



Annual Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Report:

**Hadley Industries Holdings Ltd
trading as**

Custom Rollform Division - UK

According to the Principles of ISO 14064-1

**Greenhouse gas emissions
resulting from the production of
cold rolled metal products**

Executive Summary

Custom Rollforming Division - UK is a subsidiary of Hadley Industries Holdings Ltd; a UK based, privately owned company, whose expertise is in the manufacture of cold rolled metal sections.

Custom Rollforming Division - UK is based in the West Midlands, manufacturing cold roll forming products for automotive, renewable energy, data centers, retail and fulfilment industries, both in the UK and overseas.

We are committed to acting responsibly in our obligation to maintain high standards and regarding the principles of our stakeholders, whether customer, supplier or local community.

Caring for the environment is an important part of our philosophy, and we factor in environmental considerations across every manufacturing stage of our products. We seek to reduce through design, the material content of our products and employ the Hadley Group patented UltraSTEEL® process where practicable. When applied to our products, this delivers equal strength from a lighter gauge material, resulting in a more cost-effective product that is stronger and 'Greener by Design; a model we are proud to promote.

We also recognise the life cycle impacts of our products and carry out an annual assessment of our carbon footprint to monitor our emissions. FY2024-2025 is the eleventh year that UltraSteel Products Ltd. has carried this out, with the results continuing to show that our most significant impact is due to the volume of steel used in our manufacturing process. Whilst direct and indirect (energy) impacts are an important focus for the business, over 99% of our carbon emissions are 'embodied' impacts through our raw material use. This is also documented on the Environmental Aspect Evaluation to ensure broader management commitment.

The sectors our Custom Rollforming Division serves in the UK and overseas is evolving and there is a greater demand for product transparency from clients, specifiers and contractors alike. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) results can help them to make more informed choices about products with this increasing recognition. The output of these LCA studies can be presented as an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) which can be externally verified to give even greater assurance to decision makers and other stakeholders.

This carbon footprint study has been compiled using life cycle assessment methods and is used to strive for continual improvement of our performance in respect of our life cycle environmental impacts.

1. Introduction

1.1 The company

Custom Rollforming Division - UK is a subsidiary of Hadley Industries Holdings Ltd; a UK-based privately owned company, based in Smethwick, West Midlands whose expertise is in the manufacture of cold rolled metal sections.

Custom Rollforming Division - UK is covered by an environmental management system (EMS) compliant with ISO 14001:2015 and a quality management system compliant with ISO 9001:2015. The company is also covered by a Health and Safety Policy that follows the principles of ISO 45001.

1.2 The product

Cold rolled steel products are produced in Smethwick, West Midlands. Here the Hadley Group patented UltraSTEEL® process is employed, which provides dry lining profiles made using lighter gauge steel that is more cost-effective from a raw material perspective.

All cold rolled products produced by Custom Rollforming Division - UK are compliant with BS EN 14195: 2014 – Metal framing components for gypsum board systems. Definitions, requirements and test methods.

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2. Greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are largely responsible for climate change and as such local, national and international policy has driven many organisations to take responsibility for managing and reducing their GHG emissions. These emissions may occur directly through a company's operations or indirectly using electricity and/or other sources of purchased power, and in their upstream and downstream supply chains.

Cold Rollforming Division - UK assesses its GHG emissions for a 12-month period on an annual basis according to the methodology set out in ISO 14064-1 *Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals*. This assessment has enabled UPL to differentiate between direct (scope 1) and indirect (scope 2 and scope 3) emissions that are produced because of its production processes, and as such can be used to inform objectives, targets and strategies to further reduce these emissions.

Several assumptions have also been made regarding the data; these assumptions are highlighted in each section. Primary data has been used where possible, and much of this data has been sourced from Cold Rollforming Division – UK's existing management systems.

3. Scope of Analysis

Cold Rollforming Division - UK has conducted a 'cradle-to-gate' assessment of its annual greenhouse gas emissions. This includes all emissions from all processes owned or controlled by the organisation, use of all electricity and gas on site, emissions related to extraction of raw materials, and all processes upstream of the organisation.

