

CARBON

FOOT

PRINT

This year is the Chinese Year of the Fire Horse.

But for BFREPA and the Ranger, this year is our Year of the Carbon Footprint.

For many producers, carbon can feel like just another layer of reporting, distant from the day to day realities of running a flock and, at times, of questionable practical value. However, while it may not always sit at the top of a producer's priority list, it is increasingly important to retailers and, in turn, to the consumers who buy eggs. That makes it commercially relevant whether we like it or not.

This booklet has been produced to explain clearly and practically how the BFREPA carbon assessment works and what it means for free range egg producers.

The pages that follow focus on the ADAS average flock model and demonstrate how carbon is calculated within a realistic, representative production system. Rather than presenting carbon as an abstract concept, this insert shows how everyday management decisions – feed, bird performance, manure handling, energy use and mortality – combine to create a measurable carbon footprint.

Carbon reporting is becoming an increasingly important part of the wider agricultural landscape. Assurance schemes, supply chains and policy makers are placing greater emphasis on environmental data. However, carbon numbers on their own tell only part of the story. What matters is understanding what drives them, how they are calculated and how they relate to flock efficiency.

This insert walks through the full structure of the Alltech E-CO₂ Poultry Environmental Assessment, explaining how emissions are measured up to the farm gate and converted into carbon dioxide equivalent. It breaks down the main contributors to the footprint, highlights why feed is typically the dominant factor, and shows how feed conversion ratio, egg output, mortality and pullet quality all influence the final result.

The colour performance bands, benchmarking sections and emissions by source charts are explained in detail so producers can interpret their own reports with confidence. The feed ingredient breakdown demonstrates how certain raw materials may carry a higher carbon burden and why sourcing and formulation decisions matter. Resource use, manure management and transport are also covered to provide a complete picture of the production system.

Importantly, this booklet reinforces a key principle: carbon footprint is fundamentally a measure of efficiency. Farms that produce more saleable eggs from the same inputs will see that reflected both financially and environmentally.

The aim of this insert is not simply to present figures, but to provide clarity. By understanding how the model works and what drives the numbers, producers are better equipped to make informed decisions, engage confidently with customers and demonstrate the strength of British free range production.

Alltech E-CO₂ is a market-leading agri-environmental consultancy company, specialising in farm-level carbon assessments. Alltech E-CO₂ has pioneered the use of on-farm environmental tools and assessments and carry out farm consultancy visits globally.

The information in your Poultry Environmental Assessment Report is designed to help improve on-farm efficiency, profitability and sustainability. A carbon footprint is not just an environmental measure, it is a whole-farm efficiency indicator.

Alltech E-CO₂ assessments are certified to PAS 2050 and ISO 14067 life-cycle standards, ensuring results are independently verified and comparable across farms.

The report converts emissions from three greenhouse gases into a single figure:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O) expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e)

Efficient farms consistently show lower emissions and better financial performance.

This guide explains what each section means and why it matters. The extracts from the report are based on data from ADAS to create BFREPA assessment example reports.

Purpose of the Report

Both Pullet and Layer reports measure emissions up to the farm gate and express them as:

- Layer - kg CO₂e per dozen eggs and kg CO₂e per kg egg
- Pullet - kg CO₂e per kg LW and kg CO₂e per kg pullet

These allow benchmarking against other farms and easy identification of efficiency gains providing evidence for assurance, customers and supply chains.

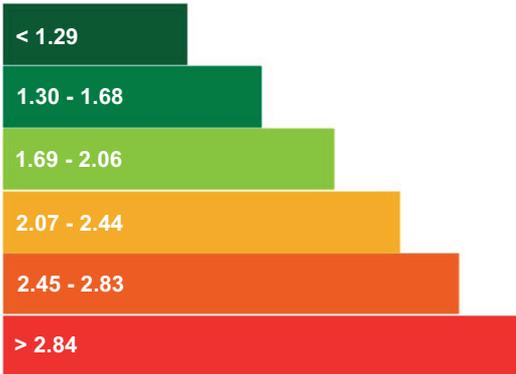
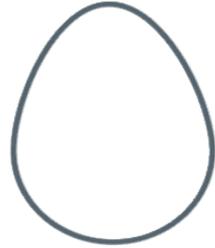
Layer Report

This Assessment	1.88	kg CO ₂ e / dozen eggs
Alltech Average	2.06	kg CO ₂ e / dozen eggs
Alltech Top 10%	1.29	kg CO ₂ e / dozen eggs

Alltech Averages are taken from a database of conventional farms located in the United Kingdom, assessed between 2022 - 2025. The 'Alltech Top 10%' is the average of the farms in this same database that are in the lower 10% of the ranked emission intensity.

