

GETTING STARTED ON YOUR COMPANY'S CARBON INVENTORY

WHAT IS A CARBON INVENTORY?



A carbon inventory is a measurement of an organization's emissions that contribute to climate change. It includes both direct and indirect emissions associated with the organization's activities.



TERMINOLOGY

Carbon: Umbrella term for greenhouse gases (GHGs).

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs): The most potent gases emitted into the atmosphere from fossil fuel combustion, and major contributors to the growing climate change crisis. Includes Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), and Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

Carbon Inventory/ Footprint: The total GHG emissions of a business, government, organization or household, expressed in metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (MT CO₂e).

Fossil Fuels: Natural gas, oil, diesel, refined gas, coal.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA): A tool used to calculate the potential environmental impacts of a product, material, process, or activity.



TERMINOLOGY

Emissions Factor Factor that relates a material or process to the amount and type of pollutants
(EF): associated with it. For carbon inventories, the pollutants are the GHGs.

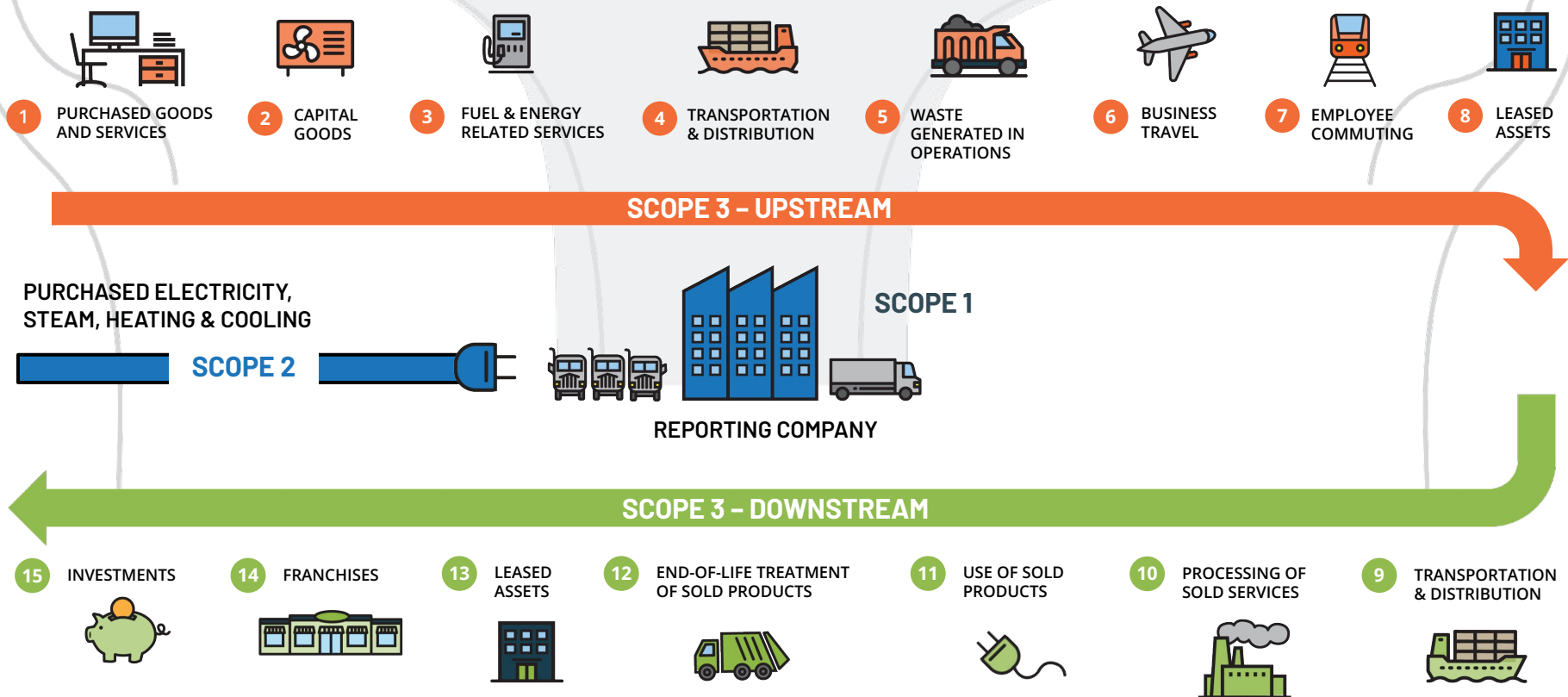
CO2 Equivalent The quantity that describes, for a given mixture and amount of different gases, the
(CO2e): amount of pure CO2 that have the same GWP over a given time (typically measured over 100 years).

