
Site	Tons of CO ₂ e	
San Cayetano Industrial Complex	5,242.59	5,737.45
Samara Corporate Office	385.95	
Langosta Plant	105.35	
Playa Pichilingue	3.56	

Table 4. Genomma Lab Mexico's Scope 2 Emissions.

SCOPE 2 GHG EMISSIONS



As shown in Figure 6, the contribution to total Scope 2 emissions by site is distributed as follows: the San Cayetano Industrial Complex accounts for the largest share, at 91.37% of the total; it is followed by Samara Corporate Office, at 6.73%; the Langosta Plant contributes 1.84%; and finally, Playa Pichilingue makes a marginal contribution of 0.06%.

Figure 6. Distribution of Genomma Lab Mexico's Scope 2 GHG emissions in 2025.

Table 5 below shows each site's share of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. That is, the San Cayetano Industrial Complex contributes 94.12% to the total Scope 1 and 2 emissions, while Samara Corporate Office contributes 4.73%, the Langosta Plant contributes 1.11%, and Playa Pichilingue contributes 0.04%. Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions: 9,494.38 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

2025 TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS (SCOPE 1 AND 2) tCO₂e

Scope	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1 + Scope	%
San Cayetano Industrial Complex	3,693.39	5,242.59	8,935.98	94.12%
Samara Corporate Office	63.55	385.95	449.49	4.73%
Langosta Plant	0	105.35	105.35	1.11%
Playa Pichilingue	0	3.56	3.56	0.04%
Total	3,756.93	5,787.45	9,494.38	100%

Table 5. Total GHG Emissions by Site and Scope.



The above information is illustrated in the following chart (Figure 7), which shows that Genomma Lab Mexico's largest contribution of emissions comes from the San Cayetano Industrial Complex. However, the inventory includes emissions from the other sites because they played a significant role in the Company's 2025 operations.

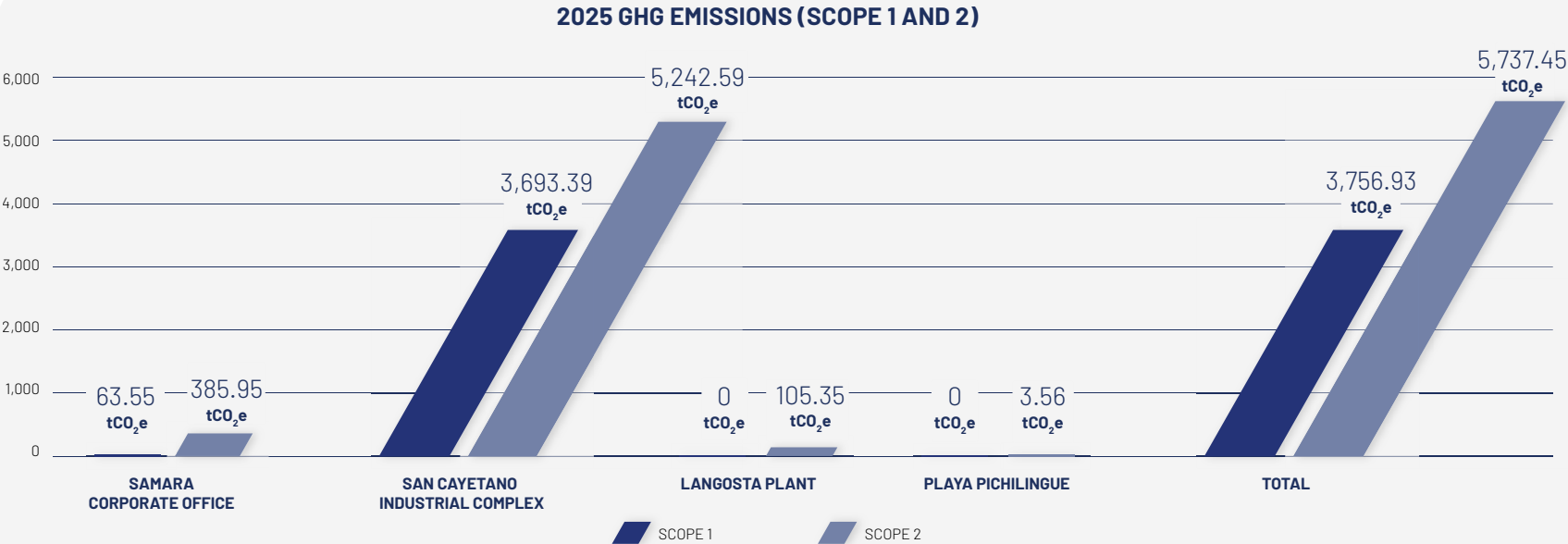


Figure 7. Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by site for Genomma Lab Mexico in 2025

Moving on to the specific results of Scope 3 emissions, Table 6 shows the quantity of emissions by category, where the numbering corresponds to the categories established by the GHG Protocol.

