CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 2020

EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC

October 2021

Improving the quality of the environment in which we live, one project at a time®

2020 CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

1.0 ABOUT EA

Headquartered in Hunt Valley, Maryland, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC (EA) is a 100 percent (%) employee-owned public benefit corporation (PBC) that provides environmental, compliance, natural resources, and infrastructure engineering, technology, and management solutions to a wide range of public and private sector clients. In calendar year (CY) 2020, EA had an average headcount of 578 employees (585 full-time equivalents [FTEs][1]) working through a network of 25 commercial offices across the United States including Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam.

First initiated in 2009, this is EA's ninth tabulation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from the company's operations and activities, and their associated carbon footprint. Carbon Footprint Reports were published biennially from CY 2008 through CY 2015, with each report summarizing two full CYs. Beginning with CY 2016, the company transitioned to publishing annual reports. This is EA's fifth annual report and represents EA's Carbon Footprint Report for CY 2020.

Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator—In 2019, EA transitioned to the use of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator (SGEC)[2] to determine its carbon footprint. The SGEC is a spreadsheet-based, menu-driven tool for calculating GHG emissions. The SGEC tool is updated by EPA as warranted to improve utility and representativeness. For this assessment, EA employed Version 6, released in August 2020. While EPA released Version 7 in June 2021, it is important to note that EA's Carbon Footprint Work Group begins gathering data for the previous CY in the first quarter and typically completes calculations by the end of the second quarter. As such, Version 6 was utilized to complete CY 2020 calculations.

Changes to the tool in 2020 (resulting from Version 5 to Version 6 updates) that impact EA's carbon footprint calculations are discussed in ***Section 3.3*** (page 5).

2.0 GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

This GHG analysis has been prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard[3] (hereafter referred to as "the Standards"), developed and published by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Resources Institute. These Standards are the most widely used international accounting tool for

1. Calculations in this report that rely on personnel totals (e.g., solid waste and wastewater) are completed using a normalized FTE total of 585. Normalized FTE is calculated as EA's total Occupational Safety and Health Administration labor hours reported in 2020 divided by 2,080 (the number of hours in a typical full-time year assuming 52 standard 40-hour work weeks): 1,216,771 hours ÷ 2,080 hours per FTE= 585 FTE.
2. https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/simplified-ghg-emissions-calculator. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. Simplified GHG Gas Emissions Calculator. See also the companion guide: https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/guide-greenhouse-gas-management-small-business-low-emitters.
3. World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute. 2004. *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Revised Edition.* March. Available at: https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf.

governments and businesses to identify, quantify, and manage GHG emissions. The Standards require accounting for the six "Kyoto Protocol" GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), and perfluorocarbons (PFC)—emissions of which are reported in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). Other gases with global warming potential may be included in such analyses, but are not included in EA's analysis because EA, as a professional services firm, does not use/generate them. This report accounts primarily for CO_2 emissions, which represent the vast majority of GHG emissions from most sources, but also includes CH_4 and N_2O (which together with CO_2 are referred to as the "Big Three").

EA accounts for direct and indirect GHG emissions from its business operations in accordance with defined GHG scopes delineated in the Standards:

- ***Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions***—Direct GHG emissions from operations.

- ***Scope 2: Electricity Indirect GHG Emissions***—Indirect GHG emissions from purchased energy generated elsewhere.

- ***Scope 3: Other Indirect GHG Emissions***—Indirect GHG emissions from supply/delivery chain and other activities.

Scope 1 GHG emissions from EA's business operations include emissions from fleet vehicle operations, boat operations, portable power generators, emissions associated with combustion of fuels used for heating offices and other buildings, and emissions of refrigerants from building cooling systems. Emissions from energy use in residential "satellite offices" (i.e., officially designated home offices used by EA employees who do not work from an established commercial office) and remote telework are not included in Scope 1.