What does "kg CO₂e / dozen eggs" mean?

Kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent per dozen eggs produced. The sum of all emissions generated on farm in the analysed period, divided by the total number of dozen eggs produced.



This Assessment	2.51	kg CO ₂ e / kg eggs
Alltech Average	2.90	kg CO ₂ e / kg eggs
Alltech Top 10%	2.34	kg CO ₂ e / kg eggs

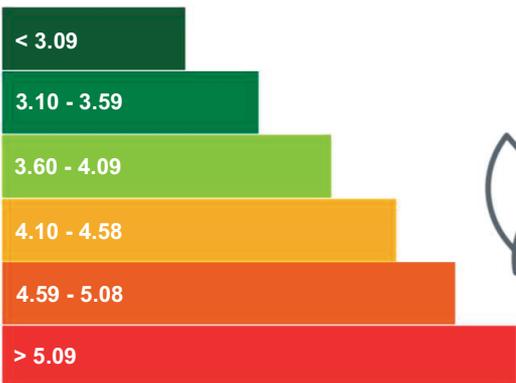
Pullet Report

This Assessment	3.78	kg CO ₂ e / kg LW
Last Assessment	3.53	kg CO ₂ e / kg LW
Alltech Average	4.09	kg CO ₂ e / kg LW
Alltech Top 10%	3.09	kg CO ₂ e / kg LW

Alltech Averages are taken from a global database of farms assessed between 2021 - 2024. The 'Alltech Top 10%' is the average of the farms in this same database that are in the lower 10% of the ranked emission intensity.

What does "kg CO₂e / kg LW" mean?

Kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogram of liveweight pullet produced. The sum of all emissions generated on farm in the analysed period, divided by the total kilograms of liveweight pullet produced.



This Assessment	5.30	kg CO ₂ e / pullet
Last Assessment	4.93	kg CO ₂ e / pullet
Alltech Average	5.40	kg CO ₂ e / pullet
Alltech Top 10%	4.22	kg CO ₂ e / pullet

Colour performance bands

The report shows carbon performance bands which work like an EPC energy rating, followed by a specific breakdown of farm emissions. The coloured performance scale shows where your farm sits relative to others.

Higher band = better performance

Producer takeaway:

Moving even one band higher usually requires small management improvements, not major system change.

Benchmarking

The report shows how your farm compares by benchmarking three figures. The KPIs for any previous assessments will be shown on the report as a comparison (see Pullet example).

- **This Assessment** – your farm
- **Alltech Average** – typical farms
- **Alltech Top 10%** – farms with lowest carbon footprint

Understanding the key measures

kg CO₂e / dozen eggs

This figure represents all emissions from feed, birds, manure, energy, fuel and transport, divided by the total number of dozen eggs produced.

Lower values mean:

- Better feed efficiency
- More eggs per hen
- Lower losses and waste

Producing more eggs relative to inputs will be reflected both financially and in the carbon footprint.

kg CO₂e / pullet

This figure represents all emissions from rearing including feed, housing, energy, manure, transport and mortality, divided by pullets delivered to the laying farm.

Your pullet provider may be able to supply you with a bespoke pullet emissions value.

Lower values mean:

- Better rearing FCR
- Lower mortality and rejects
- Efficient housing, energy and management
- More saleable pullets from the same inputs

Emissions by source (where carbon really comes from)



This chart shows where your farm's carbon emissions are coming from.

Each bar represents a different source (feed, manure, energy, transport, etc.) and its percentage contribution to your total footprint.

Feed (largest contributor)

Feed typically accounts for 70–85% of emissions in both pullet and layer systems. Emissions arise from land-use change, fertiliser use, transport, and energy-intensive processing. In both layer and pullet diets, certain raw materials are a major contributing factor to total feed-related emissions.

All feeds have varying carbon intensities which is referred to as Global Warming Potential (GWP). GWP is a metric used to compare the climate impact of different greenhouse gases relative to carbon dioxide (CO₂). It reflects how much heat a gas traps in the atmosphere over a specified period, typically 100 years (GWP100).

Feed emissions represent the greenhouse gas emissions associated with producing animal feed across its full life cycle. These emissions typically account for a major share of livestock's total carbon footprint. The main components include:

- **Land Use Change (LUC):** Emissions from converting natural land (e.g., forests, grasslands) to cropland for feed production. This releases significant CO₂ from biomass and soils.
- **Establishment:** Emissions from preparing land and establishing crops, including tillage, sowing, and initial machinery use.

