Seacourt Environmental & B Corp Report 2021

Seacourt
Planet Positive Printing®

Certified B Corporation

Best for the World 2021

Being the best we can be

Over 25 years ago we set out to become more sustainable, in an industry which is has a significant impact on the environment

Seacourt developed the waterless printing process, our own unique VOC free inks, and consequently our printed materials are also free of volatile organic chemicals, (which are otherwise principally used by printers to make water wetter, all of which get discharged to the environment).

For many years we have used 100% renewable energy, have been zero waste to landfill, and use FSC certified recycled and virgin paper.

We have carbon footprinted our entire supply chain and aim to include all our impacts, including end of life for our printed materials.

Seacourt have worked extensively to cut our own carbon impacts to such an extent that Scopes 1 and 2 are now less than 1% of our footprint.

Our remaining emissions are offset with Gold Standard Verified Emission Reductions with Climate Impact Partners, formerly Climate Care, which additionally support positive health and economic impacts, especially for women in West Africa and Asia.

Ultimately, want to make a net positive impact on society and the environment and are working on that.

We became a B Corp as that was the next step on our journey to better and achieved the highest score for a printer or media company in the world.

Our journey to B Corp

It was the answer to “What’s next?”

That’s it

Start at question one, and get it done

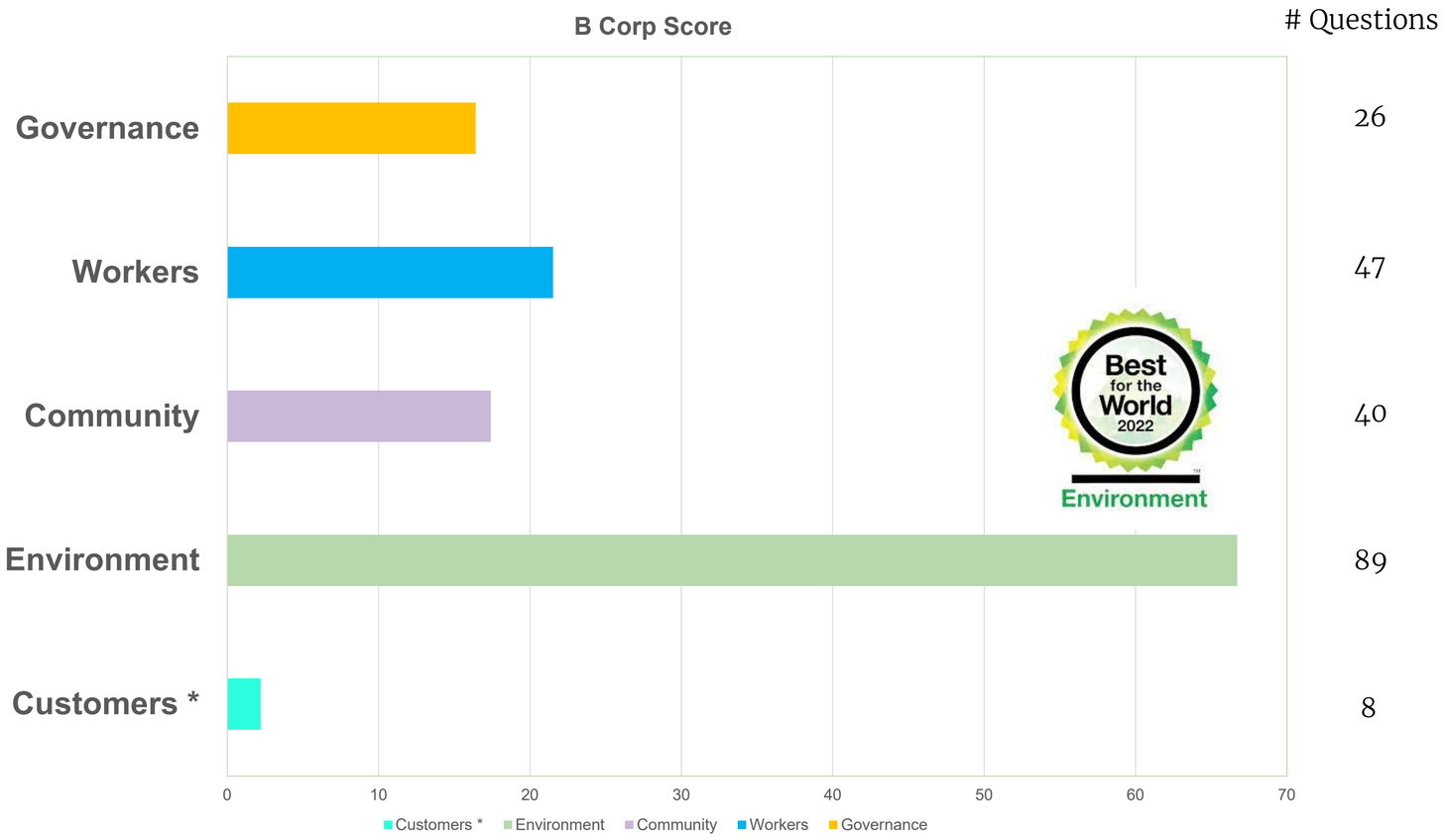
We already had good data for our environmental and supply chain footprint

