



Calculate

Reduce

Offset

Corporate Greenhouse Gas Inventory

On behalf of Peak Technologies | 2021 Calendar Year

THG / ECO MY CARBON

MyCarbon Formal Notes

Project No.: Peak Technologies 1

Title: Peak Technologies Carbon Footprint 2021

Client: Peak Technologies

Date: 16th June 2022

Reporting Period: From 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021

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23.06.2022

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23.06.2022

Client Formal Notes

Data of appropriate quality to satisfy the goal and scope of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory will be used, inclusive of defining expectations in terms of the five main reporting principals of transparency, relevance, accuracy, consistency, completeness.

Accuracy of a GHG assessment is directly related to the quality of the activity data provided from the client. This primary data representative of activities occurred during the reporting period will always be used where available. In certain circumstances, 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. It should be expected that all clients should aim to improve the proportion of primary data over time.

If Peak Technologies is satisfied with the information above and the data provided is representative of authentic client activities within the reporting period of the 2021 calendar year, please sign below:

Company Name: Peak Technologies

Client Representative: James Meyer-Bejdl

Client Signature:



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1 Certificate of Offset Status

1.1 MyCarbon’s dedicated team has analysed the scope and emissions to be offset which are displayed in the certificate table below.

Table 1 | Certification summary of offset status

Organisation:		THG more : trees		
Certification of Offset Status:		Complete		
Reporting Period:		January 1 st 2021 to December 31 st 2021		
Scope	Emission Source Category	Required or Recommended	Coverage	tCO ₂
1	Direct emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company	x	x	110
	Direct emissions from owned, leased or directly controlled mobile sources			
2	Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling	x	x	45
3	Business Travel			
	Transportation of good			
	Purchased goods & services			
	Waste generated in operations			
	Leased assets & capital goods			
	Investments & franchises			
	Employee commuting & home working			
Offset total (tCO₂e)				155

2 Introduction

This is a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory report for Peak Technologies for the 2021 calendar year, produced by MyCarbon a brand owned by Carbon Green Ltd. This report quantifies the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions of two Peak Technologies controlled locations within the UK as detailed within section 4.2: Organisational boundaries.

2.1 Company description

Peak Technologies (Peak Tech) are at the forefront of the IT services and consulting industry. They specialise in end-to-end mobility, managed services, printing and mobile data capture solutions for organisations focused on the optimisation of supply chain and field-based business processes. Peak Tech offer their services to a range of clients including field service organisations, leading logistics providers, manufacturers and retailers. On 6th April 2021, Peak Tech was acquisitioned by a private equity firm- Source Capital LLC, and merged with Optical Phusion Inc. Both companies are leaders in digital supply chain, factory automation, mobile workforce, and retail solutions.

Headquartered in Linthicum, Maryland, Peak Tech serves local and regional clients in North America, Europe, and the United Kingdom. Peak Tech are a trusted business partner for many of the world's largest companies.

2.2 Reporting principles

This report follows the five main reporting principals as outlined by ISO 14064-1:

- Transparency: Address all relevant issues in a factual and coherent manner, based on a clear audit trail. Disclose any relevant assumptions and make appropriate references to the accounting and calculation methodologies and data sources used.
- Relevance: Ensure the GHG inventory appropriately reflects the GHG emissions of the company and serves the decision-making needs of users - both internal and external to the company
- Accuracy: Ensure that the quantification of GHG emissions is systematically neither over nor under actual emissions, as far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable. Achieve sufficient accuracy to enable users to make decisions with reasonable assurance as to the integrity of the reported information.
- Consistency: Use consistent methodologies to allow for meaningful comparisons of emissions over time. Transparently document any changes to the data, inventory boundary, methods, or any other relevant factors in the time series
- Completeness: Account for and report on all GHG emission sources and activities within the chosen inventory boundary. Disclose and justify any specific exclusions

CORPORATE GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

Peak Tech has compiled a GHG inventory report for the 2021 calendar year to better understand their emissions and carbon footprint.

This report presents the findings of this exercise. The report follows the ISO 14064-1 standard entitled *Specification with Guidance at the Organisation Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals*. The report will be made publicly available at <https://www.peaktech.co.uk/csr/>

3 Context

3.1 What is the importance of measuring greenhouse gases (GHGs)?

GHG emissions are contributing to global warming and climate change, which have been recognised as a key sustainable development issue. Many governments through local and international efforts are taking steps to reduce GHG emissions through national policies that include the introduction of emissions trading programs, voluntary programs, carbon or energy taxes, and regulations and standards on energy efficiency and emissions. As a result, companies must be able to understand and manage their GHG risks if they are to ensure long-term success in a competitive business environment, and to be prepared for future national or regional climate policies.