- **Growing:** Emissions generated during crop cultivation, particularly N₂O from fertiliser application, alongside CO₂ from energy use and input manufacturing.
- **Harvesting:** Emissions associated with machinery and energy use during crop removal and initial storage.
- **Transport:** CO₂ emissions from moving feed crops and ingredients between farms, processors, mills, and end users.
- **Processing:** Industrial emissions from transforming raw feed materials into feed ingredients (e.g. grinding, milling, oil extraction, pelleting). Together, these stages define the life-cycle greenhouse gas profile of feed systems and allow consistent comparison using GWP.

The following ingredients are the primary contributors to high GWPs:

- **Imported soybean meal** is a major contributor due to deforestation-linked soy production, solvent extraction, and global transport.
- **Vegetable oils** (soy, palm, speciality fats). Extraction and refining are energy intensive and palm oil can involve significant deforestation.
- **Cereal crops** use high nitrogen fertiliser leading to substantial nitrous oxide emissions.

Using homegrown cereals within feed helps keep the GWP low due to the low carbon footprint of the crops. However, it is important to remember the crop's carbon footprint can increase and decrease yearly depending on the crop's performance, affecting the feed GWP.

Layer Report

Crop Details

	Alltech Average		This Assessment	
Number of Egg Laying Hens				
At Entry			32,000	birds
At Exit			30,176	birds
Age of Egg Laying Hens				
At Entry	Top 10% 111	Average 113	112	days
At Point of Lay	Top 10% 133	Average 137	140	days
At Exit	Top 10% 578	Average 565	560	days
Weight of Egg Laying Hens				
At Entry	Top 10% 1.34	Average 1.35	1.36	kg
At Point of Lay	Top 10% 1.37	Average 1.54	1.60	kg
At Exit	Top 10% 1.59	Average 1.96	1.90	kg



The conditions of the environment in which birds are housed affects the efficiency of production. The optimum light levels and hours of darkness promote natural behaviour, encouraging sufficient rest, active and eating periods. It is important to carry out regular checks on the behaviour and health of your birds as well as ensuring their environment is satisfactory.

Output

Total Number of Eggs Produced		11,347,120	eggs	
Eggs Laid per Hen Housed	Top 10% 390.6	Average 375.4	365.0	eggs / bird
Proportion of Second Eggs	Top 10% 4.0	Average 6.2	5.5	%



Carbon footprint is impacted greatly by the number of eggs laid per hen. A greater number of eggs produced allows for carbon emissions to be offset against a larger volume of product. Management of inputs needs to be balanced against the increased egg production. Limiting waste often allows for an increased conversion of inputs into every kilogram of eggs produced.

Pullet Report

Crop Details

	Alltech Average	Last Assessment	This Assessment	
Number of Cycles Completed per Year		2.6	1.0	cycles
Number of Chicks Placed		14,760	53,838	pullets
Average Weight of Chicks at Placement	Average 38	38	36	g
Average Daily Live Weight Gain	Average 11.45	12.44	11.98	g / day



Daily liveweight gain (DLWG) is an important indicator for efficiency and performance. If DLWG is too low it could indicate issues with pullet health or the pullet's physical environment. Identifying a low DLWG could show an area for a potential increase in pullet profitability.

Output

Total Quantity of Reared Pullets		14,420	52,018	pullets
Total Weight of Reared Pullets		20.10	72.88	tonnes
Average Weight of Reared Pullets	Average 1.32	1.39	1.40	kg



Carbon footprint is impacted greatly by LW of pullet. A greater LW of pullet allows for carbon emissions to be offset against a larger volume of product. Management of inputs needs to be balanced against the increased pullet production. Limiting waste often allows for an increased conversion into LW of pullet.

Layers - eggs per hen housed

More eggs per hen:

- Spreads emissions over more output
- Lower kg CO₂e per dozen

Persistency of lay is just as important as peak production.

Pullets – liveweight and DLWG

Higher, uniform liveweight:

- Better transfer to lay
- Lower emissions per kg LW

Low DLWG may indicate health, nutrition or environment issues.

Transport

Includes:

- Feed mill to farm
- Rearing farm to laying site

Transport emissions are spread over large volumes, so they are usually modest, but long distances can still add up.

Manure (methane and nitrous oxide)

- Methane (CH₄): from manure storage
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O): from storage and land application

N₂O has a very high global warming potential, making manure management disproportionately important. Good practice such as reducing storage time, appropriate timing and rate of applications. Maximising nutrient value from manure can reduce emissions without reducing fertiliser value.