2025 GHG EMISSIONS (SCOPE 3)⁴

Category	tCO ₂ e
1. Purchased goods and services.	18,879.31
2. Capital goods	4,299.19
3. Other activities related to energy and fuels (generation, transmission and distribution).	2,130.06
4. Upstream transportation and distribution.	298.37
5. Waste generated in operations.	127.53
6. Business travel (flights and accommodation).	217.43
7. Employee commuting.	564.08
9. Downstream transportation and distribution.	4,100.61
TOTAL	30,616.58

Table 6. Breakdown of Scope 3 emissions by category for Genomma Lab Mexico.

Regarding Scope 3 emissions (Table 6), the largest share is found in category 1 (purchased goods and services), which accounts for 61.66% of the total. This shows that a significant portion of the carbon footprint is linked to the supply chain and the procurement of inputs.

Category 2 (capital goods), at 14.04%, and category 9 (downstream transportation and distribution), at 13.39%, also account for a significant share. Overall, these categories reflect the impact of both asset investments and product distribution to customers.

On the other hand, category 3 (other activities related to energy and fuels), at 6.96%, and category 7 (employee commuting), at 1.84%, show more moderate contributions within the inventory. Meanwhile, categories 4, 5, and 6 each account for less than 1%, meaning their contribution is relatively smaller.

Overall, the results clearly show that the main emission sources are in the supply chain, investments, and logistics. Therefore, management efforts are directed toward these areas to make progress in reducing emissions, as illustrated in Figure 9.

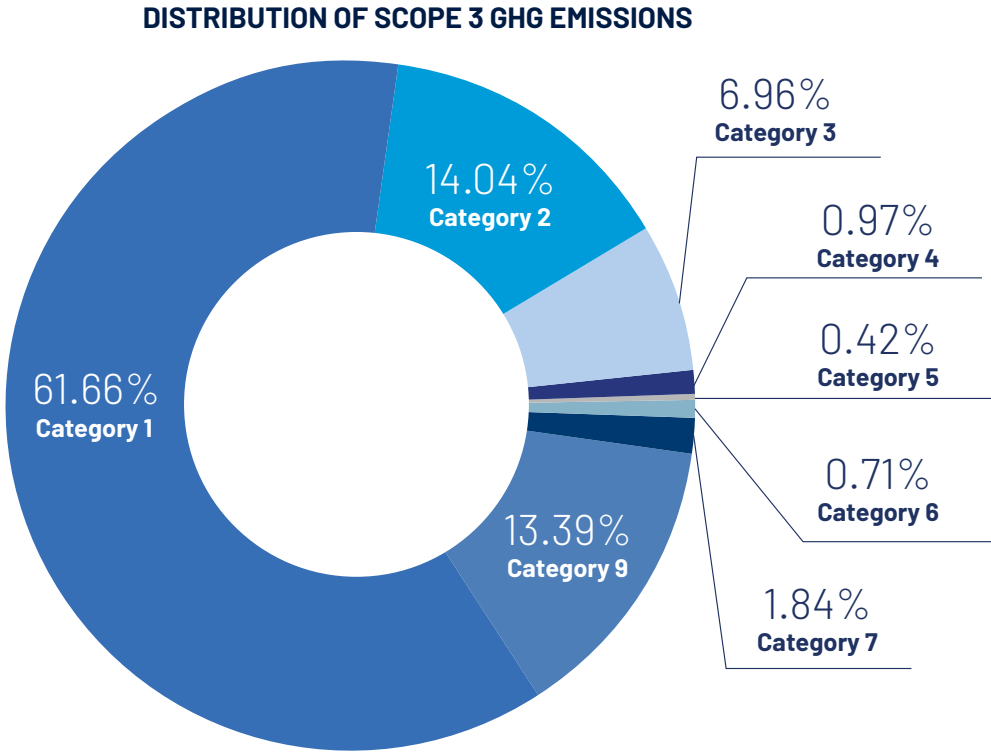
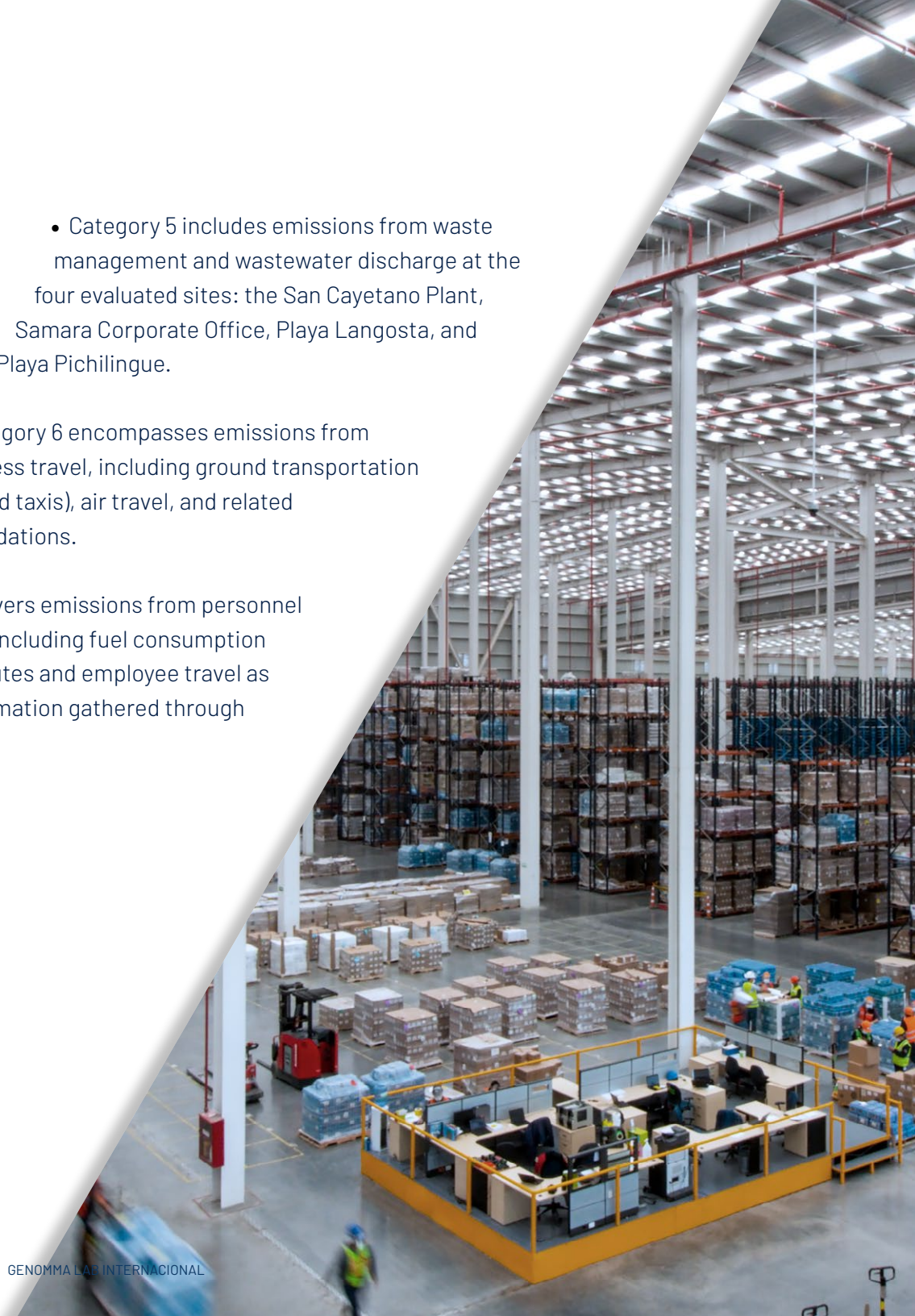


