



www.eAccess.com

2022



Greenhouse Gas Emissions
REPORT



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Introduction

Founded in 2001 eAccess is a turnkey global eCommerce provider for high value brand manufacturers. As the first independent wireless data solution provider in the USA, eAccess built an eCommerce platform from the ground up to accommodate our customer's growing needs for software, devices, and accessories. Our award-winning ecommerce platform, highly rated customer service and diverse omni channel product marketing capabilities increase direct to consumer product sales and brand visibility.

Among serving our brands and customers, sustainability has always been at the forefront of our business. We acknowledge the severity of our changing climate and the need for global response. An essential part of addressing this environmental issue is reducing greenhouse gas emissions from all levels of society. We recognize this importance of reducing emissions, which is why we became carbon neutral, will continue to be carbon neutral, and strive to foster meaningful climate action around the world.

“Achieving carbon neutrality for another year demonstrates our commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices. It reaffirms our belief that corporate success and environmental stewardship are not mutually exclusive, but rather a necessary coexistence for a sustainable future. Our dedication to reducing our carbon footprint showcases our proactive role in addressing climate change and signifies our responsibility towards the planet and the customers we serve. Every year we achieve carbon neutrality is a step closer to an environmentally responsible world, and we remain steadfast in upholding our obligation to forge an essential balance between economic growth and ecological well-being.”

Dave Bean
CEO & Founder

What Carbon Neutral Means

Being carbon neutral means that we remove the same amount of our net greenhouse gas emissions as we emit for a defined duration.

Why It Matters

People around the world are already experiencing the devastating effects of climate change such as rising sea levels, more frequent and intense weather events, and forced displacements. If we do not act now and greenhouse gas levels continue to rise, the Earth's global average temperature is projected to exceed three degrees Celsius this century. This would further intensify the impacts of climate change likely resulting in agricultural failures and species' extinctions. Becoming carbon neutral and proactively reducing emissions at the source is the best step companies can take to prevent any rise in global temperature and the adverse effects of climate change that come with it.

About Our Certification and this Report

We first achieved CarbonNeutral® company certification in 2021, working with Climate Impact Partners, specialist in carbon market solutions for climate action. We are proud to continue our commitment to the planet by achieving our carbon neutral certification for another year. Our certification recognizes that we have achieved carbon neutrality across our operations in accordance with [The CarbonNeutral Protocol](#), which ensures the quality and credibility of our achievement. We underwent a combination of internal emissions reductions and supporting emission reduction projects to make this achievement possible.

Much of this report and the data within it was composed and provided by RSK, on behalf of Climate Impact Partners. RSK served as an independent third-party assessor who carried out our greenhouse gas assessment and calculations. Their verification process follows a recognized verification standard (such as ISO 14064:3 or ISAE 3410) to confirm that the quality of our input data, greenhouse gas assessment, and use of the CarbonNeutral® certification logo meets the requirements of the CarbonNeutral® company certification and is in line with the approach and principles of The CarbonNeutral Protocol.

About Climate Impact Partners



Climate Impact Partners is a leader in developing and delivering high-quality, high-impact carbon market solutions for climate action. For more than 20 years, the company, which is committed to delivering 1 billion tonnes of CO2 reductions by 2030, has worked with climate-leading businesses to support more than 600 carbon removal and reduction projects in 56 countries. With a focus on helping to transform the global economy, improve health and livelihoods and restore a thriving planet, Climate Impact Partners develops and delivers the highest quality carbon-financed projects. It creates and manages carbon credit and energy attribute certificate portfolios that enable its clients to offset emissions they can't yet reduce, put a price on carbon to incentivize change, and meet ambitious climate goals. Climate Impact Partners builds on the expertise, integrity, and innovation of two companies that have led the voluntary carbon market – Natural Capital Partners and ClimateCare.

climateimpact.com

carbonneutral.com

About RSK



RSK is a global leader in the delivery of sustainable solutions. Our family of over 130 environmental, engineering and technical services businesses works together to provide practical solutions to some of the greatest challenges societies have ever faced. These challenges, and the responses to them, are perhaps best captured by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: “a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future”.

We must achieve a truly sustainable future, and to get there, all nations, businesses, organizations, and individuals must play a role. RSK is enabling clients around the world to do their bit. We operate in most sectors of the economy, including many of those most critical to future global sustainability, such as water, energy, food and drink, infrastructure, urban development, mining and waste. With our integrated offering across research and development, consultancy, and on-the-ground application, we can deliver a complete solution that is unrivalled in the market.

<https://rskgroup.com/>

Here at eAccess we believe in transparency and accountability. These emissions reports allow us to be transparent about our emissions and the eco-friendly initiatives we are taking to continuously reduce our environmental footprint and stand by our commitment to the planet.