And since it is a framework for what a better business looks like, we stepped up where we needed to be a better business

Result:
The highest scoring B Corp printer in the world and top 5% on Environment of all B Corps

We are just about to start re-certification and will explore all opportunities to both maintain our score and do better. It's a huge project to outline that detail here. It's not the matter of a bit here and there. We will look at everything.

Suggestions from stakeholders on how we can do better are welcome.



* N.B We only had 8 questions in the Customer section.
It does not mean that we do not have great customer service!☺

Our 2021 achievements continue our leadership ambition

We received our **4th Queen's Award for Sustainable Development**, being the only company to have achieved this

We were recognised as **Best for the World** by B Corp in the Environment category placing us in the top 5%

Our carbon footprint in 2021 for the 2020 report now includes **end of life**

We **expanded our XL format printing** into a separate unit in on our estate for our PVC free

Not achieved:
We explored on-site solar PV but did not go ahead. (However, we achieved it in 2022.)

Certified B Corporation

Best for the World 2021

THE QUEEN'S AWARDS FOR ENTERPRISE: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2021

SUPPORTER OF THE TERRA CARTA
For Nature, People & Planet

TERRA CARTA

Sustainable Markets Initiative

What's next? Scope 3 is now our main focus

Scopes 1 & 2
The options to reduce our own emissions are now more limited as **Scopes 1 & 2 account for less than 1% of our footprint**.

That said, on the wish list is:
- On-site Solar PV. Now completed during 2022. →
- Install showers and secure bike parking so that more people can cycle
- Change one or both company vans to full electric
- Use cycle couriers for Oxford customers and Oxford University

Scope 3
- Site visit to ink supplier and discussion about renewable energy and other sustainability strategies
- Engage our paper mill to cut carbon, and look into valuing nature and biodiversity, going beyond carbon and look at all environmental and social impacts
- Find a lower carbon paper supplier (extremely tricky given the tolerances of our machinery and supply chain restrictions)
- To have printing plates made from recycled aluminium would reduce their carbon footprint by 89%. Seems unlikely though.
- Recycled paper has a 20% lower carbon footprint than virgin – increase recycled paper sales and sourcing

And B Corp re-submission, which will provide a useful process.

2021 carbon footprint

Our absolute carbon impacts have grown because our business has grown, but we have continued since 2017 to produce print with a lower carbon footprint, (including with the addition of XL and end of life)

Kg CO2e	2020	2021	21/20 %
Scope 1	15.2	8.4	-44%
Scope 2	0	0	
Scope 3	967.2	1,199.1	24%
Total	982.3	1,207.6	23%
KgCO2e/T paper	1,374	1,095	-20%
kWh/T paper	378	335	-12%
KgCO2e/£ rev	0.292	0.266	-9%