Figure 8. Distribution of Scope 3 GHG emissions by category for Genomma Lab Mexico in 2025.

⁴ Scope 3 emissions differ from those reported in the 2025 Integrated Report due to methodological adjustments that updated the calculation.

On the other hand, the following aspects were considered when calculating Scope 3 emissions:

- Category 1 emissions primarily stem from goods and services purchased during the period, encompassing inputs and raw materials essential for operations—such as chemicals and packaging materials—as well as other corporate goods and services, including equipment, technology, software, and licenses, on an aggregate basis.
- Category 2 emissions pertain to capital goods acquired during the period, which include production machinery and equipment, office equipment, transportation equipment, and equipment associated with commercial activities, among other durable assets used in operations.
- Category 3 emissions include activities related to energy and fuel consumption not covered by Scope 1 and 2, taking into account both the processes associated with electricity generation and supply and the emissions associated with the life cycle of the fuels used.
- Category 4 and Category 9 emissions were estimated based on data provided by Genomma Lab Mexico, primarily considering fuel consumption associated with transportation operated by logistics suppliers, both in upstream and downstream distribution activities.
- Category 5 includes emissions from waste management and wastewater discharge at the four evaluated sites: the San Cayetano Plant, Samara Corporate Office, Playa Langosta, and Playa Pichilingue.
- Category 6 encompasses emissions from business travel, including ground transportation (Uber and taxis), air travel, and related accommodations.
- Category 7 covers emissions from personnel transportation, including fuel consumption for commuting routes and employee travel as determined by information gathered through mobility surveys.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



Based on the results of the GHG emissions inventory for the 2025 period, opportunities for improvement have been identified. These are aimed at strengthening the process of data collection, consolidation, and quality, as well as progressively expanding the inventory's coverage. In this regard, the following recommendations stand out:

Implement regular data collection (monthly or quarterly), to avoid only gathering information only at the end of the period. This will enhance traceability, document organization, and data consistency.

Strengthen the inventory's document management, ensuring that the reported information is backed by verifiable and organized supporting documents, which will facilitate review and validation processes.

Standardize the formats and mechanisms for gathering information, making it easier for the areas in charge to complete them and ensuring comparability between periods.

Continue the quantification process using consistent methodological criteria, enabling results to be compared over time and building a robust information base for trend analysis.

Overall, Genomma Lab Mexico has a robust process for quantifying and reporting its GHG emissions, which is consistently integrated into its sustainability reports.

This process will continue to be strengthened over time, with the aim of improving the quality of information, expanding the inventory's coverage, and consolidating increasingly robust and transparent emissions management.

