



## **Sustainability statement**

To assess the carbon or environmental impact of manufacturing a sterilizer, it's essential to consider various stages of its lifecycle, from raw material extraction to transportation, to disposal. As each sterilizer is custom made for the site, and designed to suit the needs of the end consumer, it is impossible to provide a generalised calculation regarding the total carbon emissions for each sterilizer produced.

### **1. Raw Material Extraction**

BMM Weston understands that the production and extraction of the raw materials used in our own cycle is a considerable source of carbon emissions. Mining and extraction is often an environmentally damaging industry, and a potential cause of negative externalities such as habitat destruction, soil erosion, water pollution and CO2 emissions. With this understanding, BMM Weston prioritises suppliers subject to enforced environmental legislation, with a proven record of environmental sustainability.

### **2. Manufacturing Process**

BMM Weston understands that manufacturing can be an energy intensive process, and that the production of electricity is one of the most significant source of greenhouse gases globally. As a result, BMM Weston has committed to the production of on-site solar power to be established in 2025. Furthermore, BMM Weston also commits to proper disposal of any waste generated.

### **3. Transportation**

BMM Weston is conscious of the carbon emissions produced as a result of its global supply chain, including the transportation of raw materials and the distribution of sterilizers to the end-users. BMM uses trucks and ships within the essential transportation process, even if conducted by third parties.

### **4. Use Phase**

BMM Weston recognises that the operating and maintenance of a sterilizer requires power, which contributes to the carbon footprint of the sterilizer over its lifetime. Furthermore, the use of water through the production of steam is an essential component, and we recognise that sterilisers may still be installed in water-scarce areas. To combat these sustainability issues, BMM Weston has implemented several features to conserve the use of these resources.


## 5. End of Life

BMM Weston acknowledges that the disposal of a steriliser can produce negative environmental externalities if disposed of improperly, such as soil and water pollution. As a result, we take great care in ensure appropriate disposal of material that cannot be repurposed for any other use. In regards to the other components, BMM Weston commits to recycling what material from the steriliser can be salvaged for future use.

## Conclusion

The carbon footprint of manufacturing a sterilizer involves significant emissions from raw material extraction, energy consumption during manufacturing, and use phase. Recycling can mitigate some of the impacts. BMM Weston commits to adopt more sustainable materials, to improve energy efficiency, and optimize to recycling processes to reduce the overall environmental impact. We recognize BMM Weston has a level of moral and corporate social responsibility to protect the planet, as a result of human-induced global warming. BMM Weston is therefore committed to reducing its carbon footprint within its own production, and wishes to cooperation with like-minded partners. We encourage any and all collaboration with relevant third parties or advisory bodies regarding this issue.

Signed



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