Quantification of GHGs emitted by a business or organisation's activities in the form of a carbon footprint is an important tool used by stakeholders to recognise their impact and take action, often through offsetting activities.

Offsetting is a particular method employed to reduce, remove or prevent the release of GHG emissions into the atmosphere, which can be done through the purchase and retirement of carbon credits. Due to the tight control on carbon credits, retirement of a credit is the only method one can do to offset their carbon footprint. For example, if a business produced 100 tonnes of CO₂, they would need to purchase and retire 100 carbon credits to become carbon neutral.

3.2 Reporting standards

When performing a GHG inventory, these assessments should align with one of two recognised standards for accounting and reporting corporate GHG emissions. The most well-known is the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol - Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (GHG Protocol, 2011) 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 ISO14064 specification series, detailing specification and guidance for the organisation and project levels, as well as for the validation and verification of emissions.

Data supplied by clients is used in GHG assessments, which is quantified into GHG emission estimates by applying relevant and up-to-date emission factor(s) from reputable sources, like DEFRA. An emission factor is a representative value that attempts to relate the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant. Quality and accuracy of emission factors can vary between government publications and scientific research journals, therefore it is best practice to apply emission factors only from reputable sources, such as DEFRA.

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GHG assessments quantify all six Kyoto Protocol GHGs, where applicable, and are measured in terms of tonnes carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalence, or tCO₂e, where equivalence means having the same warming effect as CO₂ over a period of 100 years. The six Kyoto Protocol gases are CO₂, methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). The global warming potential (GWP) of each GHG is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 | GHGs listed in the Kyoto Protocol and their Global Warming Potential (GWP)

Greenhouse Gas	Chemical Formula	GWP (CO ₂ e)
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	1
Methane	CH ₄	28
Nitrous oxide	N ₂ O	298
Hydro fluorocarbons	HFCs	Depends on gas
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF ₆	22,800
Perfluorinated compounds	PFCs	Depends on gas

3.3 Emissions Scopes

Emission sources can be broken down into three distinct categories called Scopes.

3.3.1 Scope 1

Scope 1 accounts for the direct GHG emissions occurring from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

3.3.2 Scope 2

Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat or steam consumed by the company. Purchased electricity, heat or steam is defined as electricity, heat or steam that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity, heat or steam is generated.

3.3.3 Scope 3

Scope 3 is an optional reporting category that allows for the treatment of all other indirect emissions. Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Some

CORPORATE GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

examples of scope 3 activities are extraction and production of purchased materials, transportation of purchased fuels and use of sold products and services.

The GHG Protocol describes the quantification of Scope 1 and 2 as mandatory, whereas Scope 3 emissions are considered optional. Depending on the nature/remit of an organisation, Scope 3 activities can contribute a significant proportion of overall emissions, and therefore to gain a proper understanding of an organisation's GHG emissions it is advisable to include all relevant sources.

4 Methodology

4.1 Emission Factors

The methodologies used to collect and assess the emissions data varied throughout the inventory. The primary methodology used was multiplying GHG activity data by appropriate GHG emission factors. All methodologies were selected based on their ability to provide accurate and consistent results. The use of activity data and emission factors was feasible due to the availability of both accurate activity data and emission factors from reputable organisations.

MyCarbon uses the latest figures from the UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and peer reviewed literature for all common emission factors listed in Table 3.

Table 3 | Emission factors used in this assessment

Category	Emission Factor	Reference
Mileage expensed (Company Van, Diesel)	0.38811 kg CO ₂ e /miles	(DEFRA, 2021)
Mileage expensed (Employee Upper Medium, Diesel)	0.25678 kg CO ₂ e /miles	(DEFRA, 2021)
Natural Gas	0.18316 kg CO ₂ e /kWh	(DEFRA, 2021)
Electricity	0.21233 kg CO ₂ e /kWh	(DEFRA, 2021)

4.2 Organisational Boundaries

The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard outlines two approaches for consolidating GHG data—the equity share approach and the control approach—through organizational boundaries. These are boundaries that determine the operations owned or controlled by the reporting company, depending on the consolidation approach taken. In some cases, it may be possible to apply these approaches directly to emissions/removals associated with sequestered atmospheric carbon.

The GHG inventory report quantifies Scope 1 and 2 emissions for two Peak Tech controlled UK sites. Details of the sites included within the organisational boundary of this report are detailed below:

UK: Wycombe

M-Netics,
Unit 16,
The Valley Centre,
Gordon Rd,
High Wycombe,
HP13 6EQ

UK: Chippenham

Peak Technologies,
Ryzex House,
Bumpers Way,
Bumpers Farm,
Chippenham,
Wiltshire,
SN14 6LH

Peak Tech has compiled a GHG inventory report for the 2021 calendar year to better understand their emissions and carbon footprint. The corporate organizational boundaries for the inventory were defined according to the requirements of **clause 4.1 of the ISO 14064-1 standard**. The control approach was used for the consolidation of corporate GHG emissions.