Mortality (layer and pullet)

Higher mortality:

- Reduces saleable output
- Increases emissions per egg

Good health management improves:

- Welfare
- Productivity
- Carbon performance

Feed ingredient breakdown

Feed

Total Feed Fed to Birds

1,737 tonnes

Total Feed Fed to Birds per Day

Average 126.38

124.70 g / bird / day

Feed Conversion Ratio

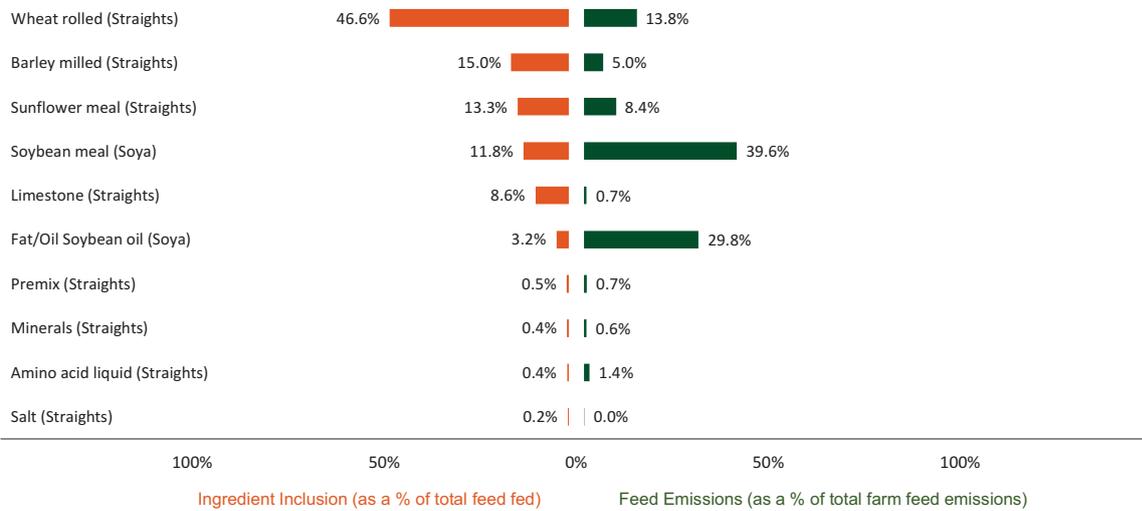
Top 10% 2.21 | Average 2.34

2.45 kg / kg eggs



Feed has the biggest impact on the carbon footprint of egg production. If grown efficiently, home-grown cereals can be a low carbon feedstuff due to the low transport and processing emissions. Feeds like soya have a large emissions tag due to the high processing emissions associated with growing and transporting the crop, as well as the emissions associated with land-use change. An efficient diet plan can help reduce your carbon emissions by monitoring and matching the required feed and protein levels in the layer diet.

The chart below shows the individual ingredients included within the enterprise's feed, along with the feed inclusion (amount of ingredient feed as a % of total enterprise feed) and emission contribution (emissions generated from the ingredient as a % of the enterprises total feed emissions). This will give an indication of the ingredients that contribute little to the feed but a lot to the generation of emissions.



This section compares the inclusion rate of each ingredient with its contribution to total feed emissions. Some ingredients are included at low levels within the ration yet account for a disproportionately high share of emissions. Individual ingredient inclusion rates were provided by Premier Nutrition to meet the ADAS BFREPA free range conventional layer ration specification.

During an assessment we require documents showing the following information for each soya product or concentrate or blend (containing soya) bought in the period analysed:

- Country of origin of purchased soya
- Chosen policy
- Level of policy (e.g. - Identity preserved, Mass Balance, Area Mass Balance)
- The % of soya for each soya product/concentrate covered by the above during the period
- The product name, feed supplier, ingredients and quantity of each purchased feed containing soya
- The soya inclusion percentage within each pellet, if known.

Why is soya in the spotlight?

Soya is a protein and energy-efficient crop. The deforestation in South America and land use change attached to this gives soya its high carbon footprint.

What can we do to reduce the impact of land use change?

Consider reducing and replacing soya in the diet or use the highest certified sustainable soya in all compounds and straights.

This certification means the soya used within your animal feed is deforestation and conversion-free. Lowering your farms' carbon footprint by feeding a lower GWP soya.

Feed conversion ratio (FCR)

FCR links directly to feed cost and carbon footprint. Even small improvements (e.g. 0.1) have a large impact across a flock.

Resources energy, fuel and electricity

These are usually a small share of total emission but still relevant for assurance schemes, future regulation and cost control.

