Defining Scope 1, 2, 3 Emissions

Pharmaceutical companies focused on reducing their carbon footprint to align with the **Paris Agreement** must measure and assess all sources of emissions they're responsible for, either directly or indirectly. The **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** divides emissions into Scopes 1, 2, and 3. Here is an easy breakdown to understand the differences and potential ways to reduce them.

SCOPE

1

Emissions



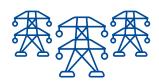
Direct emissions produced by sources owned by the organization. Pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities can reduce Scope 1 emissions by:

- Improving the energy efficiency of utility systems
- Switching to lower-carbon power alternatives

SCOPE

2

Emissions



Indirect emissions from purchased energy can be reduced by:

- Increasing the energy efficiency of buildings
- Improving manufacturing operations efficiency
- Using renewable energy sources

SCOPE

3

Emissions



Indirect emissions from the company's value chain and operations. Accounting for an estimated 75% of the pharmaceutical industry's emissions, they can be reduced by:

- Collaborating with climate-friendly vendors and suppliers
- Minimizing energy used in product transportation
- Improving end-of-life product disposal

Pharmaceutical industry emissions

An estimated **50%** of total Scope 3 emissions in the pharmaceutical industry come from goods and services purchased by pharmaceutical companies.

Reducing Emissions for a Sustainable Future

Corning Life Sciences is committed to helping pharmaceutical companies reduce their carbon footprint and achieve their sustainability goals. By partnering with Corning, pharmaceutical companies can make strides in reducing Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, contributing to a more sustainable future for the industry and the planet.

To learn more about Corning Viridian vials, visit www.corning.com/viridian