4.3 Identified Emissions and Exclusions

The following emissions were determined to be relevant within the organizational boundaries:

Scope 1

- Company vehicle mileage expensed (Van, Diesel)
- Employee mileage expensed (Upper Medium, Diesel)
- Natural gas

Scope 2

- Electricity consumption

All identified Scope 1 & 2 emissions have been included within this report as listed above. No Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions have been excluded.

5 Results: UK

5.1 Wycombe & Chippenham

5.1.1 Scope 1

Table 4 | UK Scope 1 emissions

Emission Source	Consumption	tonnes CO ₂ e
Company Vehicle Mileage (Miles)	8, 257	3.20
Employee Mileage (Miles)	210, 769	54.12
Natural Gas (kWh)	260, 009	47.62
Total		104.94

5.1.2 Scope 2

Table 5 | UK Scope 2 emissions

Emission Source	Consumption	tonnes CO ₂ e
Electricity (kWh)	198,098	42.06
Total		42.06

5.1.3 Summary

The Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions for UK sites Wycombe and Chippenham for the 2021 calendar year, equalled 147 tonnes CO₂e. With a 5% buffer added as industry standard, the **total footprint equals 154.35 tonnes CO₂e.** Figure 1 is a pie chart displaying the emission sources as a percentage of the total footprint.

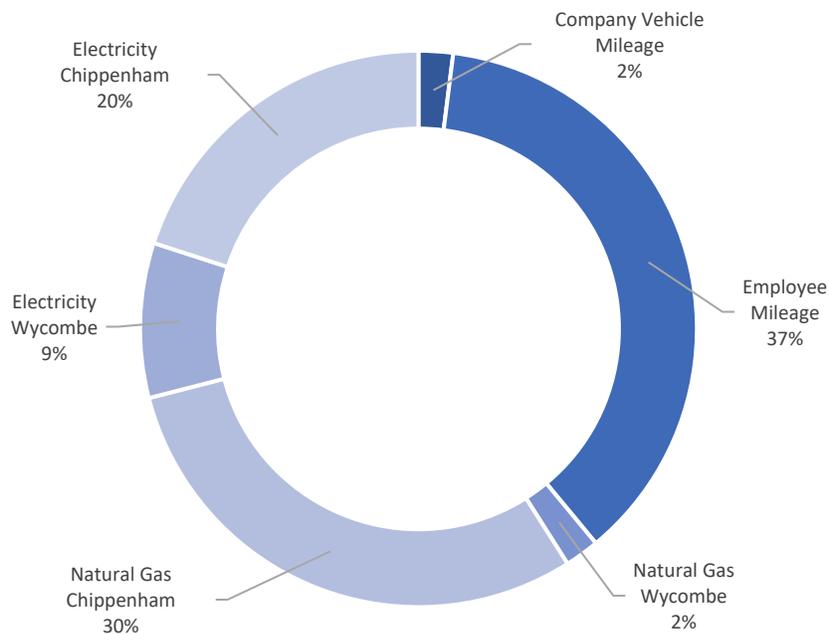


Figure 1 | Total Scope 1 & Scope 2 Emissions from Peak Tech



Figure 2 | Total Scope 1 & Scope 2 Emissions from Peak Tech

The total emissions for the Peak Tech UK sites reported for the 2021 calendar year equalled 147 tonnes CO₂e. With a 5% buffer added, **the carbon footprint of the reported Peak Tech sites is 154.35 tonnes CO₂e.**

Scope 1 emissions made up approximately 71% of emissions from Peak Tech, 104.94 [110.19] tonnes CO₂e while scope 2 made up the remaining 29% of emissions [44.16].

Employee mileage was responsible for the largest source of total reported emissions, 37% of the total (56.83 tonnes of CO₂e with a 5% buffer). Natural gas usage and electricity usage at Chippenham was the next greatest source of emissions, totalling 30% and 20% of emissions respectively (46.49 and 30.73 tonnes of CO₂e with a 5% buffer). In comparison, natural gas usage at Wycombe totalled 9% of emissions (3.57 tonnes of CO₂e with a 5% buffer). The sources with the lowest emissions and making up the remainder of emissions from Peak Tech are the company vehicle and electricity usage at Wycombe, both at 2% respectively (3.36 and 13.44 tonnes of CO₂e with a 5% buffer).

References

- [1] Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, "Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2021," 24 January 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021>. [Accessed 14 June 2022].

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