3.1 Organisational Boundary

Based on EN 15804, *Sustainability of construction works: Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products*, this study covers modules A1 to A3 as set out in this standard. In relation to the principles of ISO 14064-1 Cold Rollforming Division - UK consolidates its facility level GHG emissions through the **equity share** approach. This is due to the co-location of other Hadley Group activities at the Downing Street site in Smethwick, Birmingham. There are seven production bays at Downing Street, all operating in a similar manner and with similar outputs; three of these bays are operated by Cold Rollforming Division - UK with the other four bays operated by other Hadley Group companies. Due to the shared site facilities, a factor of 3/7 is applied for gas and electricity usage as they are metered at overall site level.

- **Direct emissions:** Include all emissions from sources owned and controlled by Cold Rollforming Division (scope 1 emissions). This includes all processing and manufacturing activities, and use of machines and plants.
- **Energy indirect emissions:** Use of all electricity on site (scope 2 emissions).
- **Other indirect emissions:** Upstream processes such as raw material extraction and transportation of raw materials to Cold Rollforming Division - UK, and other value chain emissions, such as business travel, and waste disposal.

Sources of GHG emissions include energy and fuel streams, embodied impacts of imported materials and other associated sources as identified in section 4.3 to 4.6.

Primary data has been used for direct and indirect emissions (energy). Appropriate conversion factors have been sourced from credible databases. The calculations and data are shown in spreadsheet UPL RS 004. Conversion factors have been updated to the 2023 edition of the report.

The base year for this GHG emissions study is 1st May 2024 – 31st April 2025.

GHG inventory quality management (as per clause 6 of ISO 14064-1) is maintained through use of primary energy data from annual bills. Accurate material usage data is maintained as part of the quality management system.

This is the eleventh annual GHG emissions report which has been compiled for Cold Rollforming Division - UK. The total, direct, and indirect (energy and others) GHG emissions figures will be made publically available to stakeholders via the Hadley Group website, as in previous years.

4. Data Reporting

Raw data was collected over the course of the period from 1st May 2024 to 31st April 2025. Conversion factors are then applied to the data so that GHG emissions (expressed as tonnes of CO₂ equivalents; tCO₂e) can be derived.

4.1 Raw Materials

All deliveries are transported via road to site (transport emissions calculated under section 4.3).

Table 1 shows the raw materials purchased and delivered for use at site. The JRC European Life Cycle Database¹ was used to determine tonnes of equivalent CO₂ per tonne material (t CO₂e/tonne) for the general steel used by Custom Rollforming Division - UK (hot dip galvanized)².

Table 1: Raw material data.

Raw Material	Material Type	Total purchased (tonnes)	EF/kg	tonnes CO ₂ e
Steel	General Steel (UK Typical)	11308	2.76	31209
		11308	TOTAL	31209

4.2 Energy

Custom Rollforming Division - UK uses both gas and electricity at its production site that is sourced from and certified as 100% renewable energy. The data for gas and electricity usage includes the operation of premises as well as the use of machinery. Table 2 shows the utility usage and the derived CO₂e emissions, as specified by DEFRA UK Government conversion factors, for the Downing Street site. This forms part of Custom Rollforming Division's scope 3 emissions declaration.

The total amount of CO₂e produced from utility usage is deduced to be 22.50tonnes.

¹ Joint Research Centre; <http://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ELCD3/sourceList.xhtml>

² Taken from the 2023 World Steel Association LCA Methodology report.

Table 2: Energy/Fuel usage.

	Annual Consumption (kWh)	Scope	EF/unit	tonnes CO ₂ e
Electricity Use (kWh)	1,226,758	Scope 2	0.20493	251.4
Natural gas use (kWh)	1,778,431	Scope 1	0.18253	324.6
Gas Total LPG (kWh)	30,564	Scope 3	0.21419	6.55
			TOTAL	582.6

4.3 Transport

This section considers emissions resulting from transportation of raw materials to site all from UK-based stockholders. All deliveries are transported via road to Downing Street site, and all delivery vehicles arrive at the site fully and leave empty.

The direct emission factor for articulated lorries used in this study is 5.252210kg CO₂e per mile.

The total footprint resulting from road transportation of inbound constituent materials is 42.81 tonnes/CO₂e (please see tables 3 for details). This forms part of Custom Rollforming Division's scope 3 emissions declaration.