Scope 2 GHG emissions from EA's business operations are limited to emissions from power generating stations supplying electric energy to EA's offices and other buildings. Emissions arising from energy use in residential "satellite offices" and remote telework are not included in Scope 2.

Scope 3 GHG emissions arise from other elements of EA's business operations, including:

- Employee commutes to and from EA commercial office locations and employee business travel using personal vehicles

- Employee business travel, inclusive of air, rail, rental car, public transit, and rideshare services

- Emissions arising from recycling, composting, and disposal of solid wastes generated at EA offices and other work locations (e.g., temporary field/project offices)

- Emissions arising from potable water consumption and wastewater treatment

- Emissions arising from shipment of samples, work products, and other materials to and from EA offices and to client/project sites

- Emissions associated with elements of the supply/delivery chain and other activities. *NOTE: EA's carbon footprint calculations do not account for emissions attributed directly to our supply chain partners due to difficulties associated with collecting accurate emissions data from third party sources. EA's focus is on using environmentally preferred purchasing decision-making to effect sustainable change where possible (e.g., coordination of more sustainable packaging from vendors, consolidated shipment of orders, contracting from local vendors/sources when possible, etc.).*

Additionally, as an aspect of continual improvement to further align with World Resources Institute and to ensure consistent analysis of data year to year, EA developed a Carbon Footprint Inventory Management Plan[4] that details data collection procedures and quality control measures and identifies data and factors to be used to estimate GHG emissions associated with EA's business operations. The Inventory Management Plan summarizes EA's operations, details data collected for each GHG scope area, quantifies emissions calculation methods utilized, and outlines data management methods and verification process controls calculations. The Inventory Management Plan is an internal "evergreen" document that is updated annually, or more often as best practices dictate. It is used to ensure annual GHG accounting and reporting are relevant, complete, consistent, transparent, and accurate.

3.0 2020 CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORTING

3.1 Reporting Overview

Under EPA's Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule at 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 98, most GHG sources are only required to report their emissions to EPA if they exceed 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents ($MTCO_2e$) per year. Since 2011, EA has calculated and reported its GHG emissions (carbon footprint) by means of data collection to build the emissions estimate *from the bottom up*. EA's total gross GHG emissions (i.e., not factoring in offsets) have consistently been in the range of from 4,000 to 5,000 $MTCO_2e$; hence, EA is considered a minor GHG source. Nevertheless, in keeping with our commitment to transparency and in the spirit of continuous improvement, we will continue to disclose our carbon footprint and identify opportunities to reduce impacts.

This report is intended to provide an accurate assessment of EA's operations as a company and our associated carbon footprint. To achieve this objective, this report incorporates verified data for our corporate headquarters location, which represents approximately 30.2% of our leased space, as well as office-specific data from the majority of our other commercial offices. Where office-specific data were not available, data used for emissions determinations were extrapolated using the remaining data set. Prior to 2016, assessments of company-wide emissions were reliant on extrapolating data from EA's leased headquarters space as well as regional energy use

4. EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC. 2020 (updated annually). *Carbon Footprint Inventory Management Plan.*

intensity and related factors. This and future Carbon Footprint Reports will continue to build on the practice of collecting and incorporating verified data from additional EA commercial offices, when and where data are available.

3.2 The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on EA's 2020 Carbon Footprint

From the outset of the pandemic, EA's workforce was considered as "essential workers" providing critical environmental, health and safety, engineering, water/wastewater, sanitation, and related services to federal, state, municipal government agencies, as well as to private sector clients in such diverse industries as chemical and specialty gas manufacturing, electric power generation, food production, and healthcare. As such, EA's operations were at capacity throughout CY 2020. That said, EA's workforce operated in a hybrid office/project site/remote work environment dependent on individual roles, with the majority of EA's workforce transitioning to a 100% remote work setting commencing March through June 2020 (depending on individual state and local safety directives) and continuing for the balance of 2020.