Producing electricity from renewable sources on farm could lower the carbon footprint through reduced mains electricity consumption.

Key take home messages

- Carbon footprint = efficiency indicator
- Feed and FCR matter most
- More eggs per hen lowers footprint
- Good pullet quality should improve lifetime performance
- Improving health and mortality rate should reduce emissions and increase flock productivity
- Small gains add up
- The carbon footprint assessment will meet the future requirements of the Lion Code of Practice and can be a valuable aid to management and achieve greater efficiency.

Poultry EA™

Efficiency and Sustainability Report



BFREPA - ADAS Conventional Average Farm

419669

01 January 2024 to 24 March 2025

Information

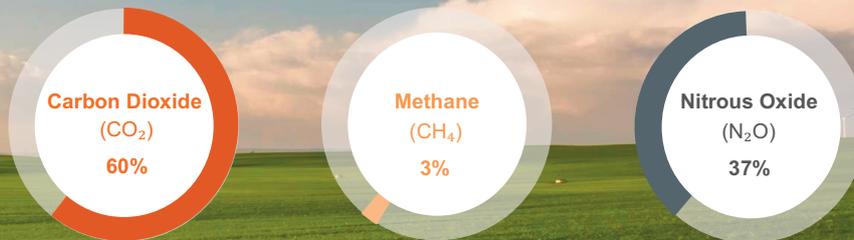
Thank you for taking the time to complete the Alltech E-CO₂ Poultry EA™ Environmental Assessment. The information in this report will help you to improve on-farm efficiency and profitability in a more sustainable way. Alltech E-CO₂ is a market-leading agri-environmental consultancy company, specialising in farm-level carbon and water assessments. We have pioneered the use of on-farm environmental tools and assessments and carry out farm consultancy visits globally.

A carbon footprint is the holistic indicator of efficiency on farms, it is calculated using the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions which are generated from egg production up to the farm gate. The carbon assessment covers 3 GHGs: Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Methane (CH₄); and Nitrous oxide (N₂O) in order to generate a single footprint figure of Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

We work with the Carbon Trust to certify assessment tools to the internationally recognised PAS 2050 and ISO 14067 life-cycle analysis standards. This ensures that our products and services are independently assessed, enabling customers to be assured of consistent, high quality offerings.

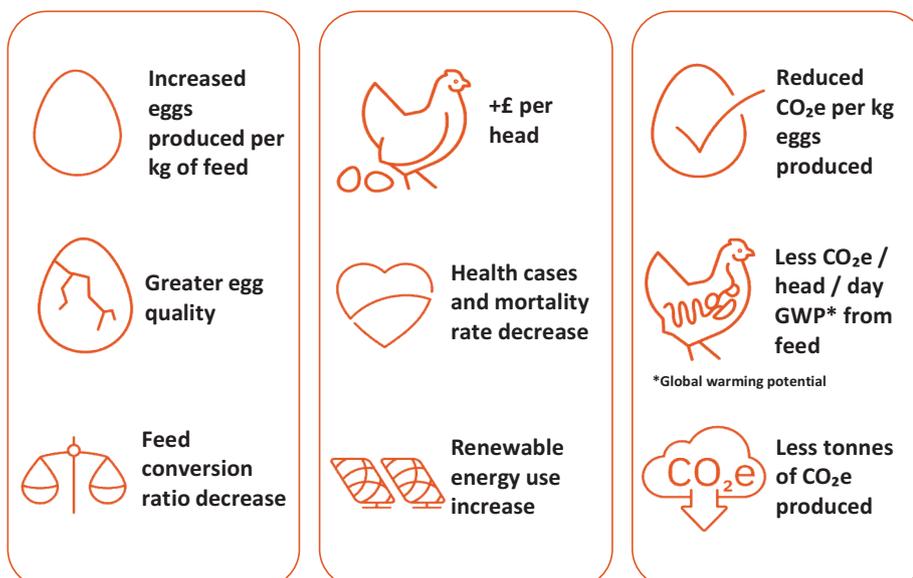
There are three main greenhouse gases associated with the production of eggs from a poultry enterprise, which are standardised into a CO₂e, carbon dioxide equivalent.

Average breakdown of the 3 main GHGs within a poultry footprint



Sustainability Efficiency

Monitoring of your farms performance is vital to help improve overall efficiency, it is well documented that efficient farms are more profitable with lower greenhouse gas emissions. Farmers who improve their health and production KPIs not only improve their farm yields, they also reduce their carbon footprint.