1.1 Why Measure Greenhouse Gas Emissions?

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions assessments quantify the total GHGs produced directly and indirectly from a business' or organization's activities. GHG assessments may also be conducted for products or services. Colloquially known as a "carbon footprint," a GHG assessment is an essential tool in the process of monitoring and reducing an organization's climate change impact as it allows reduction targets to be set and action plans formulated.

GHG assessment results can also allow organizations to be transparent about their climate change impacts through reporting of GHG emissions to customers, shareholders, employees, and other stakeholders. Regular assessments allow clients to track their progress in achieving reductions over time and provide evidence to support green claims in external marketing initiatives such as product labelling or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) reporting.

1.2 The Kyoto Protocol GHGs

GHG assessments quantify the Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases, as applicable, and are measured in terms of tonnes carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalence, or tCO₂e, where equivalence means having the same warming effect ('global warming potential', or GWP) as CO₂, typically measured over 100 years (see Section 1.3).

The six original Kyoto Protocol gas groups are CO₂, methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs); nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), a chemical released in certain high-tech industries, was added in 2013. The global warming potential (GWP) of each is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Kyoto Protocol GHGs and their Global Warming Potential (GWP)

Greenhouse Gas/Group	Chemical Formula	GWP (CO ₂ e)
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	1
Methane	CH ₄	25
Nitrous oxide	N ₂ O	298
Hydrofluorocarbons	HFCs	Depends on specific gas
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF ₆	22,800
Perfluorocarbons	PFCs	Depends on specific gas
Nitrogen Trifluoride	NF ₃	17,200

1.3 Methane's GWP

Methane (CH₄) is the most abundant GHG after CO₂. It has a higher heat-trapping potential than CO₂ but remains in the atmosphere for a shorter period (typically ~12 years). This means that its GWP depends on the reporting timeframe and can lead to ambiguity. When reporting their GHG emissions, an entity can choose to report the 20- or 100-year timeframe multiplier for methane; if the 100-year timeframe is used – as stipulated by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard – this can underestimate the short-term warming potential considerably. It has therefore been suggested that governments and corporations should report short-lived climate-forcers like methane separately to emissions of longer-lived GHGs to avoid underestimation.

There is also evidence that methane leaks from the oil and gas industry in the USA could be up to 60% higher than official USEPA estimates (Alvarez et al., 2018), which will increase short-term atmospheric methane emissions. Again, this is not reflected in current official emissions factors.

The practical upshot is that the climate mitigation potential for any reductions in natural gas (and to some extent all fossil fuel) consumption may be considerably higher than reflected in figures using official 100-year CO₂e emissions factors.

1.4 Calculating Emissions

GHG assessments use client-supplied activity data (e.g., kWh of electricity or litres of fuel combusted), from which GHG emissions estimates are quantified by applying the most relevant emission factor(s) from published reputable sources.

An emission factor is a representative value that relates the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant. Emission factors are typically available from government publications, independent agencies, and scientific research journals; however, the quality and accuracy of factors can vary. Factors can differ depending on the research body and/or underlying methodologies applied. It is therefore good practice to apply factors from reputable sources, such as the UK's Defra.

1.5 Reporting Standards

GHG assessments are generally carried out in accordance with one of two recognized standards for accounting and reporting corporate GHG emissions. The best-known is the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (WRI and WBCSD, 2004) developed in a partnership of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resource Institute (WRI).

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) also produced the ISO14064¹ specification series, detailing specification and guidance for the organisation and project levels, as well as for the validation and verification of emissions.

The CarbonNeutral[®] Protocol developed by Climate Impact Partners is an additional layer on top of the GHG Protocol and describes the requirements for achieving specific CarbonNeutral[®] compliant certifications (i.e., CarbonNeutral[®] 'Company', 'Product', 'Event' etc.).

1.6 Emissions Scopes

The standards break down emission sources into three distinct categories, known as scopes.

1.6.1 Scope 1

Scope 1 accounts for direct emissions released from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting company and may include corporate car fleets, on-site power generation, fuel combustion for heating and power, and any process emissions such as refrigerant gas losses.

1.6.2 Scope 2

Scope 2 accounts for indirect emissions associated with off-site generation of purchased electricity, heat and steam and cooling.

In 2015, the GHG Protocol published its Scope 2 Guidance, an amendment to the Corporate Standard (WRI and WBCSD, 2015). These guidelines state that any operations in markets providing product- or supplier-specific data in the form of contractual instruments shall report scope 2 emissions in two ways: one based on the location-based method, and one based on the market-based method, with each result labelled according to the respective method. This is also termed 'dual reporting'.

1.6.2.1 Location-Based Reporting

The location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs. This method applies to all locations where grids are used for the distribution of energy, where electricity demand causes the need for energy generation and distribution. Grid-average emission factors are used, which are based on statistical emissions information and electricity output, aggregated, and averaged within a defined geographic boundary and a defined time frame. This includes regional/subnational grid averages and national production grid averages.

