

GREENHOUSE GAS ACCOUNTING REPORT

FY 2024: 10/01/2023- 09/30/2024

**WORLD
CENTRIC**
FOR A BETTER WORLD

REPORT PREPARED JULY 15, 2025

**Izabela Suster, Sustainability Analyst
Janae Lloyd, Director of Impact**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
ABOUT THIS REPORT	4
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS DETAILS	5
EMISSIONS BY BUSINESS OPERATION	6
EMISSIONS PER UNIT PRODUCED	8
CARBON MITIGATION	9
CARBON GIVING FOCUS AREAS	10
PARTNER FEATURE	12
METHODOLOGY	14
SCOPE 1 & 2 EMISSIONS	15
SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS	17
REFERENCES	21

ABBREVIATIONS

CO₂e - Carbon Equivalent

DC - Distribution Center

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

EV - Battery Electric Vehicle

FY - Fiscal Year

GHG - Greenhouse Gas

PHEV - Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle

SGEC - Simplified Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculator

INTRODUCTION



Climate change is one of the biggest challenges facing humanity. It is critically linked with immigration, poverty, food production, inequality, the health of our planet, and much more. Every action World Centric takes as a business creates an impact, which is why we've made intentional choices to:



Measure our corporate carbon footprint



Lower the carbon emissions that come from our operations



Invest in long-term solutions to reduce and sequester carbon

This GHG accounting publication serves as a report card against which we can benchmark and grade our corporate environmental performance each year. By outlining the organizational boundaries and methodology applied in this report, we aimed for the utmost transparency.

ABOUT THIS REPORT



REPORT GOALS

- Disclose and compare FY2024 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions against the FY2021 baseline year
- Identify key emission sources and hotspots across operations
- Provide data to inform future mitigation strategies, including offsetting through our carbon giving program
- Enhance transparency by reporting environmental impact data for stakeholders and public accountability

TIMEFRAME

The intention of this study was to investigate the greenhouse gas emissions of the operations of World Centric. This report is based on a 12-month period of typical operations.

ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES

SCOPE 1: Direct emissions from company-owned and controlled resources, includes natural gas for a World Centric office.

SCOPE 2: Indirect emissions including purchased electricity and natural gas for other World Centric offices and U.S. distribution centers.

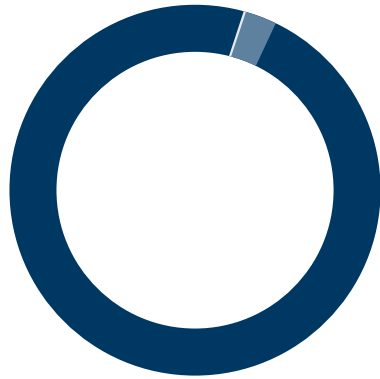
SCOPE 3: Indirect emissions from business travel, employee commuting, contract manufacturing, inbound product transport and product distribution.

Emissions from waste generated in the World Centric offices are not included as a waste audit was not performed during the FY2024.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Emissions from all seven major greenhouse gases are included in this inventory, i.e. carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). The total inventory results are analyzed by scope (Pg. 5) and by business operation (Pg. 6).

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS DETAILS



- Scope 1: 21.78
- Scope 2: 428.33
- Scope 3: 63,388.13

EMISSIONS BY SCOPE

Source of Emissions*	Number (MTCO ₂ e)
Scope 1	21.78
Scope 2	428.33
Scope 3	63,388.13
Total	63,838.24

*See previous page for scope definitions.



EMISSIONS BY BUSINESS OPERATION

World Centric business operations are classified into five broad categories: manufacturing, product transport to the U.S., warehouse operations, outbound shipping to customers and office operations.

The graphic below shows each relevant category and the percentage of emissions created by each. This data is broken down more thoroughly on the following page.