MORE EFFICIENT, MORE PROFITABLE, MORE SUSTAINABLE

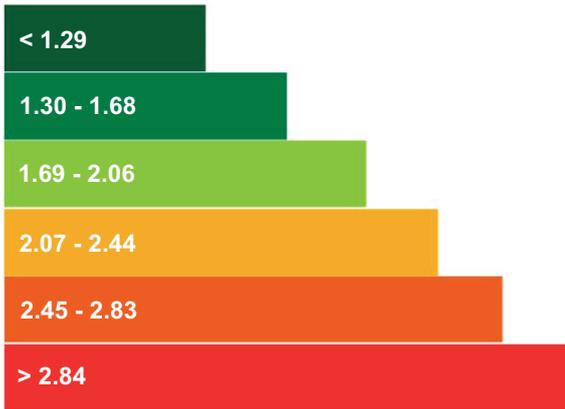
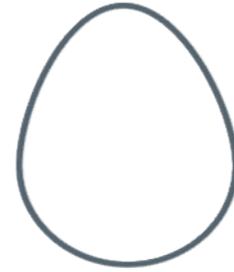
Carbon Performance (kg CO₂e / dozen eggs)

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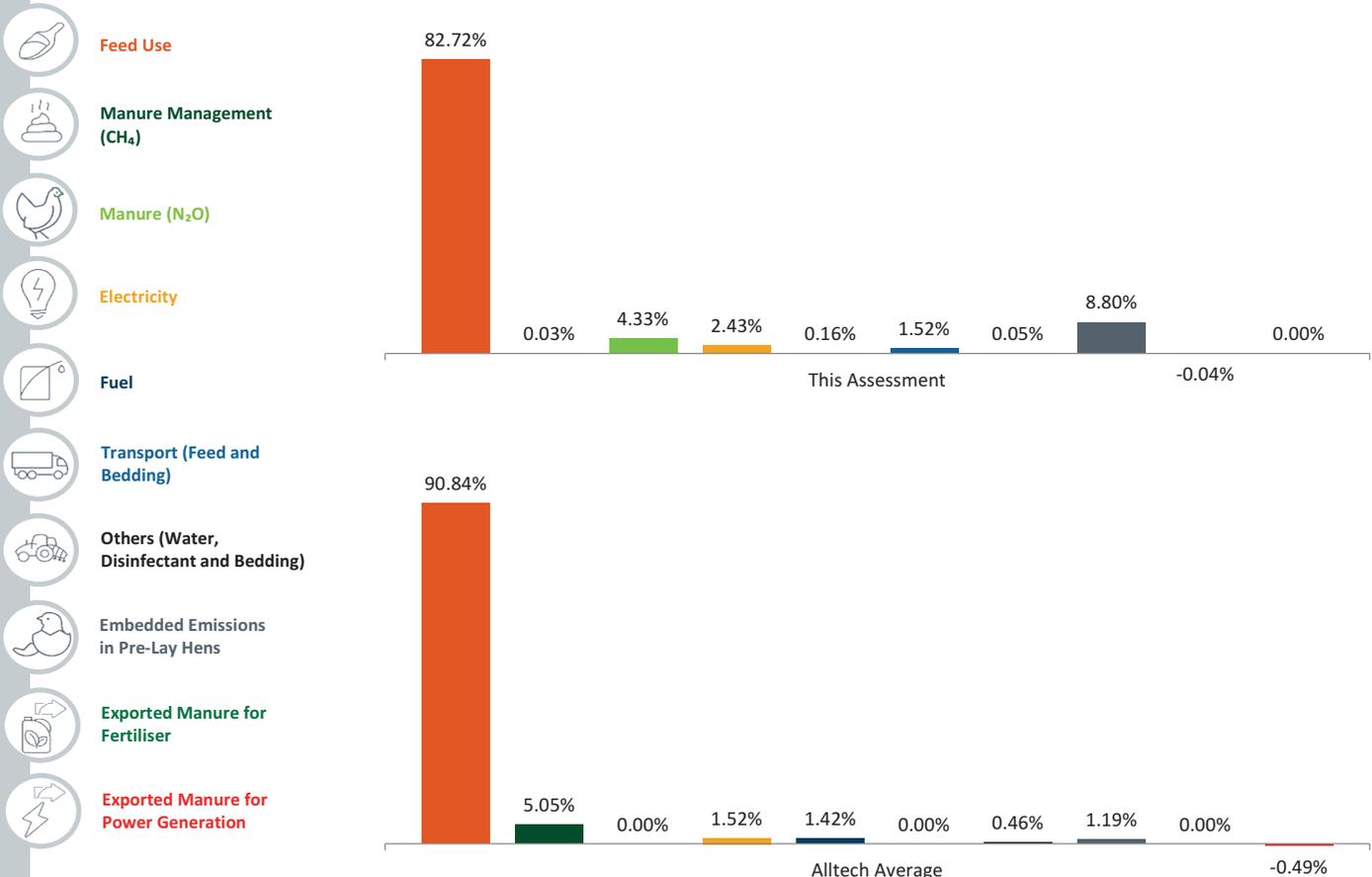
What does "kg CO₂e / dozen eggs" mean?