¹ ISO 14064 – Greenhouse gases — Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

1.6.2.2 Market-Based Reporting

The market-based method reflects proportional emissions from specific electricity tariffs that companies actively select in the market. Under this method of scope 2 accounting, an energy consumer uses the emissions factor associated with the qualifying contractual instruments it owns. Markets differ as to what contractual instruments are commonly available or used by companies to purchase energy or claim its specific attributes, but can include Energy Attribute Certificates (RECs, GOs, I-RECs), Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and green electricity products purchased from energy suppliers.

As per The CarbonNeutral® Protocol, zero emissions may only be awarded when double counting is avoided. Any businesses seeking to make a scope 2 reporting declaration in support of CarbonNeutral® certification must complete and sign a disclosure form provided by Climate Impact Partners, which outlines the contractual instrument(s) purchased, the total consumption covered (MWh), and the reporting period it applies to.

If a company either does not have any such contracts or its instruments do not meet the quality criteria, then a residual mix factor is applied representing the untracked or unclaimed energy and emissions for that region. If the residual mix is not available, then the location-based method is applied, utilizing either regional / sub-national grid averages or national grid averages. In this case, the reported market-based scope 2 total will be the same as the location-based total.

1.6.3 Scope 3

Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions sources not accounted for within scope 1 and 2. The precise sources applicable will depend on a reporting organisation's activities but might include business travel, staff commuting, goods and services procured, waste disposal, emissions from use of company-derived products or materials, and outsourced activities such as deliveries.

The GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (WRI and WBCSD, 2011) groups scope 3 emissions into 15 distinct categories to provide companies with a framework to organize, understand and report their emissions from wider upstream and downstream impacts.

The GHG Protocol describes the quantification of scope 1 and 2 as mandatory, whereas scope 3 emissions are optional. However, the CarbonNeutral® Protocol requires inclusion of certain scope 3 emissions (typically waste and business travel) depending on the certification targeted. Other scope 3 sources may be included at the discretion of the client.

Depending on the nature and remit of an organization, scope 3 activities can contribute a significant proportion of overall emissions. To gain a proper understanding of an organization's GHG emissions it is thus advisable to include all relevant sources.

1.7 Measuring Climate Impacts from Aviation

From 2014, it is a requirement of The CarbonNeutral® Protocol that clients consider the evidence regarding the overall effect of aviation on climate, aside from simply GHG emissions released during combustion of jet fuel including, but not limited to, soot particles and aviation induced clouds. Having considered the evidence, clients may elect to calculate their aviation carbon impact by considering only GHG emissions with a small uplift to account for the wider impacts of aviation (an Aviation Impact Factor (AIF) of 1.4), or alternatively may elect to address the full wider effects of aviation by applying an AIF of 2, or higher.

1.8 GHG Accounting Principles

RSK's approach to carbon accounting is to follow the GHG Protocol's core principles where possible:

- **Relevance:** selecting an appropriate inventory boundary that reflects the GHG activities of the company and serves the decision-making needs of users.
- **Completeness:** accounting for all emission sources within the chosen inventory boundary, with any specific exclusions disclosed and justified.
- **Consistency:** aiming to collect meaningful and consistent data over time whilst transparently documenting any significant changes to data quality and/or format.
- **Transparency:** addressing all relevant issues in a coherent and clear manner.
- **Accuracy:** minimizing uncertainty and avoiding systematic over- or under quantification of emissions, and ensuring any necessary estimates or assumptions required are conservative and guided by industry standards.

1.9 Data Quality and Accuracy

The accuracy of a GHG assessment is directly related to the quality of the activity data provided. Primary data should be used where available: this represents actual activities during the reporting period (such as metered kWh of electricity consumed).

Secondary data – in the form of estimates, extrapolations and/or industry averages – may be used when primary data is not available. Assessments based largely on secondary data should only be viewed as an estimate of GHG emissions impact, and actual emissions may vary significantly.

Although comprehensive primary data may not always be available for all emissions sources, in general it is good practice to look to continually improve the proportion of primary data over time.

2.1 Introduction

This GHG assessment has been prepared by RSK, on behalf of Climate Impact Partners, to estimate GHG emissions associated with the operations of eAccess Solutions Inc (“eAccess Solutions”) during the reporting period 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022.

2.2 Approach

On project commencement, RSK completed a quality assurance form to review all activity data provided. Conservative benchmarks and assumptions were used where necessary in line with good practice.

GHG emissions were then quantified by applying the most relevant emission factors. GHG emission factors relating to the 2022 reporting year are predominantly sourced from the Defra and *BEIS 2022 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting* (July 2022) and US EPA 2023 Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. See *Appendix A* for details of all GHG emissions factors used in this assessment.

Results within the tables of this report are accurate to the number of significant figures presented. Any inconsistencies in totals versus individual values are due to rounding and should not be viewed as erroneous.