Global Warming Potential (GWP): Unit of measure that converts a quantity of GHGs to its CO2 equivalent (CO2e). It is the measure of how much energy the emissions of 1 ton of a gas will absorb over a given period of time relative to the emissions of 1 ton of CO2.

GHG Reduction Plan: Public or private GHG reduction goals, and the concrete steps taken or planned to meet the reduction goals.



CORPORATE CARBON FOOTPRINT



CARBON NEUTRALITY

What does it practically mean for companies?



Our global goal is to limit warming to below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Carbon Neutrality is reducing our collective carbon emissions to be in balance with the Earth's ability to absorb carbon.

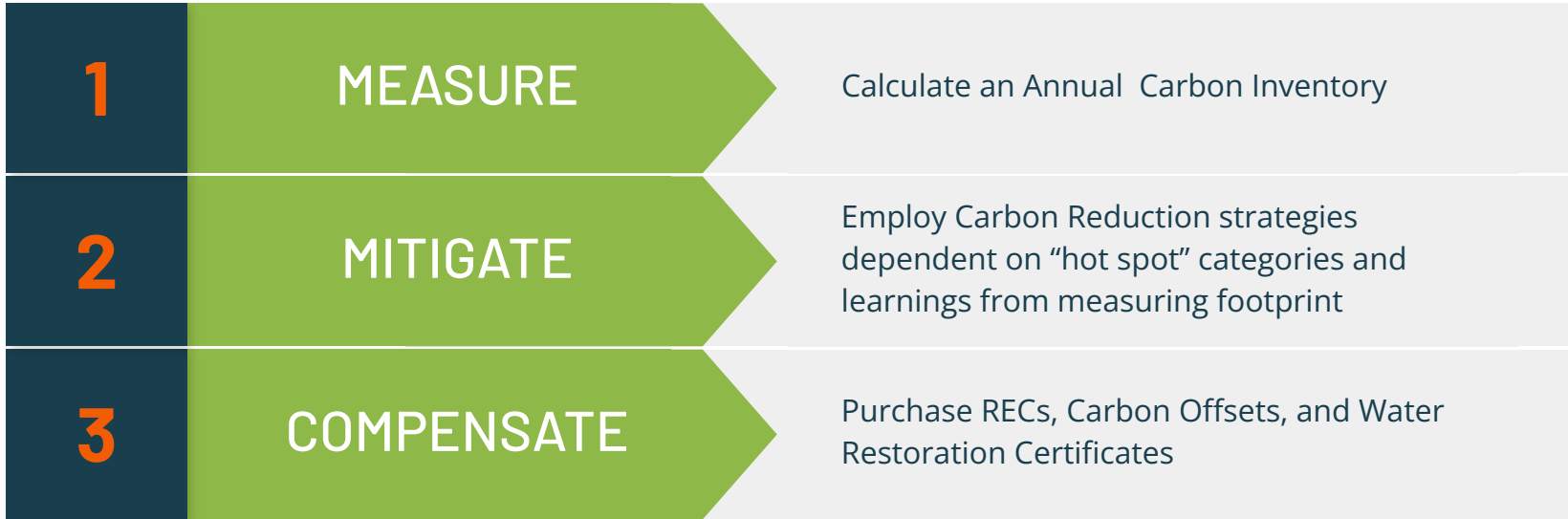


In order to support neutrality, companies need to measure emissions, set targets, and reduce those emissions.

Carbon neutrality for a company requires it to reduce its emissions to zero through various mechanisms.



CARBON REDUCTION PLAN



CARBON REDUCTION: MITIGATE

OPTIMIZE

- Facility Energy Efficiency
- Building Consolidation
- IT Server Consolidation
- Reduced Business Travel
- Less air transport
- Partner/Supplier Engagement
- Change Employee Behavior

INVEST

- Higher Efficiency machines & systems
- Streamlined Logistics
- Contract Manufacturing Efficiencies
- On-site wind and solar installations

SUBSTITUTE

- Recycled Materials
- Video Conferencing / Telecommuting
- Chemical Management
- Revalorized Material Content



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