EMISSIONS BY BUSINESS OPERATION

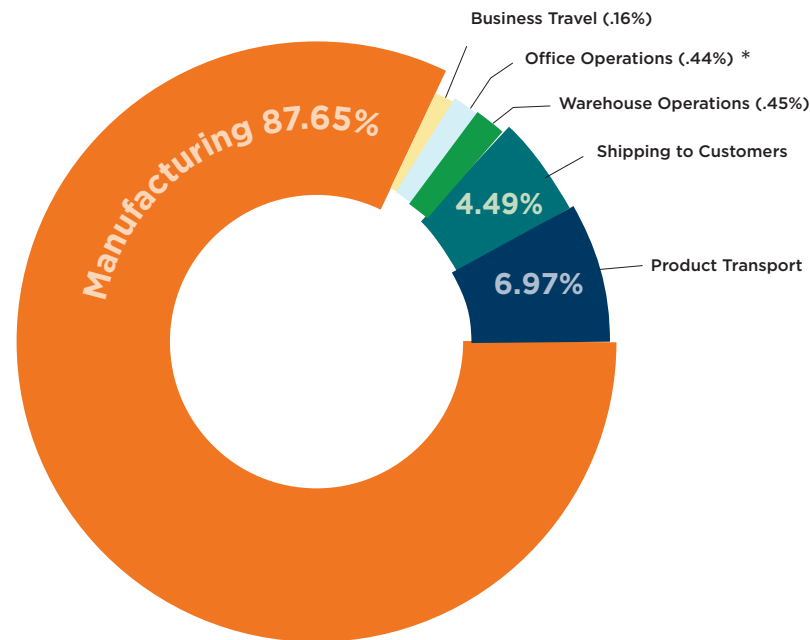


GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS DETAILS

GHG emissions table: IFAC Overall, the result for the period Oct 2023 - Sept 2024

Description	FY2024	% of Total
Scope 1		
Natural gas burned on-site at company-owned facility	21.78	.03%
Total Scope 1 (MT CO₂e)	21.78	.03%
Scope 2		
Purchased electricity	232.59	0.36%
Purchased heating	195.75	0.31%
Total Scope 2 (MT CO₂e)	428.33	0.67%
Scope 3		
Manufacturing	55,952.28	87.65%
Contracted transportation - Inbound	4,449.49	6.97%
Contracted transportation - Outbound	2,868.05	4.49%
Employee business travel	103.07	0.16%
Employee commuting	15.24	0.02%
Total Scope 3 (MT CO₂e)	63,388.13	99.29%
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 & 3) (MTCO₂e)*	63,838.24	100%

*Individual scope data may not add up to 100% due to rounding.



*Office operations include purchased electricity and heating for WC offices as well as employee commuting. Warehouse operations include purchased electricity and heating for the facilities.

EMISSIONS PER UNIT PRODUCED

We report total GHG emissions annually, which are numbers that vary based on how much product we produce and other influences. In other words, as the business grows so do our emissions. That's why we think it is important to track emissions per unit produced as a measure of environmental performance. The chart to the right shows our progress since FY2021, our baseline year, with emissions per unit decreasing year-over-year.

In FY2022 and FY2023, we saw significant reductions—largely thanks to contract manufacturing facilities adopting renewable energy at their facilities. This past year, the downward trend continued, though more modestly. This doesn't reflect a shift in focus, but rather the reality that further reductions require continued collaboration and investment with our suppliers. We remain committed to finding effective ways to lower emissions while balancing feasibility and cost.

Emissions per unit purchased YoY



CARBON MITIGATION

INVESTING IN CLIMATE ACTION

Carbon emissions—largely driven by consumerism in the Global North—are a major driver of climate change. At World Centric, reducing our carbon footprint is a central part of our commitment to minimizing the environmental impact of our products. For emissions that cannot be avoided, we invest in mitigation through our Carbon Giving program—supporting proactive efforts to counterbalance environmental harm.

The Carbon Giving program funds organizations on the front lines of climate action, focusing on carbon reduction, sequestration, and strengthening community resilience. Many of these efforts support people living in extreme poverty, who are often most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. By advancing solutions that integrate environmental stewardship with community development, we help build a more just and sustainable future for both people and the planet.



CARBON GIVING FOCUS AREAS

Our Carbon Giving focus areas and partners are listed below. These groups are on the frontlines of climate change with their critical work. See our website for our [2024 Giving Report](#) for more information on our partner organizations.



INDIGENOUS LAND RIGHTS

Protecting the forests and ecosystems which play a key role in absorbing and storing carbon.

- Amazon Frontlines
- Ofrenda A'bunna
- Rainforest Action Network



COMPOSTING

Diverting waste from landfill and the environment, which reduces methane emissions, improves carbon sequestration, and restores soil health.

- Georgia Recycling Coalition
- SOIL
- North Carolina Composting Council
- Compost Cats (University of Arizona)



AGROFORESTRY AND REFORESTATION

Increasing carbon sequestration by integrating trees into agricultural landscapes and restoring forests.

- DESPRI
- Green Again Madagascar



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration in soil.

- ACADES
- Raising the Village
- Shared Action Africa



CLEAN ENERGY

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by purchasing verified renewable electricity, which reduces fossil fuel use and supports a low-carbon energy transition.