To be expected, EA's carbon footprint saw significant reductions in GHG emissions associated with Employee Commuting, Employee Business Travel, Natural Gas, and Purchased Electricity. Consistent with previous years, EA's Employee Commuting emissions were estimated based on voluntary feedback obtained through an annual employee survey. In addition to information on personnel's typical miles traveled roundtrip for their commutes and estimated fuel efficiency for personal vehicles, the 2020 survey requested information on the number of days employees were working from home versus continuing to commute to their designated EA office. These data allowed EA's Carbon Footprint Work Group to approximate Employee Commuting emissions considering the hybrid work environment sustained by the vast majority of EA's workforce.

Commencing in mid-March 2020, all non-essential business travel (e.g., vendor meetings, outside training, industry conferences, etc.) was prohibited. This prohibition extended through the end of the calendar year, resulting in a dramatic decrease in EA's 2020 GHG emissions associated with Employee Business Travel.

EA's Natural Gas and Purchased Electricity emissions also decreased moderately, a result of decreased occupancy and use of EA's nationwide leased office spaces from mid-March 2020 through the end of the calendar year. Emissions are based on a combination of actual or estimated electricity usage, and Subregion Output Emissions Factors from EPA's Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)[5].

EA recognizes that the carbon footprint reductions attributed indirectly to the COVID-19 pandemic are not reflective of typical company operations. That said, EA fully anticipates our 2021 carbon footprint will be similarly reduced as a result of ongoing COVID restrictions. Despite the anticipated reductions in Scope 2 emissions in 2021, EA is sustaining its commitment to the purchase of emissions offsets commensurate with quantities purchased in 2018–2019 (prior to the pandemic).

5. Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID). *eGRID 2019 Summary Tables 2019*. 2019. Available at: https://www.epa.gov/egrid/egrid-2019-summary-tables

Note that EA is not incorporating electricity usage by employees in remote work settings due to lack of industry standards with regard to calculating emissions associated with employee teleworking. EA's Carbon Footprint Work Group will conduct research and benchmark methods that assess GHG emissions attributed to teleworking in future carbon footprint determinations. It is clear that the hybrid workforce model that evolved so quickly as a result of the pandemic is here to stay.

3.3 Changes in SGEC Reporting Tool

As previously noted, EA has analyzed its carbon footprint for more than a decade, and resultant gross GHG emissions remained fairly consistent as measured in total and on a *per employee* basis. In 2019, after confirming data comparability using overall emissions calculations, EA transitioned to the use of EPA's SGEC to determine its carbon footprint. The principal differences between EA's previous calculations and the SGEC tool included accounting for GHG emissions from commercial refrigerant (HFC) losses (not previously included in EA's calculation) and accounting for GHG emissions from water, wastewater, and solid waste (not included in the SGEC tool). The tool is periodically updated by EPA (solid waste added to Version 7 released in July 2021). The below changes in the SGEC tool impact the manner in which EA's carbon footprint was calculated or data are displayed:

- HFC emissions from commercial refrigeration were first included in GHG calculations as part of SGEC Version 5 in 2019, based on data from EA's headquarters office management company. The values were found to be unrepresentative (artificially high due to extraordinary maintenance in 2019); more representative values reported for 2020 were 95% lower.