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Farm Emissions by Source



What Impacts a Carbon Footprint

Feed is the largest contributor to farm emissions within a layer production system. The emissions from feed are a result of the fertiliser, fuel and land use change implications of growing the crop. The energy used in the feed mill facility to form and process feed is also accounted for. Products containing imported soya are the most costly in terms of their emissions burden, so ensure they are used and digested as efficiently as possible. If the feed conversion rate is high, more feed is being used per kilogram of eggs produced, perhaps due to poor bird health, gut health or bird mortality.

Nitrous oxide from manure accounts for the storage, management and application of all farm manure. N_2O has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) over 10 times higher than CH_4 , making it a particularly important GHG. Emissions arise from the soil as a result of nitrogen application, therefore precision application of manure and fertiliser at the correct time and rate can help reduce emissions.

Transport accounts for the emissions associated with the transportation feed and chicks between different sites and facilities. Due to the size of the transportation involved, the emissions from the vehicles are spread across a relatively high total live weight.

Embedded emissions in pre-lay hens depend on the nature of the production system, the hens may be brought onto site from another, separate rearing facility. Therefore, hens would enter the farm with an associated carbon footprint which got them to that stage of maturity.

Other (including water, disinfectant and bedding) All purchased inputs into the farm system contain embedded carbon emissions associated with their sourcing, manufacture and delivery. By-product bedding materials carry a low emissions burden and, although often a minor contribution, minimising chemical inputs can help to reduce the layer footprint.



What Does a Carbon Reduction Mean?

If you manage to make a 5% reduction in your carbon footprint, you could save:



This would be equivalent to:

3 Flights around the world

7 Cars off the road a year



*Based on a single passenger's contribution to a one way commercial flight around the globe, a distance of 24,901 miles.

**Based on a diesel car travelling 9,000 miles at 56.1 MPG per year.

Crop Details

Number of Egg Laying Hens

At Entry

At Exit

Alltech Average

This Assessment

32,000 birds

30,176 birds

Age of Egg Laying Hens

At Entry

At Point of Lay

At Exit

Top 10%	111	Average	113
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Top 10%	133	Average	137
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Top 10%	578	Average	565
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112 days

140 days

560 days

Weight of Egg Laying Hens

At Entry

At Point of Lay

At Exit

Top 10%	1.34	Average	1.35
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Top 10%	1.37	Average	1.54
---------	------	---------	------

Top 10%	1.59	Average	1.96
---------	------	---------	------

1.36 kg

1.60 kg

1.90 kg



The conditions of the environment in which birds are housed affects the efficiency of production. The optimum light levels and hours of darkness promote natural behaviour, encouraging sufficient rest, active and eating periods. It is important to carry out regular checks on the behaviour and health of your birds as well as ensuring their environment is satisfactory.

Output

Total Number of Eggs Produced

11,347,120 eggs

Eggs Laid per Hen Housed

Top 10% 390.6

Average 375.4

365.0 eggs / bird

Proportion of Second Eggs

Top 10% 4.0

Average 6.2

5.5 %



Carbon footprint is impacted greatly by the number of eggs laid per hen. A greater number of eggs produced allows for carbon emissions to be offset against a larger volume of product. Management of inputs needs to be balanced against the increased egg production. Limiting waste often allows for an increased conversion of inputs into every kilogram of eggs produced.

Transport

Distance from Feed Mill to Egg Farm

Average 75.6

80.0 km

Distance from Rearing Farm to Egg Farm

Average 92.0

100.0 km

Manure

Litter Exported at each Removal

Top 10% 56 *

Average 253 *

804 kg / 1000 birds

Litter Use / Disposed of By...

Landspread

Removal Frequency

Regularly

* The 'Average' and 'Top 10%' values are calculated from the databases average total manure removed divided by the frequency of removals for the assessed farm.



N₂O is emitted during manure storage, management and spreading. Manure also has an emission factor associated with the methane produced, therefore the management of waste affects the quantity of methane released. Manure stored securely and for minimal periods of time can help reduce the emissions associated with manure management.