- Green Electricity Certificates

CARBON GIVING FOCUS AREAS

Below you will find the total impact as well as the percentage breakdown of funds for each focus area. For more information visit worldcentric.com/carbongiving.



PARTNER FEATURE - SOIL

SUSTAINABLE ORGANIC INTEGRATED LIVELIHOODS (SOIL), CAP-HAITIEN, HAITI



According to the World Health Organization, 3.5 billion people, or about 43% of the global population, live without access to safely managed sanitation. The absence of adequate systems is closely tied to significant health risks, including diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, undernutrition, and soil-transmitted helminth infections.

These challenges are particularly acute in places like Haiti, where 65% of the population lacks access to even basic sanitation due to persistent poverty, infrastructure limitations, and climate-related vulnerabilities.

In response to this urgent challenge, our partner SOIL is pioneering a regenerative sanitation model - EkoLakay - that not only addresses public health but also tackles climate change. SOIL provides urban communities in Cap-Haitien with container-based toilets and weekly waste collection. By safely removing human waste from urban neighborhoods, SOIL prevents the spread of waterborne disease while protecting fragile environments. What sets their approach apart is the transformation of this waste into nutrient-rich compost.



Photo courtesy of SOIL

PARTNER FEATURE - SOIL

Research published in Nature Climate Change shows that the EkoLakay system dramatically reduces methane emissions. By safely treating and returning carbon to the soil, this approach not only improves sanitation but also helps fight climate change – proving that safe sanitation can be a powerful climate solution.



The EkoLakay system mitigates the equivalent of 126 kg CO₂ per person per year—nearly 800 kg per household.



Our allocated mitigation based on our FY24 grant is 246.06 MT CO₂e or 246,063 kg CO₂e.

If scaled globally in densely populated urban areas, this approach could reduce 13–44% of methane emissions from the sanitation sector.

“Nan SOIL, sevis sanitasyon pa nou pa selman pote pwoteksyon nan kad sante piblik pou kominote yo, li genyen bon jan enpak sou pwoteksyon anvivonman tou. Chak fwa nou pran matye e transfome’l an konpos, olye ke kabon sa libere nan atmosfè kom yon gaz efe de se pou chofe klima a, nap ankese’l nan tè a epi anrichi sol la.”



“At SOIL, our sanitation services don’t just provide public health benefits to the communities we serve, they have significant impacts on the environment as well. Each time we transform waste into compost, instead of that carbon being released as a climate warming greenhouse gas, it is being stored in the ground and enriching the soil.”

English quote translated from Haitian Creole, above

METHODOLOGY



Data for 2024 was preferentially used when possible since the greater portion of our fiscal year fell in 2024. For international air freight and the majority of U.S. based operations including warehouse operations, office operations and inland transport (within the U.S.), data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Simplified Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculator (SGEC) (U.S. EPA, 2024) were used.

For international ocean transport of finished products to the U.S., data from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting: 2024 (U.K. Gov., 2024) were used. The emissions calculated are for tank-to-wheel emissions for mobile sources. Notable exceptions, relevant assumptions, limitations, additional sources and more detailed calculation methodologies are explained below.

SCOPE 1 AND 2: OFFICE OPERATIONS



Courtesy of SOMO Village

OFFICE OPERATIONS

Electricity consumption in World Centric offices was calculated using data from the 2018 U.S. Census (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2018). For the Rohnert Park office, electricity is provided by the Sonoma Clean Power CleanStart program and the marked-based emissions factor from the provider (sonomacleanpower.org) was used to calculate emissions.

For the East Coast World Centric office, emissions were calculated using U.S. EPA data eGRID subregion data in the U.S. EPA SGEN. Emissions from office natural gas consumption were calculated using data from the 2018 U.S. Census (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2018) and U.S. EPA SGEN. Laptop usage for remote employees was also accounted for using national electricity emissions factors in the U.S. EPA SGEN.



MANUFACTURING

Emissions for manufacturing of World Centric products were calculated using Sphera GaBi ([sphera.com/product-sustainability-software](https://www.sphera.com/product-sustainability-software)), the life cycle assessment software. The Ecoinvent database extension (Wernet et al., 2016) was also used to complete product LCAs. For those manufacturing processes without readily available datasets in either Sphera or Ecoinvent, primary energy usage data was collected from our manufacturing partners.

WAREHOUSE OPERATIONS

Electricity and natural gas emissions from warehouse storage of World Centric products were calculated by accounting for the contracted square footage in each distribution center (DC) each month to allocate electricity usage for World Centric's occupancy. The U.S. EPA eGRID subregion data were used to calculate emissions from electricity of each DC. Data from the U.S. EPA SGEN were also used to calculate emissions from natural gas consumed by DCs.

