



Seacourt
Planet Positive Printing®



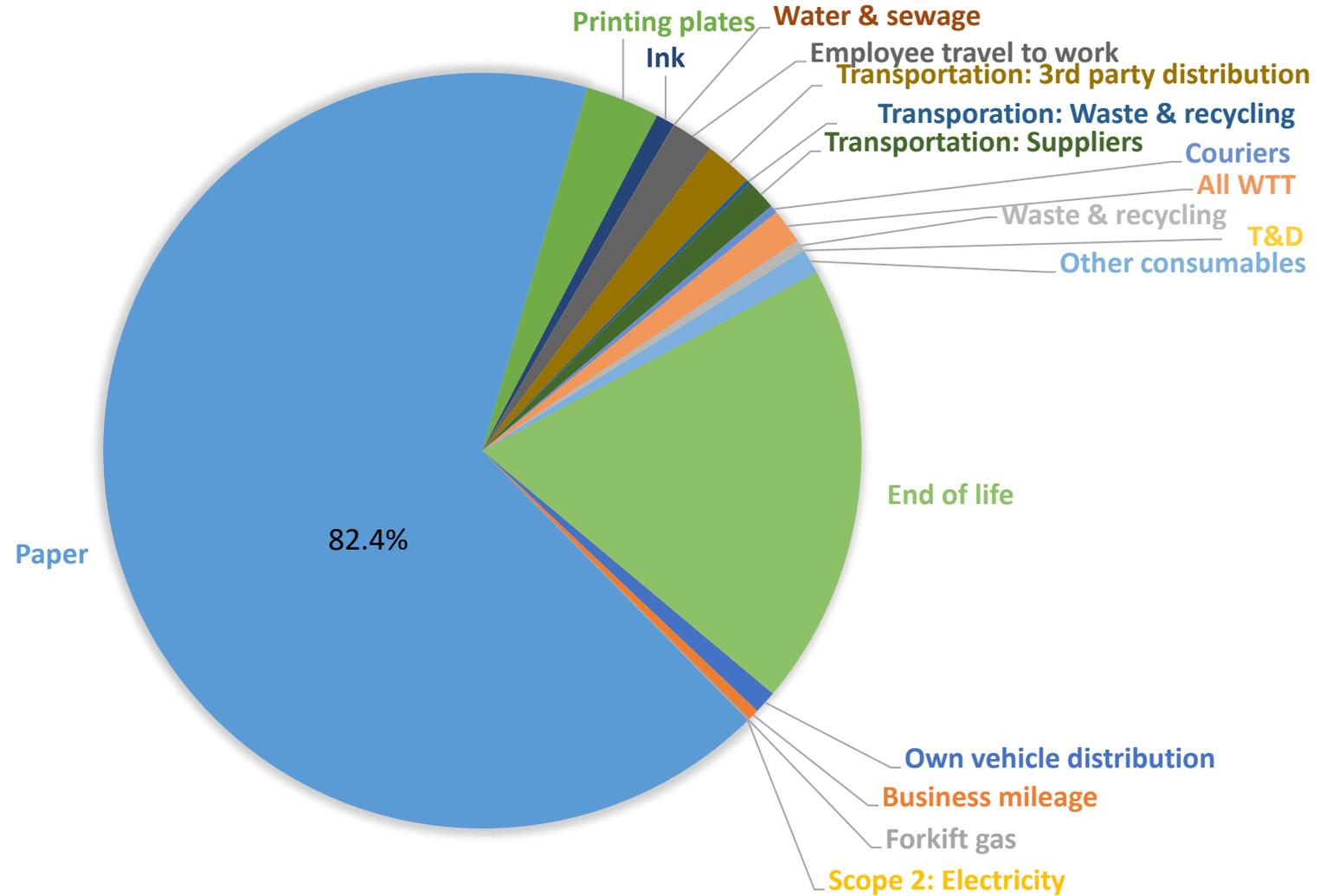
Seacourt Carbon Footprint 2020

empathy
sustain
ability

Despite the business growing we became more efficient

- Seacourt has been on a 25 year journey to become more sustainable. We developed a waterless printing process in 1997 and consequentially have also nearly eliminated our use of high VOC chemicals.
- We are zero waste to landfill and use 100% renewable energy.
- Our carbon footprint uses the actual paper profile data for our paper which is about 40% higher than the "EU industry figure", which we believe to be wrong, or disingenuous. The figure Seacourt uses is very close to the UK Govt emissions factor for paper, which is consequently also about 40% higher than the paper industry figure for Europe.
- Our Scope 1 emissions fell -51% during 2020, largely due to Covid
- Scope 2 remains zero, since we use 100% renewable energy
- Our Scope 3 impacts increased 29% mostly due to a 22% increase in paper tonnes. Our total Kg of carbon per tonne of paper increased 2.6%. The biggest reason for this is a change in emissions factors used for paper and ink.
- Within our Scope 1 & 2 impacts, however, our energy use per tonne of paper fell -21%, and in absolute terms it was -3.4% lower than 2019.