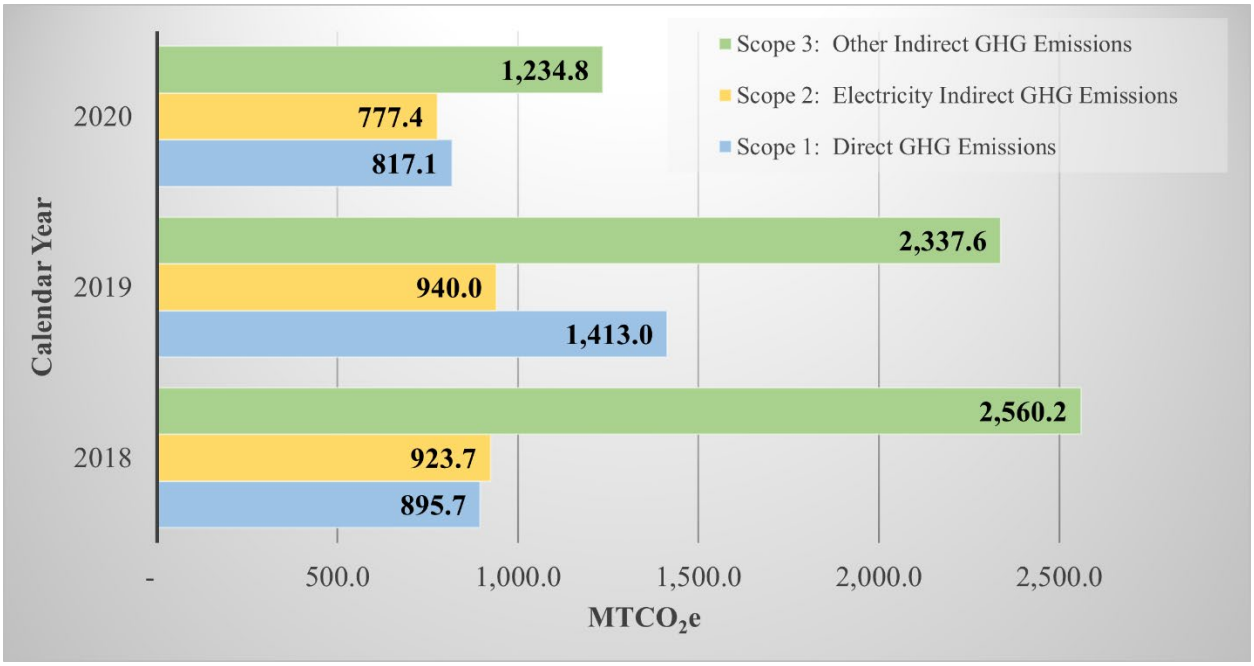
- EA's emissions from water and wastewater, which together contribute less than 0.5% of the total GHG emissions, are incorporated as a customized adjunct as the SGEC tool does not automatically account for them.

- Though not included in SGEC tool Scope 1 emissions calculations in 2019, but included as an adjunct, EA's boats, generators, and fleet vehicles were incorporated in the SGEC tool's Mobile Sources category for 2020.

Appendix A provides the full Emissions Summary using EPA's Center for Corporate Climate Leadership SGEC.

Figure 1 provides a comparison of EA's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (represented as $MTCO_2e$) for CYs 2018, 2019, and 2020. The figure illustrates the significant reductions for 2020 as compared to EA's carbon footprint for its two preceding calendar years.

Figure 1. Comparison of Total Emissions by Scope – Calendar Years 2018, 2019, and 2020



3.4 Carbon Offsets

Carbon offsets are reduction credits that can reduce net emissions through activities such as recycling, composting, etc. Offsets, as well as purchased credits such as Renewable Energy Certificate (RECs)[6], are used to compensate for emissions generated by a corporation. They do not account or take credit for emissions that were wholly prevented as a result of limiting or eliminating a specific emissions-generating activity.

In 2020, EA offset approximately 1,241 $MTCO_2e$ through a combination of operational activities designed to sustainably mitigate GHG emissions as well as purchased RECs. EA's offsets fall into three categories:

1. ***Single Stream Recycling and Composting***—All EA offices have recycling programs in place, and several (Hunt Valley, Maryland and Seattle, Washington) have in-place composting programs. Offsets resulting from recycling and composting are estimated based on volume of solid waste diverted from EA's waste stream based on annual waste disposal information secured for EA's Hunt Valley location, calculations of actual

6. RECs are tradable assets that represent the environmental attributes of 1 megawatt hour (MWh) of renewable electricity. RECs are sold separately from actual power generated to consumers who want to "green" their existing power sources by contributing to the use of renewable energy sources.

compost weights collected in Hunt Valley, and use of EPA volume-to-weight conversion factors[7] to estimate compost totals from the Seattle and Alameda offices.