SCOPE 3: PRODUCT TRANSPORT



INBOUND OCEAN FREIGHT

Port-to-port distances, in nautical miles, were calculated using the Searoutes web app www.searoutes.com. The U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting: 2024 (U.K. Gov., 2024) was used to calculate emissions for product transport by ocean freight.

INBOUND AIR FREIGHT

Greatcirclemapper.net was used to calculate miles traveled from origin and destination airports. The U.S. EPA SGEC was used to calculate emissions for product transport by aircraft.

OUTBOUND TRUCK FREIGHT

In FY2024, we revised our outbound truck freight emissions calculation methodology to preferentially use primary, highly-specific carrier data. As such, the travel distance between origin and destination addresses was provided by our third-party logistics (3PL) provider for relevant, assigned shipments. As a random control, the distance data was double-checked for several shipments and found accurate. The U.S. EPA SGEC was then used to calculate emissions for product transport by medium- and heavy-duty truck.



SCOPE 3: PRODUCT TRANSPORT



For those shipments that were not handled by the provider, the Google Distance Matrix API was used to calculate travel distance between origin and destination addresses. If there were unresolved shipment distances, the origin to destination zipcode to zipcode distance was calculated using U.S. Census Bureau geocoding service. If neither of the previous methods was sufficient, [Geopy](#) was used to calculate ground distance between origin and destination addresses. The U.S. EPA SGECS was then used to calculate emissions for product transport by medium- and heavy-duty truck.



OUTBOUND AIR FREIGHT

For air shipments, [Geopy](#) was used to identify the closest airport from our DC location (origin) and the closest domestic or international airport to the destination. The arc distance between airports was calculated using [Geopy](#). For any remaining unpopulated values, [greatcirclemapper.net](#) was used to calculate miles traveled from origin and destination airports. The U.S. EPA SGECS was then used to calculate emissions for product transport by aircraft.

SCOPE 3: EMPLOYEE TRAVEL & COMMUTING



BUSINESS TRAVEL - AIR

Flights were categorized as short, medium or long haul by a travel booking platform. Total miles for each flight category were input into the U.S. SGEC for emissions data.

BUSINESS TRAVEL - LAND

For rental car, taxi and personal vehicle use for business travel, U.S. EPA SGEC data were used to calculate emissions based on vehicle-miles traveled. It was assumed that rental cars were driven 29 miles per day, the average miles driven by a car per day in the U.S. (U.S. Alternative Fuels Data Center, 2024). An arbitrary rate of \$3 per taxi mile as used in the calculations since no reliable data exists for this specific factor.



BUSINESS TRAVEL - HOTEL STAYS

Emissions associated with overnight hotel stays for business trips were calculated using [hotelfootprints.org](https://www.hotelfootprints.org) (Hotel Footprinting Tool, V3.0) using city and state specific data when possible. Otherwise, nationwide U.S. data were used.

EMPLOYEE COMMUTING

An average number of persons in the office, round trip commute distance and vehicle types were determined from a previously conducted internal survey and used for FY2024 commuting data.

REFERENCES

Hotel Footprinting Tool, V3.0. Greenview Hotel Footprinting Tool. HCMI values obtained using all hotel class and median. Retrieved from <https://www.hotelfootprints.org/>.

U.S. Alternative Fuels Data Center (2024, September). Average Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled by Major Vehicle Category. Retrieved from <https://afdc.energy.gov/data/10309>.

U.K. Gov. (2024, June 8). U.K. Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2024. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2024GOV.UK>

U.S. EPA. (2024, September). U.S. EPA Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/simplified-ghg-emissions-calculator>

U.S. Energy Information Administration (2018, Sept. 28). Office of Energy Consumption and Efficiency Statistics, Forms EIA-871A and C of the 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey. Retrieved from <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/data/2018/index.php?view=consumption>

Wernet, G., Bauer, C., Steubing, B., Reinhard, J., Moreno-Ruiz, E., and Weidema, B., (2016, April 21). The ecoinvent database version 3 (part I): overview and methodology. The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment, 21(9), pp.1218-1230. Retrieved from: <http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s11367-016-1087-8>



We exist to be of service to people and the planet

**WORLD
CENTRIC**
FOR A BETTER WORLD

Thank you for your interest in our Report.
to learn more, visit worldcentric.com/carbongiving.

707.241.9190 | worldcentric.com