For air travel, eAccess Solutions has chosen to apply an Aviation Impact Factor (AIF) of 2 for this GHG assessment (see section 1.7 for more detail).

2.3 Operational Boundary and Data Quality

Table 2 shows the operational boundary applied for this assessment along with an overview of the quality of data provided by eAccess Solutions. Total primary data used for this assessment was ~95%.

2.3.1 Key Data Improvement Recommendations

It is recommended that the following steps are considered to improve data quality for future assessments.

- Record fuel consumption for company owned vehicles in liters or gallons.

Table 2: Operational boundary and data quality

Scope	Emissions Source	Boundary	Data Quality Review	Suggested Improvement Actions	Priority
1	Refrigerant gas losses	Assessed	Not applicable, no recharges during reporting year.	Continue annual monitoring of F-gas recharge for air conditioning units.	N/A

Scope	Emissions Source	Boundary	Data Quality Review	Suggested Improvement Actions	Priority
	Stationary sources	Assessed	Good primary data. Natural gas therms provided for both sites.	N/A	N/A
	Mobile Sources	Assessed	Secondary data provided in mileage.	Fuel consumption to be recorded preferably in liters or gallons	Medium
2	Electricity consumption	Assessed	Good primary data provided in kilowatt hours (kWh) for office and warehouse.	N/A	N/A
3-1	Purchased goods and services	Assessed	Primary data provided in terms of m ³ of water consumed.	N/A	N/A
		Assessed	Primary data of paper supply in kg purchased.	N/A	N/A
3-3	T&D losses ²	Assessed	Derived from electricity consumption data.	Refer electricity consumption.	N/A
3-5	Waste	Assessed	Good data provided in terms of weekly waste in kg.	-	Low
	Wastewater	Assessed	Derived from water consumption.	-	Low
3-6	Business travel	Assessed	Not applicable, business travel was not conducted in reporting year.	-	N/A
	Hotel stays	Assessed	Not applicable, business travel was not conducted in reporting year.	-	N/A
3-7	Staff commuting	Assessed	Employee survey data provided in miles traveled	-	N/A

² Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses refer to the scope 3 emissions associated with grid losses (the energy loss that occurs in getting the electricity from the power plant to the organizations that purchase it).

Scope	Emissions Source	Boundary	Data Quality Review	Suggested Improvement Actions	Priority
	Homeworking	Assessed	Number of homeworking days provided for all employees.	-	N/A
3-9	Third party transportation & distribution	Assessed	Primary data provided in terms of average weight (kg) and total distance (km) for all packages sent in the year.	N/A	N/A
Assessment emissions based on primary data					~95%

2.4 Key Assumptions

Upon completion of the quality assurance phase, the following assumptions were agreed with the eAccess Solutions:

- Business travel was not conducted by eAccess Solutions during the reporting year.

3.1 CarbonNeutral® Company

Table 3 displays the CarbonNeutral® certification scope and emissions to be offset.

Table 3: CarbonNeutral® Company Certification Summary

Organization:		eAccess Solutions, Inc.				
CarbonNeutral® certification:		CarbonNeutral® Company				
Reporting period:		1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022				
Consolidation approach:		Operational control				
Scope	Emissions source category		Required or recommended	Included?	tCO ₂ e	
1	Direct emissions from owned, leased or directly controlled stationary sources that use fossil fuels or emit fugitive gases		Required	✓	35.2	
	Direct emissions from owned, leased or directly controlled mobile sources		Required	✓	1.2	
2	Emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Location-based	Required	✓	29.8	
		Market-based			29.8	
3 (up-stream)	Purchased goods and services (e.g., water and consumable supplies)		Recommended	✓	<0.1	
	Capital goods	Printers, laptops, computers etc.	Recommended	N/A	-	
	Fuel and energy related activities	Upstream emissions from purchased fuels		Recommended	X	-
		Upstream emissions from purchased electricity		Recommended	X	-
		Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses		Required	✓	1.3
	Upstream transportation and distribution	Outbound courier deliveries of packages		Recommended	X	-
		Third-party transportation and storage of inbound production-related goods		Recommended	X	-
	Waste generated in operations	Wastewater		Recommended	✓	<0.1
		Other waste		Required	✓	0.4
	Business travel	All transport by air, public transport, rented/leased vehicle, and taxi		Required	N/A	0.0
Emissions from hotel accommodation		Recommended	N/A	-		

All information and data on this page were formulated and provided by RSK, on behalf of Climate Impact Partners as part of eAccess Solutions, Inc. CarbonNeutral® Company Certification and 2022 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment.