2. ***Air Travel Offsets***—EA purchased 150 metric tons of verified CO_2 offsets from TerraPass[8] to neutralize the impact of business air travel. All TerraPass carbon offsets, which support United States-based projects, have been verified by independent third parties and standards including the Gold Standard, Verified Carbon Standard, Climate Action Reserve, and American Carbon Registry.

3. ***RECs***—A REC is a tradable asset that represents the environmental attributes of 1 MWh of renewable electricity. RECs are sold separately from actual power generated to consumers who want to "green" their existing power sources by contributing to the use of renewable energy sources. To offset 2020 Scope 2 emissions, EA covered 2,500 MWh, or 2,500,000 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of traditional electricity consumption with renewable sources in the form of Carbon Solutions Group (CSG) CSG CleanBuild™ 100% wind technology RECs from Carbon Solutions Group[9]. CSG CleanBuild™ RECs are Green-e® Energy certified and meet the environmental and consumer protection standards set forth by the nonprofit Center for Resource Solutions (www.green-e.org).

Copies of EA's 2020 offset certificates for purchased offsets (Air Travel carbon offsets and RECs) are provided in ***Appendix B.***

4.0 SUMMARY OF EA'S 2020 CARBON FOOTPRINT

In CY 2020, EA generated an estimated net total of 2,829.3 $MTCO_2e$ of GHG emissions from its operations. Approximately 44% (1,241.0 $MTCO_2e$) of these emissions were offset, resulting in net GHG emissions from operations of 1,588.3 $MTCO_2e$ (Appendix A). EA's top three sources for emissions in 2020 included Purchased Electricity (777.4 $MTCO_2e$); Employee Commuting (572.0 $MTCO_2e$); and Mobile Sources – EA Fleet Vehicles, Boats, and Generators (546.3 $MTCO_2e$). From 2016 through 2019 (the 4 years preceding the COVID-19 pandemic), Employee Commuting, Purchased Electricity, and Employee Business Travel were consistently the top three emissions sources. Employee Business Travel was the fourth largest emission source for EA in 2020, at 514.3 $MTCO_2e$.

Normalized by total labor hours worked, EA's 2020 net carbon footprint was 2.7 $MTCO_2e$ per FTE—a significant decrease from 6.4 $MTCO_2e$ per FTE based on 2019 net emissions. The 58% decrease is attributed to significant reductions in Employee Commuting and Employee Business Travel, both a consequence of travel restrictions put in place in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

7. EPA, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery. 2016. *Volume-to-Weight Conversion Factors.* April. Available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-04/documents/volume_to_weight_conversion_factors_memorandum_04192016_508fnl.pdf.

8. https://www.terrapass.com/.

9. https://www.carbonsolutionsgroup.com/.