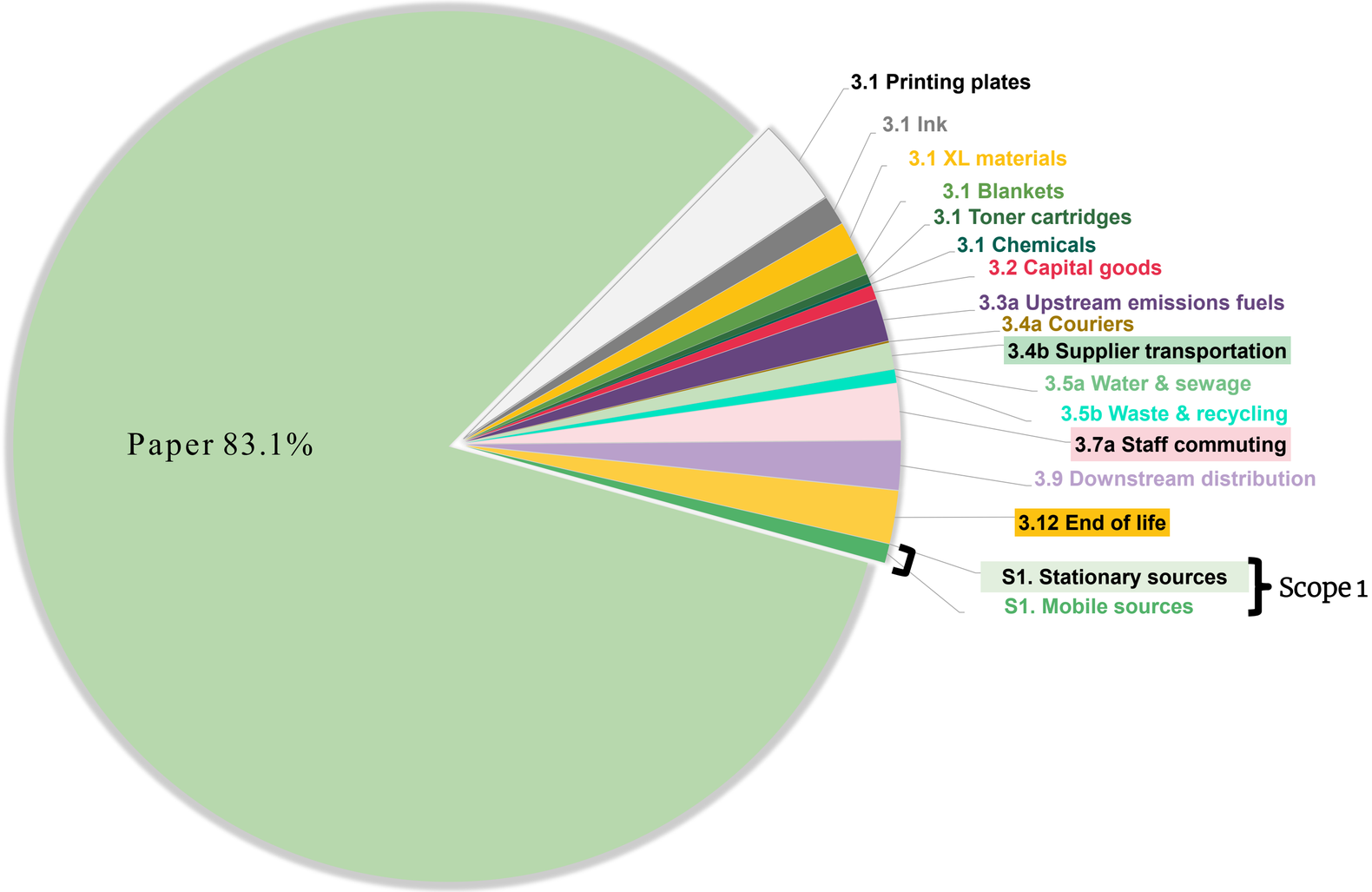
N.B. Scope 1 &2 market based impacts are -75% since 2017 in absolute terms
despite the business more than doubling, and with 100% renewable energy during all that time