Organization:		eAccess Solutions, Inc.			
CarbonNeutral® certification:		CarbonNeutral® Company			
Reporting period:		1st January 2022 to 31 st December 2022			
Consolidation approach:		Operational control			
Scope	Emissions source category		Required or recommended	Included?	tCO ₂ e
	Employee commuting	Employee transport between home and places of work	Recommended	✓	16.9
		Emissions arising from employee homeworking and remote work	Required	✓	2.0
3 (down-stream)	Downstream transportation and distribution	Third-party transportation and storage of sold products	Required	✓	30.2
		Use of sold products	Recommended	X	-
Overall compliance: location-based scope 2				✓	117.1
Overall compliance: market-based scope 2				✓	117.1
Total for offset (tCO₂)					118

1. '✓' denotes that the organization has opted to assess their emissions for that category. 'X' denotes that the organization has opted out of assessing emissions for that source category. 'N/A' denotes that the organization considered that the emissions source category was not relevant to their operations.
2. Purchased goods and services category has been assessed for paper and water consumption only.

3.2 GHG Emissions Summary

Table 4 shows total GHG emissions estimated during the reporting year, together with emissions displayed using metrics related to company activities.

Absolute GHG emissions can vary over time and often correspond to the expansion or contraction of an organization. It is therefore useful to use reporting metrics that take these effects into account to establish emissions intensity. Common emissions intensity metrics include tCO₂e by turnover, staff numbers, or occupied floor area.

Table 4: 2022 GHG Emissions Summary

Metric	GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Total GHG emissions (market)	117.1
Total GHG emissions (location)	117.1
GHG emissions per full-time employee (market)	9.8
GHG emissions per square meter of floor area (market)	0.07

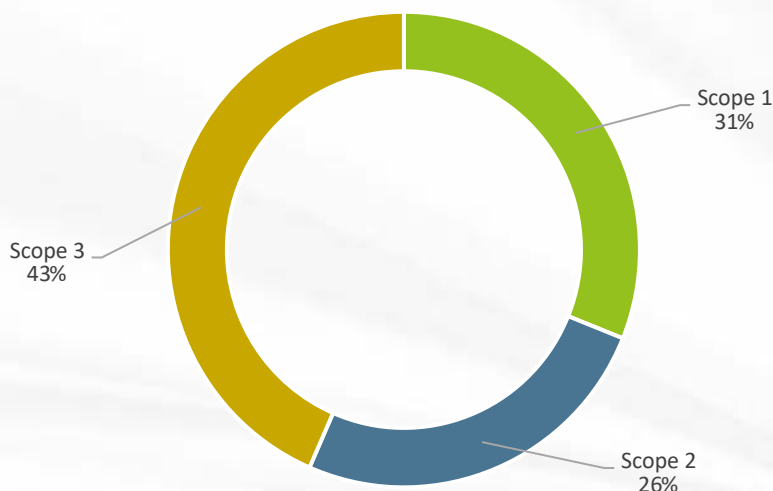
3.3 GHG Emissions by Scope

Table 5 and Figure 1 present GHG emissions by scope estimated for company activities.

Table 5: 2022 GHG market emissions by scope

Emissions Scope	GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 1 – Direct emissions	36.4
Scope 2 – Indirect electricity emissions	29.8
Scope 3 – Other indirect emissions	50.9
Total	117.1

Figure 1. Market-based GHG emissions by scope (tCO₂e)



All information and data on this page were formulated and provided by RSK, on behalf of Climate Impact Partners as part of eAccess Solutions, Inc. CarbonNeutral® Company Certification and 2022 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment.

Scope 3 (other indirect emissions) represents the largest emissions scope (approximately 43%), predominantly from outbound distribution, followed by Scope 1 emissions from mains gas consumption and company owned vehicles (31%). Scope 2 emissions from mains electricity consumption account for the remaining 26% of the carbon footprint.