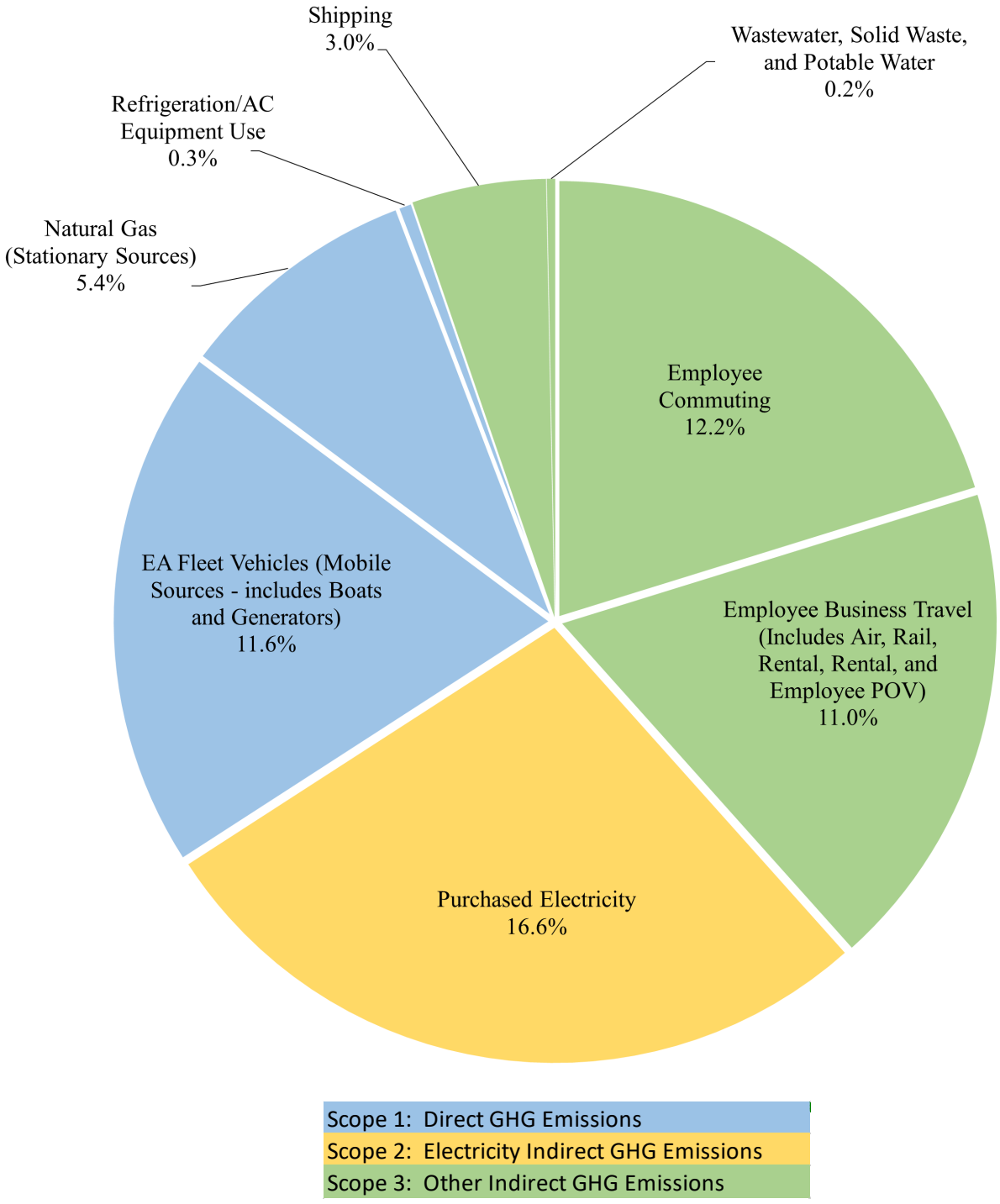
Table 1 summarizes EA's carbon footprint trends in $MTCO_2e$ and FTEs for the past 5 years.

Table 1. Carbon Footprint Trends for the Last 5 Years

Calendar Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total Gross Emissions*	2,829.3	4,690.6	4,379.6	4,483.0	4,651.5
Total Carbon Offsets*	-1,241.0	-1,230.7	-1,252.4	-754.4	-844.0
Total Net Emissions*	1,588.3	3,460.0	3,127.2	3,728.6	3,807.5
Number of FTE Employees	585	540	511	516	507
Net Footprint per FTE *	2.7	6.4	6.1	7.2	7.5
* Results Reported in $MTCO_2e$.					

Figure 2 and Table 2, on the following pages, summarize the findings of EA's CY 2020 Carbon Footprint Report.

Figure 2. Emission Sources Expressed by Percentage of Total 2020 Carbon Footprint



NOTE: *Fire Suppression and Purchased Gases* account for 0% of EA's net emissions; as a result, these sources are not illustrated above.