See assumptions made, at the end of this report

2021 carbon footprint

Scope 1	0.7%
Scope 2	0.0%
Scope 3	99.3%

Market based	1,207.6 tCO2e
Location based	1,292.3 tCO2e



Scope	The following are included but zero
2	Market-based energy
3.1	Print wipes (transportation only)
3.3b	Upstream emissions of purchased electricity
3.3c	Transmission and distribution losses (T&D)
3.6a	Air travel, public transport, rented/leased vehicle, and taxi
3.6b	Hotel accommodation
3.7b	Staff homeworking

Seacourt 2021 carbon footprint

GHG assessment emission sources					Required or recommended	Included in assessment (Yes/No/N.A.)	Market tCO_2e	Location tCO_2e
Category	Emission source category (aligned to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard)							
Scope 1	Direct emissions from owned, leased or directly controlled stationary sources that use fossil fuels and/or emit fugitive emissions (e.g. refrigerant gases)				Required	Yes	0.007	5.90
	Direct emissions from owned, leased or directly controlled mobile sources				Required	Yes	8.42	8.42
Scope 2	**Location-based** emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling				Required	Yes		71.39
	Market-based emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling				Required	Yes	-	
Scope 3	1	Purchased goods and services			Recommended	Yes	1,085.2	1,086.0
	2	Capital goods			Recommended	Yes	6.30	6.30
	3	Fuel & energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 and 2)	3a	Upstream emissions of purchased fuels	Recommended	Yes	18.86	19.10
			3b	Upstream emissions of purchased electricity	Recommended	Yes	-	-
			3c	Transmission and distribution losses (T&D)	Required	Yes	-	6.32
	4	Upstream transportation and distribution		Outbound courier deliveries of packages	Recommended	Yes	0.78	0.78
				Third-party transportation and storage of inbound production related goods	Recommended	Yes	11.74	11.74
	5	Waste generated in operations		Wastewater	Recommended	Yes	0.09	0.09
				Other waste	Required	Yes	5.88	5.88
	6	Business travel		All transport by air, public transport, rented/leased vehicle, and taxi	Required	Yes	-	-
				Emissions arising from hotel accommodation associated with business travel	Recommended	Yes	-	-
	7	Employee commuting and homeworking		Employee transport between home and places of work	Recommended	Yes	25.05	25.05
				Emissions arising from employee homeworking and remote work	Required	Yes	-	-
	9	Downstream transportation and distribution		Third party transportation and storage of sold products	Required (For product manufacturers)	Yes	21.69	21.69
	12	End of life treatment of Sold Products				Yes	23.58	23.58
						TOTAL	**1,207.6**	**1,292.3**

Next steps & targets:

We have a very big target:

We want to be net positive, not just on carbon, but for the planet

We want to be a regenerative business

We have been working with external consultants, Oxford University, and now our paper mill supplier to codify this

"*It's not enough to do a bit less harm. We need to do more good*."

Gareth Dinnage, Managing Director, Seacourt Ltd.

Carbon offsetting with positive social & economic impacts

We use only Gold Standard VER (Verified Emission Reduction) offsets from reputable projects that have a genuine impact on humanity.
Through Climate Impact Partners (a certified B Corp) this year we offset 105% of our total carbon emissions.
In this way, we aim to be not only a Net Carbon Zero business, but also a climate positive one.

Gold Standard

Ethanol biofuel stoves, Kenya

The Challenge

Around 3 billion people, almost 40% of the world, still lack access to clean cooking technologies according to the Clean Cooking Alliance. Access to an efficient cookstove can reduce day-to-day emissions and the future demand for fossil fuels in Africa to reduce deforestation.

The Solution

Ethanol stoves burn cleanly and are use a renewable biofuel that can be created from waste like sugar cane pulp. Carbon finance is used to subsidise the upfront price of stoves to a level that is affordable for local households. Clean cookstove projects also create jobs for local craftspeople as well as maintenance and distribution professionals.

Impact

Clean cooking technologies like ethanol stoves can reduce the burden of unpaid work, which remains a major cause of gender inequality. Ethanol stoves also improve health by eliminating exposure to smoke and particulate household air pollution from cooking. The demand for non-renewable fuel such as wood and charcoal for cooking is also reduced.

