

Okay – now we will go over the details of actually calculating your emissions!

Experts to guide us through this:L

- Eric Christensen, whose company WSP, has worked with EPA on their emissions calculation for 20 years, is with us today to touch briefly on EPA's resources.
- Abbie Webb, from Casella Waste Systems will lead us through a sample inventory she created using EPA's calculator.



Before turning over to Eric and Abbie, I wanted to highlight the first step in identifying and calculating a company's emissions.

This process starts with categorizing the GHG sources within the company's boundaries.

GHG emissions typically occur from the following categories:

- 1. Fuel used in equipment in your facilities.
- 2. Fuels in transportation vehicles such as cars and trucks
- 3. Emission from industrial processes associate with cement manufacturing, petrochemical processing, aluminum smelting, and other industrial processes.
- 4. Emissions from equipment leaks, as well as fugitive emissions from landfills and gas processing facilities and other sources.
- 5. Electricity that is purchased for a company's operations

These are the primary focus for the inventory. I think it makes it less overwhelming to remember that there are really only a few areas to focus on for our emissions inventory.

U	S EPA's Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator	
 The US EPA's Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator is designed as a simplified calculation tool to help small business and low emitter organizations estimate and inventory their annual greenhou gas (GHG) emissions. The calculator will determine the direct and indirect emissions from all sources at an organization when activity data are entered into the various sections of the workbo for one annual period. 		
•	The GHG Protocol currently references EPA's calculator as a preferred resource for certain U.S. entities.	
•	The Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator is supported by Excel 2021 or later (PC and Mac).	
•	If it free to use and was updated in 2023. It is generally updated on an appual basis	

The US EPA's Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator was originally designed to be a simplified calculation tool to help **small business and low emitter organizations** estimate and inventory their annual greenhouse gas (GHG emissions.

I like using a tool that is available in the public domain, is updated frequently, and is not subject to specific sector or company interpretations.

With that, I'll hand it over to Eric to introduce EPA's Emissions Calculator.



This is a screen shot of the landing page from EPA's calculator tool. There are number tabs, but only a few tha pertain to our industry for our Scope 1 & 2 discussion today



With that brief introduction, I'll turn it over to Abby Web, director of sustainability for Casella Waste Systems, and the Chair of ISRI's Sustainability Network. She has created a sample report using EPA's calculator and wil walk us through the process.

Greenhouse Gas Reporting at Casella

Background

- Began reporting in early 2000s
- Charter Members of EPA Climate Leaders
- 2012 Received EPA Climate Leadership Award

Our Inventory today

- Operational control boundary
- 81% landfills, 17% fleet, 2% heating and electricity
- If we include upstream/downstream, Scope 3 is about 30%

Why do we do this?

- Find ways to cut emissions and meet our goals
- Disclosures: CDP Climate, GRI, SASB, ESG raters, supply chain surveys, etc.



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Case Study – 2 sample recycling facilities

1. Compile Scope **1** and **2** data: Stationary Combustion, Mobile Combustion, Electricity

- Need gallons, kilowatt-hours, therms, etc.
- Break down by fuel type
- Not dollars

2. Data Sources

- Initially we sent annual survey to every division
- Today our Accounts Payable team enters units as they process invoices; we run a quarterly report from our procurement database
- Auditors like to tie back to invoices

Site Activity Summary

	2022		
	MRF 1	MRF 2	
Diesel (mobile) [gal (US)]	26,759	57,040	
Biodiesel B20 (mobile) [gal (US)]			
Kerosene (mobile) [gal (US)]			
Propane (mobile) [gal (US)]		9,301	
CNG (mobile) [DGE]			
Natural gas (stationary) [thm (US)]		21,119	
Propane (stationary) [thm (US)]	13,910		
Heating oil or diesel (stationary) [gal (US)]			
Kerosene (stationary) [gal (US)]			
Gasoline (stationary) [gal (US)]			
Electricity (grid mix) [kWh]	1,367,574	3,123,190	

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Case Study – 2 sample recycling facilities ((cont.)
Download EPA simplified GHG emissions calculator <u>https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/simplified-ghg-</u> <u>emissions-calculator</u> I had to do this unblock step to enable the macros	Calculator_tool Properties X General Security Detais Previous Versions Image: Calculator_tool Type of file: Nicrosoft Excel Macro-Enabled Worksheet (xism) Opens with: Excel Change Location: C:USers/awebbiDesktop Size: 1.72 MB (1.812,170 bytes)
	Size on disk: 1.73 MB (1,814,528 bytes) Created: Tuesday, July 11, 2023, 11:00:41 AM Modified: Tuesday, July 11, 2023, 11:00:49 AM Accessed: Today, August 1, 2023, 2:24:47 PM Attributes: Read only Hidden Advanced Security: This file came from another computer and might be blocked to Unblock help protect this computer.
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Case Study – 2 sample recycling facilities (cont.)





Describe the difference between location based and market based electricity

A location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using mostly grid-average emission factor data).

A market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (or their lack of choice). It derives emission factors from contractual instruments, which include any type of contract between two parties for the sale and purchase of energy bundled with attributes about the energy generation, or for unbundled attribute claims.

Case Study – 2 sample recyc	ling facilit	ies (cont.)	
 Summary Report Emissions by activity and scope 	Summary of Go To Sheet Go To Sheet Go To Sheet Go To Sheet	Organization's Emissions: Scope 1 Emissions Stationary Combustion Mobile Sources Refrigeration / AC Equipment Use Fire Suppression	192 $CO_2 \cdot e$ (metric tons) 918 $CO_2 \cdot e$ (metric tons) 0 $CO_2 \cdot e$ (metric tons) 0 $CO_2 \cdot e$ (metric tons)
 Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions 	Go To Sheet Go To Sheet Go To Sheet	Purchased Gases Location-Based Scope 2 Emissions Purchased and Consumed Electricity Purchased and Consumed Steam	0 CO ₂ -e (metric tons)
EPA's tool also includes tabs for select Scope 3 categories	Go To Sheet Go To Sheet	Market-Based Scope 2 Emissions Purchased and Consumed Electricity Purchased and Consumed Steam Total organization Emissions Total Scope 1 & Location-Based Scope 2	1,108 $CO_{2^{-6}}$ (metric tons) 0 $CO_{2^{-6}}$ (metric tons) 2,218 $CO_{2^{-6}}$ (metric tons)
		Total Scope 1 & Market-Based Scope 2	2,218 CO ₂ -e (metric tons)
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Abbie to wrap up and turn it over to Eric for EPA Resources.

Mention that there will be time for additional questions right after the resource page.