Health

Overall Mortality Rate

Top 10% 6.38

Average 9.96

5.70 %

Due to Disease

Average 1.13

0.00 %

Due to Accident

Average 0.13

0.00 %

Due to Unknown Causes

Average 6.60

5.70 %



Reducing mortality rates across the whole enterprise can help increase farm productivity and lead to increased kg of eggs produced. Good bird management helps to create happy birds subsequently improving flock health and longevity, resulting in reduced costs from treatments and therefore higher overall output. It has long been established that flock health has a direct impact on the efficiency and profitability of a farm.

Feed

Total Feed Fed to Birds

1,737 tonnes

Total Feed Fed to Birds per Day

Average 126.38

124.70 g / bird / day

Feed Conversion Ratio

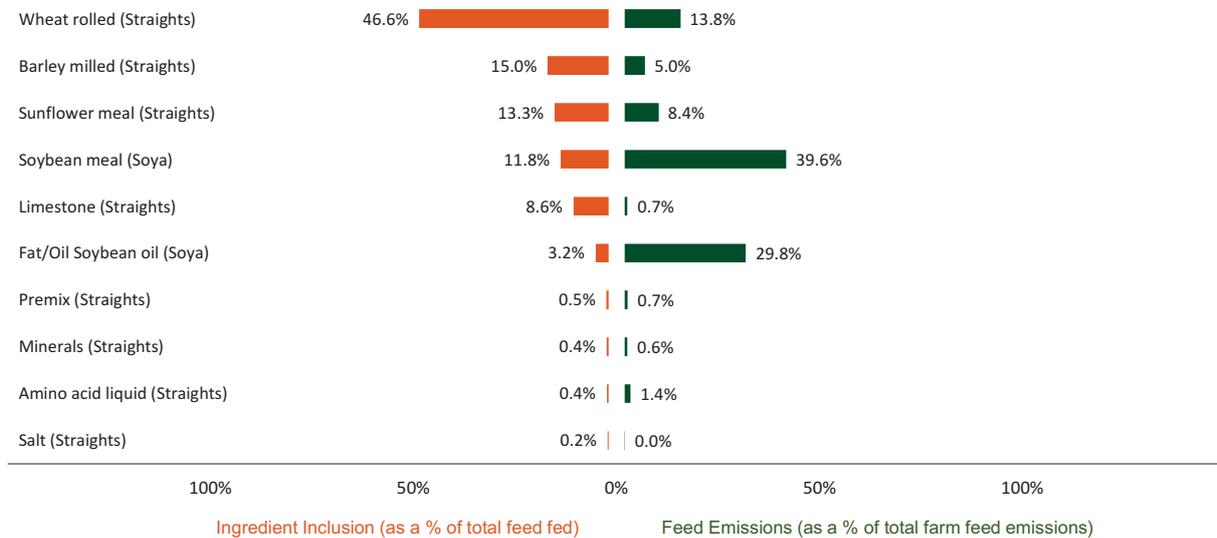
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2.45 kg / kg eggs



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The chart below shows the individual ingredients included within the enterprise's feed, along with the feed inclusion (amount of ingredient feed as a % of total enterprise feed) and emission contribution (emissions generated from the ingredient as a % of the enterprises total feed emissions). This will give an indication of the ingredients that contribute little to the feed but a lot to the generation of emissions.



Resource Use

Fuel Use per 1000 birds **

Fuel Use in Litres *

28.6 litres / 1000 birds

Electricity Use per 1000 Birds **

Average 3,408

6,176 kWh / 1000 birds

Water Use per 1000 Birds **

Average 109,801

99,427 litres / 1000 birds



Consumptions including fuel, electricity and water account for a small percentage of agriculture emissions, but are a necessity to most businesses.

*refers to all fuel used on farm e.g. diesel, petrol, oil etc.

**the 1000 birds are based on the average number of birds at entry and exit to the farm.

Renewable Energy Used On-Farm

0 kWh

Renewable Energy Exported

0 kWh



CO₂ is the primary gas associated with energy creation and use. Many energy saving technologies exist, but the installation of renewable energy could vastly reduce your dependency on the national grid for electricity.



British
**Free
Range
Egg**
Producers Association

BFREPA

Helping our members take the next step in **sustainability**

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If you would like more information about this environmental assessment report, please contact a member of the Alltech E-CO₂ team.

Furthermore, if you would like further practical advice and consultancy to achieve the opportunities outlined in this report please contact 01780 764512 or email Eco2support@alltech.com