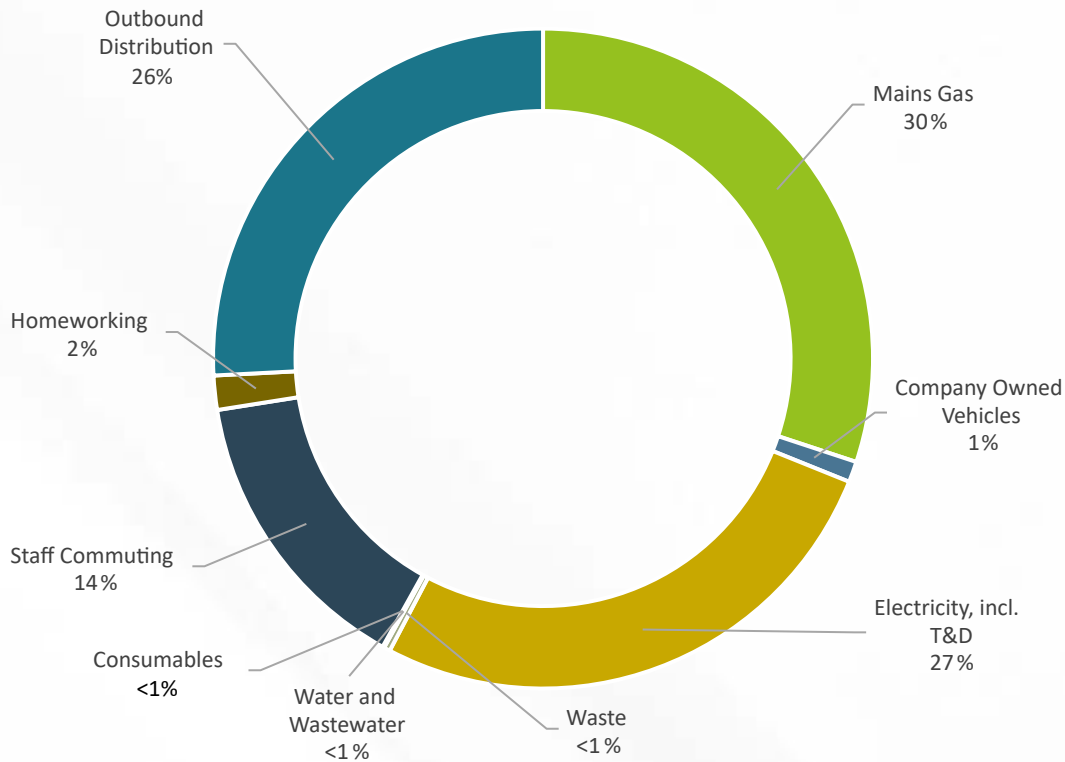
3.4 GHG Emissions by Source Category

Table 6 and Figure 2 present GHG emissions by source relating to company activities. Total GHG emissions attributed to eAccess Solutions' premises were 68.0 tCO₂e, staff commuting and homeworking were 18.9 tCO₂e and outbound distribution was 30.2 tCO₂e.

Table 6: 2022 GHG Market Emissions by Source Category

Activity	GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Subtotal (tCO ₂ e)
Premises		
Mains Gas	35.2	68.0
Company Owned Vehicle	1.2	
Electricity, incl. T&D	31.2	
Consumables	< 0.1	
Water and wastewater	0.1	
Waste	0.4	
Staff Commuting and Homeworking		
Homeworking	2.0	18.9
Employee Commuting	16.9	
Outbound Distribution		
Outbound Distribution	30.2	30.2
Total		117.1

Figure 2. CarbonNeutral® Company market-based GHG emissions by source (tCO₂e)



Mains gas consumption is eAccess Solutions’ largest emission source (approximately 30%), followed by outbound distribution (26%), electricity, incl. T&D losses (27%), staff commuting (14%) and homeworking (2%). All other emissions sources such as waste, water supply and treatment of wastewater account for less than 1% of the overall footprint each.

3.5 Comparison of 2021 & 2022 GHG Emissions

A comparison of GHG emissions from eAccess Solutions current (2022) and previous (2021) GHG assessments is provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Comparison of 2021 & 2022 GHG emissions

Emissions Source Category	GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)			
	2021	2022	Change Value	Change %
Mains Gas	31.1	35.2	+ 4.1	+ 13.3%

Company Owned Vehicles	0.3	1.2	+ 0.9	+ 296.8%
Electricity, incl. T&D	14.8	31.2	+ 16.4	+ 110.5%
Paper Supply	0.1	< 0.1	- 0.1	- 65.1%
Water and Wastewater	0.1	0.1	- <0.1	- 36.0%
Waste	1.4	0.4	- 1.0	- 74.5%
Staff Commuting	14.7	16.9	+ 2.2	+ 14.9%
Homeworking	1.3	2.0	+ 0.7	+ 50.8%
Outbound Shipments	93.4	30.2	- 63.2	- 67.6%
Total	157.2	117.1	- 40.1	- 25.5%
Emissions per FTE Staff	14.3	9.8	- 4.5	- 31.7%
Emissions per sqm Floor Area	0.1	0.1	- 0.02	- 27.4%

Overall, there has been a 25.5% decrease in total emissions between 2021 and 2022.

Differences can also be seen when comparing emissions associated with different sources, this is the case particularly with outbound distribution, electricity consumption and staff commuting.

For outbound distribution, the data for shipments were provided in kilometers and the advised mode of transport was by van. For 2022, the shipping distance was provided in miles and the majority of shipments were made by truck. Freight trucks are considered to have greater efficiency (more load per journey), and therefore a lowered emissions factor.

For staff commuting, data was previously estimated assuming all employee vehicles were average size. For 2022, data was improved as each employee’s specific vehicle type was provided. The increase was also due to an increase in full-time employees.

For 2022, electricity data was provided for the warehouse consumption (previously omitted in 2021). The increase also may be a function of a post-Covid rebound.