1 NO POVERTY

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

5 GENDER EQUALITY

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

13 CLIMATE ACTION

15 LIFE ON LAND

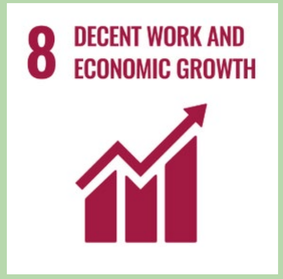
CLIMATE IMPACT PARTNERS

RENEWABLE ENERGY PORTFOLIO, GLOBAL

Type: Sustainable Infrastructure | Renewable Energy
Region: Global
Standard: CDM, VCS, Gold Standard

In addition to delivering emissions reductions to take climate action (SDG 13), the projects deliver a number of other benefits:

- **Affordable and Clean Energy:** Contribute to increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. Clean electricity generated by these projects displaces electricity which would otherwise be powered by fossil fuels.
- **Decent Work and Economic Growth:** 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.
- **Industry Development and Innovation:** Support the development of sustainable and resilient energy infrastructure, helping reduce the instance of shortages of electricity during peak hours of demand. The projects also often help develop road infrastructure, which is improved to aid site access.



CLIMATE IMPACT PARTNERS

CARBON FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT 2021

Company name: Seacourt Ltd
Calculations done by: Empathy Sustainability, Jake Backus
Methodology originally audited/confirmed by Anthesis Ltd. 2017
Last audit of calculations was Climate Impact Partners in 2022 for the 2020 footprint.

Assumptions, comments and changes since last footprint
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.

New
XL format specific data, including supply transportation. (Distribution is in Seacourt general distribution figures.)
Travel for key consultants to Seacourt
End of Life has been included since 2020.

Paper
We have used UK Gov data for paper, which is about 40% higher than the "EU industry figure", which we believe to be wrong, or disingenuous. For virgin paper this is virtually the same as our paper profile data for our key paper used.

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.
Seacourt is zero waste to landfill. There is no credit given for recycling e.g. paper and aluminium printing plates.

Chemicals
The DEFRA Table 13 figure for chemicals was used. This seems high at 1.44kg/£ spend.

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. We have put all business travel as Scope 1 regardless of company owned or not.
T&D for EVs charged at work is assumed to be zero and is included in the Energy calculations.
Employee vehicles are assumed to be Upper Medium in size, which is likely an overestimation.
Employee commuting now includes key consultant visits also.
Company cars and company vans are charged at work, which is renewable energy.

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 and end of life, which should therefore greatly more than cover it.

Blankets
Blankets were given a proportional share of the carbon impact of material purchases, based on spend, since no emissions data is available. Blankets account for 0.91% of materials spend and considerably less of overall spend.

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.

Rags
Rags are hired. No cotton consumption. Distribution accounted for. Not cleaning & chemicals though yet.

Other
No leased assets and franchising.
The company does not have any investments.
A/C was not regassed.

Homeworking
There was no homeworking.

Deliveries
Distribution to our clients is included in our carbon footprint. (As are inbound deliveries.) Distance figures are used.
For paper deliveries one way figures were used from wholesaler to Seacourt.
Distribution from paper mill to wholesaler is assumed to be in the UK Gov paper emission factors.
Deliveries from paper wholesalers are assumed to be average laden.

Distribution
Where a haulier does multiple collections we estimate our share of vehicle based on the distance from Seacourt to client etc, not allowing for extra routing, which is unknown. We use distance not fuel consumption.
However, Cockrams we have used two-way trips.

End of life
We have included end of life carbon impacts for our printed materials. However, we have assumed that since our clients take sustainability seriously that all materials are either recycled or go to energy from waste, using the UK average recycling, landfill and combustion ratios, and the UK Govt emission factors for each. Despite this being with a client's carbon footprint we also include it in ours.
Assumptions: the recycling rate for paper and card is known and has increased 5% to 70.6% (Preliminary DEFRA data). We don't have a current figure for combustion, but since it is increasing, we have assumed a 2% share growth for that, and consequently a landfill decline of -7%.
Since we offer free recovery of our XL materials for recycling, if a client cannot do so, we have assumed that 100% of XL materials are recycled. Seacourt recovers 10-15%, (up to 20%) of XL materials from clients for recycling.