Table 2. Summary of Emissions and Offsets Contributing to EA's 2020 Carbon Footprint

Emissions Sources	2020 $MTCO_2e$	% of 2020 Total Footprint	2019 $MTCO_2e$
Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions			
Mobile Sources (EA Fleet Vehicles)	546.3	11.6%	624
EA Boats and Generators			158
Stationary Combustion (Natural Gas)	255.3	5.4%	322
Refrigeration/Air Conditioning Equipment Use	15.5	0.3%	309
Fire Suppression	0.0	0%	0
Purchased Gases	0.0	0%	0
Scope 2: Electricity Indirect GHG Emissions			
Purchased Electricity	777.4	16.6%	940
Scope 3: Other Indirect GHG Emissions			
Employee Commuting	572.0	12.2%	1,242
Employee Business Travel (Air Travel*)	514.3	11.0%	1,022
Employee Business Travel (Rail Travel*)			
Employee Business Travel (Rental Car Travel*)			
Employee Business Travel (Employee Vehicle)			
Solid Waste Disposal	0.5	0.0%	1.7
Shipping	139.8	3.0%	62.7
Potable Water	3.0	0.1%	3.4
Wastewater Treatment	5.2	0.1%	5.8
Total Emissions	**2,829.3**	**100%**	**4,690.6**
Carbon Offsets**			
Single Stream Recycling and Composting Offsets	(187.5)		(72.9)
Air Travel Offsets (Purchased)	(150.0)		(150.0)
Renewable Energy Certificates (Purchased)***	(903.5)		(962.4)
Shipping Offsets (Purchased)	0		(45.4)
Total Reduction	**(1,241)**		**(1,230.7)**
NET EMISSIONS**	**1,588.3**		**3,460**

* Travel data provided by EA's corporate travel agent, Safe Harbors.

** Offsets result in a decrease in net emissions and are denoted by parentheses. Net emissions represent the sum of EA's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions less earned/purchased offsets.

*** 1 REC = 1 MWh = 1,000 kWh. EA used approximately 2,139.8 MWh of purchased electricity in 2020. Based on EPA e-GRID regional factors, the SGEC estimates that 0.361 $MTCO_2e$ are emitted for each1 MWh used, for an aggregate Scope 2: Purchased Electricity emissions total of 772.5 $MTCO_2e$ in 2020. EA purchases RECs in advance of calculating our carbon footprint for the year by estimating RECs needed based on the previous year's data. Based on 2019 electrical energy use (2,445 MWh), EA purchased 2,500 MWh (2,500,000 kWh) of RECs in 2020, resulting in carbon offsets for 902.5 $MTCO_2e$, essentially offsetting 117% of our Scope 2 emissions.

NOTE: Calculations have been rounded to one significant digit unless two significant digits were required to prevent a "0" total from influencing overall accuracy (e.g., % of 2020 Total Footprint for Solid Waste Disposal, Potable Water, and Wastewater Treatment) or in cases where an official emissions factor used for calculations includes more than one.

Appendix A

Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Simplified Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculator – Emissions Summary

Back to Intro

EPA CENTER FOR CORPORATE CLIMATE LEADERSHIP
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Emissions Summary

Guidance

The total GHG emissions from each source category are provided below. You may also use this summary sheet to fill out the *Annual GHG Inventory Summary and Goal Tracking Form* as this calculator only quantifies one year of emissions at a time.

https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/center-corporate-climate-leadership-annual-ghg-inventory-summary-and-goal-tracking

By entering the data below into the appropriate cell of the *Annual GHG Inventory Summary and Goal Tracking Form,* you will be able to compare multiple years of data.

If you have multiple Calculator files covering sub-sets of your inventory for a particular reporting period, sum each of the emission categories (e.g. Stationary Combustion) to an organizational total, which then can be entered into the *Annual GHG Inventory Summary and Goal Tracking Form* .