Given the gravity of the climate crisis and its consequences, it is crucial for companies to reduce their internal emissions to demonstrate climate action that is more meaningful and impactful. That is why we are taking steps to internally reduce our emissions where possible. We have made and will continue to make necessary changes across our operations. Some of our current and future initiatives to successfully cut down our emissions include:

- Repurposing about 75% of our packaging instead of creating additional containers in bulk.
- Moving half of our employees to a rotating work from home schedule, effectively preventing about 28 tonnes CO2 equivalent from being emitted into the atmosphere every year.
- Total revision of our facility's lighting and heating systems, which has improved our energy efficiency.
- Reconditioning our roof to have a white reflective layer, reducing our energy consumption needs. This is especially helpful during Illinois' hot summer months.
- Measuring and reporting our net greenhouse gas emissions annually to uphold our carbon neutral commitment.
- Exploring solar energy options to power all our facilities.*
- Consolidating our facilities to minimize redundant energy consumption and transportation.*
- Modifying our thermostats and HVAC infrastructure to reduce our natural gas emissions.*

We aim to reduce our internal emissions as much as possible and offset our remaining indirect emissions through supporting emission reduction projects.



* Denotes new eco-friendly initiatives we are implementing to reduce our future emissions

For the 2022 reporting year, we are supporting three emission reduction projects that are not only offsetting our emissions (of 118 tonnes CO₂e), but also providing clean energy to many, improving health and well-being, and promoting environmental conservation within various communities. All these projects are sourced through Climate Impact Partners. They are independently verified to assure they meet the highest standards ([ICROA approved](#)) and that emissions reductions are occurring:

Southwest Amazonas REDD+

Region: Brazil

Type: Nature-Based Solutions | Forest Conservation (REDD+) Project

Standard: Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)



Deforestation in Brazil has accounted for nearly a third of the global decline in forest cover in recent years. Without sustainable options, some communities will clear land to earn a living through agriculture. The project area is rich in biodiversity with 345 bird species and 12 flora and fauna that are IUCN endangered species.

This project prevents the deforestation of 186,000 hectares of Amazon rainforest, located between the States of Acre and Amazonas. The land is divided into 30 annual management units, with forestry limited to one unit per year. This means that 97% of this area of rainforest is left fully protected and is given 29 years to regenerate.

[Carbon finance](#) drives emissions reductions, protects biodiversity and empowers local communities. In addition to preserving forest, the project also works with local communities to provide better incomes and education. The project has invested in community education and training in sustainable forestry practices, promoting knowledge sharing in local communities.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

In addition to delivering approximately 480,000 tonnes of emissions reductions annually to help take urgent action to combat climate change, this project delivers several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



Additional Project Photos



This Southwest Amazonas REDD+ project we proudly support helps to offset 24 tonnes CO₂e of our 2022 emissions.

Renewable Energy Portfolio

Region: Global

Type: Sustainable Infrastructure | Renewable Energy

Standard: Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard



Renewable energy projects in this portfolio are vital to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the growing global demand for energy and build sustainable infrastructure. These projects also contribute to the local economy and livelihood of residents through the creation of jobs. These include full-time maintenance and operational roles, and temporary roles during planning and construction.

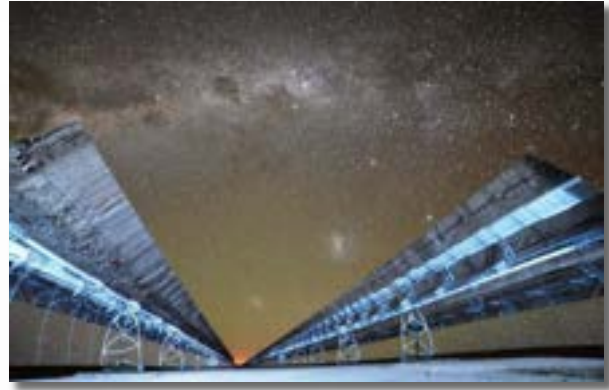
Energy generation is one of the biggest emitters of greenhouse gases, and renewable energy investment is a fast and effective solution to reduce these emissions. [Carbon finance](#), delivered by companies like us who offset their emissions, provide essential funds to support the development of these global renewable projects.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

In addition to delivering emissions reductions annually to help take urgent action to combat climate change, this project delivers several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



Additional Project Photos



This Global Renewable Energy Portfolio we proudly support helps to offset 47 tonnes CO₂e of our 2022 emissions.

All project information, data and pictures on this page were formulated and provided by Climate Impact Partners.



Cuel Wind Power

Region: Chile

Type: Sustainable Infrastructure | Renewable Energy

Standard: Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)



Chile has ambitious plans for renewable energy sources like wind and solar. By 2035, the government wants a majority of electricity generated in the country to come from renewable sources, and by 2050 the goal is for over two thirds of to come from renewables.

This project installed 22 new wind turbines in El Morro in the region of Bio Bio, Chile, which is 500 km south of Santiago. The clean, renewable power generated will feed into Chile's Sistema Interconectado Central (Central Interconnected Grid) the main national power grid.