2020 Carbon Footprint



982.3 tonnes Market based
1,050.8 tonnes Location based

We want our offsets to have a positive social and economic benefit as well as carbon offset

We forward offset 110% of our operations and entire supply chain impacts with VER offsets via Climate Care



Bondhu Chula clean cookstoves, Bangladesh

The Bondhu Chula, which loosely translates as the 'friendly stove', has a combustion chamber that is designed to ensure a more efficient burn - reducing fuel use - and a chimney that takes harmful pollutants out of the house - reducing indoor air pollution.

The project employs a network of local shops as their distribution and supply chain units. 5,000 of these micro-entrepreneurs have received training and now produce and sell these stoves on a commercial basis.



Gyapa efficient cookstoves, Ghana

This project supports local entrepreneurs to manufacture and distribute safe, efficient cookstoves to households in Ghana. Run on the ground by our partners Relief International, the Gyapa stove cuts charcoal use by up to 50%, saving families money and reducing harmful smoke emissions.

Since 2007 nearly half a million Gyapa stoves have been sold in Ghana, improving the lives of more than 2.4 million people and saving them over \$35 million in fuel costs.



CARBON FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT 2020: ASSUMPTIONS & COMMENTS

Calculations done by: Empathy Sustainability, Jake Backus / Head of Sustainability Seacourt Ltd.

Methodology previously audited/confirmed by Anthesis Ltd.

Additional review by Natural Capital Partners is being sought.

We have followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, and then gone beyond this if necessary, to include everything we caused to happen or have influence over, subject to the exclusions mentioned below.

We have calculated both market based and location based figures.

Covid

Covid: the factory was open throughout but we did furlough a few sales people.

Paper

We have used the actual paper profile data for our paper which is about 40% higher than the "EU industry figure", which we believe to be wrong, or disingenuous. The figure Seacourt uses is very close to the UK Govt emissions factor for paper, which is consequently also about 40% higher than the paper industry figure for Europe.

We have used our highly reliable paper profile data for recycled and virgin paper and applied these same figures to our smaller paper purchases from different mills.

Waste

The Govt waste & recycling figures include transportation. However, the total figure for our supplier is below just their transportation footprint. Therefore, we have not removed the double counting.

Metal plates recycled uses the significantly higher number purchased not the J&G figure for recycled, despite holding some of that as stock.

No electrical waste and batteries during 2020.

Seacourt is zero waste to landfill and whilst many of our materials, such as paper and printing plates get recycled, the protocol is that we do not include the benefit of doing that.

Chemicals

The DEFRA Table 13 figure for chemicals was used. This seems high. 175 litres is a tonne of CO2.

Travel & commuting

The company car data is both business and private and we have also included employee commuting, so there is duplication. However, we have left this in.

Blankets

Blankets were apportioned a proportional share of the carbon impact of material purchases based on spend.

End of life

We have included end of life using DEFRA data for recycling for paper 65.6%, Eunomia data for household waste for combustion 11% and the balance being landfill. We have not included client delivery to reader since we do not have that data. However, we assume that this is adequately covered within our 10% over offset.

Ink

We have used the Carbon Trust estimate for ink, quoted by the European Printing Ink Association, that ink is less than 1% of the carbon impact of the product. We have used 1% for the entire supply chain impact, which should therefore more than cover it.

https://www.eupia.org/fileadmin/FilesAndTradExtx_edm/2013-03-05_EuPIA_Environmental_Impact_of_Printing_Inks_01.pdf

Printing plates

Aluminium printing plates: UK Govt. data for aluminium cans has been used as the nearest data for sheet aluminium. Any difference is likely to be minimal.

Other

No leased assets and franchising.

The company does not have any investments.

Homeworking

There was no homeworking.

Paper transportation

From mill to wholesaler and wholesaler to Seacourt: we apportioned our wholesaler's entire carbon footprint divided by their paper volume multiplied by our paper volume (weight).

Deliveries

Distribution to our clients is included in our carbon footprint. (As are inbound deliveries.)

Exclusions

Outsourced -HR, finance, marketing.

This footprint has focussed on carbon impact. There are other environmental impacts such as the environmental impact of waste water. Seacourt use a waterless printing process and therefore use an insignificant amount of water, which also does not carry a high VOC chemical load.

Some small elements represent an insignificant percentage of total emissions and an insignificant amount of emissions in absolute terms. Therefore, they have been omitted according to GHG Protocol guidelines. However, we have included smaller items where there is spend data based on share of spend and equivalent share of carbon impact.

Emissions factors used:

UK Government consumption emissions factors were used:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uks-carbon-footprint> and [DEFRA Table 13.](#)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1002246/UK_stats_on_waste_statistical_notice_July2021_accessible_FINAL.pdf

<https://waste-management-world.com/artikel/in-the-uk-more-waste-is-burned-than-recycled/>