Table 3: Transport data for UltraSteel Products Ltd (material transported via articulated lorry)

Supplier/Location	Delivery Distance (miles)* return journey	Total journeys	EF /mile	tonnes CO ₂ e
Camtrex Ltd	17.8	33	5.252210	3.085
Steel Processing Midland	32	40	5.252210	6.723
Merdian Metal Trading Ltd	14.6	18	5.252210	1.380
Steel & Alloy Processing Ltd	0.6	52	5.252210	0.164
Tata Steel	22	53	5.252210	6.124
The Davro Iron and Steel Co Ltd	16	233	5.252210	19.580
USS Ltd	14.2	13	5.252210	0.970
Arcelor	22	10	5.252210	1.155
United Steels	22	16	5.252210	1.849
Colter Steels	17	2	5.252210	0.179
KME	1	46	5.252210	0.242
Stainless International	8.8	6	5.252210	0.277
Stainless Steel Services	1.4	15	5.252210	0.110

Wieland Nemco	132.0	1	5.252210	0.693
			TOTAL	42.81

4.4 Operation of Premises

All emissions relating to the operation of the premises (factory and offices) have been covered in section 4.2, as gas and electricity figures used have accounted for these emissions.

4.5 Waste

Waste from all processes (including oil changes for plant) is collected by locally based contractors (table 5).

Table 5: Waste collections

Waste Type	Distance (miles)	Visits per Year	EF /mile	tonnes CO ₂ e
General	6.8	100	0.937715	0.64
Metal	2	153	0.937715	0.29
Wood	11.6	50	0.937715	0.54
Hazardous waste	14	55	0.937715	0.72
Cardboard etc.	24.6	26	0.937715	0.32
Sanitary	6.8	50	0.30309	0.19
			TOTAL	2.70

Transport phase

In total, waste contractors visited the site a total of 434 times in the period stated in section 4, a total distance of 3315.6 miles (return journeys included where appropriate). The calculations used to derive this figure are based on return trips between the waste contractor's depot and the Downing Street site. In practice, some waste types are collected as part of a waste contractor's collection run (i.e. general waste and paper), and so it may be that the footprint associated with transport of waste is overstated. However, this is difficult to calculate and so the assumptions used here are deemed to be the most reasonable.

Using the emission factors listed above this produces 2.70 tonnes of CO₂e.

4.6 Business travel

Emissions related to business travel have been included in Custom Rollforming Division – UK's GHG emissions calculation. This calculation is inclusive of all mileage by Custom Rollforming Division – UK's employees covered by air (scope 3 emissions), and company car travel (scope 1 emissions). For FY2024/25 there are several business trips to customer depots and across manufacturing sites. Since COVID restrictions were introduced in 2020, we have prioritized essential business travels and have kept that ongoing even after COVID.

Table 6: Business travel

Transport mode	Distance (miles)	Distance (km)	EF /mile	tonnes CO ₂ e
Air	29590	47608	0.27294	12994
Company Car Travel (Petrol)	17102	27523	0.16324	4493
Company Car Travel (EV)	15163	24402	0.01039	254
			TOTAL	17740.51

4.7 Water

Emissions related to water supply have been used to determine emissions related to the supply of mains water to site. This forms part of Custom Rollforming Division's scope 3 emissions declaration.

Table 7: Water usage

Total water used (m ³)	EF / kg CO ₂ e	tonnes CO ₂ e
555	0.153	0.0850

4.8 Air Conditioning

Emissions from the use of air conditioning systems have been included in Custom Rollforming Division's GHG emissions calculation in 2024-25. Service reports for the units onsite shows 28kg has been added to the units across the site. Using a Global Warming Potential (GWP) figure for R410A and R32 results in a CO₂e emission of 30.05 tonnes. This is categorized under scope 1 fugitive emission.

5. Final Declaration

The final carbon footprint calculations for steel have been derived using all data discussed in section 4 of this manual. The final figures are stated below:

Scope 1	5101.1	tonnes CO ₂ e
Scope 2 (Electricity)	251.4	tonnes CO ₂ e
Scope 3 (FLT Gas)	6.5	tonnes CO ₂ e
Scope 3 (Other)	44,278	tonnes CO ₂ e

Total GHG Emissions	49,637	tonnes CO₂e
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This organizational footprint is then normalised against a rolled production figure 10538 tonnes for the study period to derive a GHG footprint/tonne of output as follows.

Total impact/tonne	4710	kg CO ₂ e/tonne
Scope 1 impact/tonne	484.1	kg CO ₂ e/tonne
Scope 2 impact/tonne	23.9	kg CO ₂ e/tonne
Remainder	4,202	kg CO ₂ e/tonne