Air conditioning
Air condition was serviced throughout the year and as far as we know none were regassed. (So consequently not leaking either.)

Capital equipment
XL cutter and printer is assumed to be "large electrical items" in the UK Govt emissions factors.
Assumed purchased from London, and return trip included

Couriers
Assumed 200 parcels per courier van for small parcels, based on Amazon data.
Assumed 100 parcels per courier van for XL deliveries.
We have used single trips for couriers.

XL format recovery for recycling
Recovery distribution: 99% of is through DPD, so will be included within the DPD courier figures.

Supplier offsets
If a supplier has carbon offset their supplies then we have included that as net carbon zero for market based emissions and have put the full factor in location based emissions for Scope 3.

WTT
WTT market based biogas takes the full kWh by the biogas factor
WTT location based biogas takes the full kWh by the grid natural gas factor

Protocol
The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

Boundaries
All scopes from material sourcing within our supply chain, manufacture and distribution to clients. Distribution from client to reader is not included since that is unknown and within their footprint. However, end of life of our produced materials IS included.
We have included consultant visits to Seacourt.

GHGs to be measured
CO2e was used in all instances, being a summary emission factor for all GHGs.

Period
This carbon footprint is for the calendar year 2021.

Data validity / estimations
Primary data was used in most instances. See assumptions for assumptions and estimations.
The following have actual volume data but emission factors are estimated:

	% of total emissions	
Ink	1%	Carbon Trust estimated emissions factor
Blankets	0.71%	Proportional figure based on 0.91% of material purchases
	2%	Total estimated
	98%	Primary data

GHG emissions omitted
See "Exclusions" on the left.

Offsets
All offsets have been purchased from ClimateCare, which are Gold Standard Verified Emission Reduction offsets.

"Total Seacourt carbon footprint110% of market based footprint has been offset " " 1,207.61,328.3 " Tonnes

Corporate GHG Inventory
No supplier offsets were included in these figures.

B Corp
Seacourt are a certified B Corp.

Table 2 - Emissions factors and sources
1) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021
2) DEFRA "Table 13" Indirect emissions from the supply chain
3) Ink: Source: EuPIA. Studies carried out by bodies such as the UK's Carbon Trust, identify that the carbon footprint of an ink in either packaging or newsprint applications is less than 1% of the overall footprint of the product. It should be noted that this analysis takes into account only the manufacture of the ink and its transport to the customer. The ink industry has undertaken a study to evaluate the carbon footprint of ink manufacture. The values obtained vary widely from site to site as electricity is the primary source of energy used in the manufacture of ink and materials; the actual carbon footprint of electricity varies widely across Europe depending on the percentage of low carbon footprint electricity production methods such as nuclear or hydroelectric power. https://www.eupia.org/fileadmin/FilesAndTradExtx_edm/2013-03-05_EuPIA_Environmental_Impact_of_Printing_Inks_01.pdf We took not 1% of the product, but 1% of the entire Scope 1, 2 and 3 impacts, only excluding end of life.
4) Emissions from emails: https://www.pawprint.eco/eco-blog/carbon-footprint-email
The emission factors used are shown in the accompanying Excel file.

Emissions source	Factor	Units	Reference	Notes
Chemicals	1.44	Total kg CO2e per £	DEFRA Table 13	Soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
Toner cartridges	1.66	Total kg CO2e per £	DEFRA Table 13	Paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
Postal & courier services	0.35	Total kg CO2e per £	DEFRA Table 13	Domestic & international couriers

5) Laptop: 331kg Circular Computing: https://circularcomputing.com/news/carbon-footprint-laptop/ 331kg Each. Average of 230 laptops Circular Computing https://circularcomputing.com/news/carbon-footprint-laptop/