The project activity supplies zero-emissions electricity to the grid, thus avoiding greenhouse gases emissions by displacing fossil-fuel power plants. The wind farm construction and maintenance also contribute to the global transfer of skills and resources needed to achieve a zero-emission future.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

In addition to delivering approximately 55,000 tonnes of emissions reductions annually to help take urgent action to combat climate change, this project delivers several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



Additional Project Photos



This Cuel Wind Power project we proudly support helps to offset the remaining 47 tonnes CO₂e of our 2022 emissions.

All project information, data and pictures on this page were formulated and provided by Climate Impact Partners.



Since becoming carbon neutral in 2021, we have offset 276 tonnes of CO₂e through supporting these current and past emission reduction projects

WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO:

276



soccer fields of forest growing for 1 year

1,320,575



cups of batch brew coffee (from cradle to grave)

276



one-way business class flights from NYC to London

Sources:

Preserving an acre of forest sequesters 1.22 tonnes CO₂e in a year (US EPA, 2012, The Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990–2010). Soccer fields can be between 1.03 acres and 2.69 (BBC Sport).

The carbon footprint of 1 cup of batch brew coffee is 0.209 kg CO₂e from cradle to grave (23Degrees, 2021).

0.22969 kg CO₂/km (excluding Radiative Forcing; BEIS, 2019, Greenhouse gas reporting: Conversion factors 2019: condensed set). New York to London is 5,555 km (gcmapp.com). The flight in reference emits 1.2 tCO₂e.

We are proud of achieving carbon neutrality for another year. We strongly believe that the environment and the needs of society should always come before our business and operations. With our carbon neutral commitment, we aim to promote a more ecofriendly lifestyle at eAccess and around the world. We want our commitment to demonstrate meaningful climate action and environmental responsibility rather than just catchy taglines. We are very pleased to see the initiatives we implemented resulted in a 25.5% reduction in our emissions from 2021 to 2022. Moving forward, we will continue to annually measure and report our emissions, and internally reduce and offset them to meet our sustainability goals, drive accountability, and stand by our commitment to a greener planet.

We hope these reports give more insight into the carbon neutral process and encourage other organizations to join us in the fight against climate change – for the present and future generations.



Alvarez *et al.* (2018) Assessment of methane emissions from the U.S. oil and gas supply chain. *Science*. 361(6398) p186-188. DOI: 10.1126/science.aar720.

Climate Impact Partners (2023), The CarbonNeutral® Protocol.

Defra (2022), Environmental Reporting Guidelines, including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance.

Defra and BEIS (2022) UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

EPA (2022), US Environmental Protection Agency 2022, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

EPA (2022), US Environmental Protection Agency 2022, eGRID.

International Organization for Standardization (2018), ISO 14064:18, Greenhouse gases — Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

World Business Council for Sustainable Development & World Resource Institute (2004) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

World Resource Council for Sustainable Development & World Resource Institute (2011), The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

World Business Council for Sustainable Development & World Resource Institute (2015), The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Scope 2 guidance, An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

Table 8: Applied Emission Factors

Emissions source	Notes	Factor	Unit	Reference
Heating and fuels	Mains gas	0.18254	kgCO ₂ e/kWh	Defra 2022
Company owned vehicles	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Truck	1.3987	kgCO ₂ e/vehicle-mile	EPA 2022
Electricity: RFCW (RFC West)	Residual fuel mix	0.47833	kgCO ₂ e/kWh	Green-e®
	Production fuel mix	0.47743	kgCO ₂ e/kWh	US EPA eGrid 2023
	T&D	0.021484	kgCO ₂ e/kWh	US EPA eGrid 2023
Water supply	Water supply	0.149	kgCO ₂ e/m ³	Defra 2022
Water treatment	Water treatment	0.272	kgCO ₂ e/m ³	Defra 2022
Waste	Landfill	573.20	kgCO ₂ e/tonne	EPA 2022
	Recycled	99.208	kgCO ₂ e/tonne	EPA 2022
Consumables	Paper supply	919.4	kgCO ₂ e/tonne	Defra 2022
Homeworking	RFCW (RFC West)	2.0089	kgCO ₂ e/day	RSK 2022
Freight	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Truck	0.17144	kgCO ₂ e/t.mile	EPA 2022
	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Truck	0.11743	kgCO ₂ e/t.km	EPA 2022
	Short-haul, air freight (AIF 2)	0.57871	kgCO ₂ e/t.km	Defra 2022
Staff commuting	Average car	0.3153	kgCO ₂ e/mile	US EPA 2022
<p>Notes Defra 2022 = UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Defra/BEIS, 2022 EPA 2022 = US Environmental Protection Agency 2023, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories</p> <p>tkm = tonne kilometer t.mile = ton mile</p>				