(A) Enter organization information into the orange cells. Other cells on this sheet will be automatically calculated from the data entered in the sheets in this workbook. Blue cells indicate required emission sources if applicable. Green cells indicate scope 3 emission sources and offsets, which organizations may optionally include in their inventory.

(B) The "Go To Sheet" buttons can be used to navigate to the data entry sheets.

Organizational Information:

Organization Name:	EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC
Organization Address:	225 Schilling Circle, Suite 400 Hunt Valley, MD 21031
Inventory Reporting Period:	*Calendar Year 2020* Start: *1/1/2020* End: *12/31/2020*
Name of Preparer:	Carbon Footprint Work Group (Lead: John Kumm, PE, BCEE)
Phone Number of Preparer:	410-584-7000
Date Prepared:	Aug-21

Summary of Organization's Emissions:

	Scope 1 Emissions		
Go To Sheet	Stationary Combustion	255.3	CO_2-e (metric tons)
Go To Sheet	Mobile Sources	546.3	CO_2-e (metric tons)
Go To Sheet	Refrigeration / AC Equipment Use	15.5	CO_2-e (metric tons)
Go To Sheet	Fire Suppression	0.0	CO_2-e (metric tons)
Go To Sheet	Purchased Gases	0.0	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Location-Based Scope 2 Emissions		
Go To Sheet	Purchased and Consumed Electricity	773.4	CO_2-e (metric tons)
Go To Sheet	Purchased and Consumed Steam	4.0	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Market-Based Scope 2 Emissions		
Go To Sheet	Purchased and Consumed Electricity	773.4	CO_2-e (metric tons)
Go To Sheet	Purchased and Consumed Steam	4.0	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Total organization Emissions		
	Total Scope 1 & Location-Based Scope 2	1,594.5	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Total Scope 1 & Market-Based Scope 2	1,594.5	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Reductions		
Go To Sheet	Offsets	1,241.0	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Net Scope 1 and 2 Location-Based Emissions	353.5	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Net Scope 1 and 2 Market-Based Emissions	1,594.5	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Scope 3 Emissions		
Go To Sheet	Employee Business Travel	514.3	CO_2-e (metric tons)
Go To Sheet	Employee Commuting	572.0	CO_2-e (metric tons)
Go To Sheet	Product Transport	0.0	CO_2-e (metric tons)
Go To Sheet	Waste	0.5	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Shipping	139.8	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Potable Water	3.0	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Wastewater Treatment	5.2	CO_2-e (metric tons)
	Required Supplemental Information		
Go To Sheet	Biomass CO_2 Emissions from Stationary Sources	0.0	CO_2-e (metric tons)
Go To Sheet	Biomass CO_2 Emissions from Mobile Sources	0.0	CO_2-e (metric tons)

TOTAL	2,829.3	CO_2-e (metric tons)
NET EMISSIONS	1,588.3	CO_2-e (metric tons)

Appendix B

Copies of Renewable Energy Credit Certificates and Carbon Offsets


This certifies that in 2020:
EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC agreed
to cover:
2,500 MWh
of traditional electricity consumption with renewable sources in the form of CSG CleanBuild™Wind
Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). This certificate covers 100% of 5-year Energy Use.
100% Renewable
carbon
SOLUTIONS GROUP™
GREEN POWER FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE
Your purchase of renewable certificates is supporting renewable electricity production. You will continue to receive a separate electricity bill from your utility. For every unit of renewable electricity generated, an equivalent amount of renewable certificates are produced. This purchase builds a market for renewable electricity, but does not directly offset carbon dioxide emissions.

THIS CERTIFICATE OF SUSTAINABILITY IS PROUDLY PRESENTED TO

EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC

150 mT of Carbon Offsets from the Business Carbon Offset Package

terrapass
RESTORE THE BALANCE

terrapass

3CB7KRAU-41973
Certificate Number

December 10, 2020
Date