

# Addendum B: Key Performance Indicators for Public Disclosure

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# **Table of Contents**

		Page		
	E OF CONTENTS			
	OF TABLES			
1.0	BACKGROUND			
2.0	2022 AND PRIOR YEARS SUMMARY REPORT DISCLOSURES			
3.0	LETTER GRADING	2		
4.0	NEW KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR DISCLOSURE			
4.1	Summary	3		
4.2	Methane Intensity	3		
4.3	GHG Intensity	4		
4.4	Zero Routine Flaring	4		
4.5	Net-zero Corporate Commitment	5		
4.6	Water Recycle Rate	5		
4.7	Freshwater Use Intensity	5		
5.0	YEAR OVER YEAR COMPARISONS	5		
6.0	IN-EFFECT DATES	5		
7.0	REFERENCES	5		
	List of Tables			
		Page		
Table	1: Example of Current Performance Table Disclosed in Public Summary Report	1		
Table	2: Grading Assignment	2		



#### 1.0 BACKGROUND

Voluntary standards can play a role in enabling more transparency in the marketplace. Equitable Origin (EO) has consulted with hundreds of stakeholders over the period of 2021/2022 that included interested investors, local distribution companies, governments, NGOs, and LNG off takers that all share common interest of having increased transparency in a currently opaque marketplace. Certain key indicators are a requirement to participate in many responsible procurement programs already and as the market evolves for certified gas further, there will be a requirement of public disclosure. In this addendum we present the key indicators that are of prime interest to stakeholders and EO's plans for including those within the public summary reports posted to our website for every certification issued.

#### 2.0 2022 AND PRIOR YEARS SUMMARY REPORT DISCLOSURES

The current level of disclosure posted publicly to the EO website for each certification includes basic company information, approximate location, approximate production volume, the assessment body that performed the assessment and overall results. The results posted include a summary of overall performance on each of the 5 principles and also a table with the performance target level 1 scores. Table 1 and Figure 1 show examples of this. For further examples, visit the website at: https://energystandards.org/certified-sites/

Table 1: Example of Current Performance Table Disclosed in Public Summary Report

Principle	Performance Target Level 1
1: Corporate Governance, Transparency & Ethics	96%
2: Human Rights, Social Impact & Community Development	96%
3: Indigenous Peoples' Rights	85%
4: Fair Labor & Working Conditions	96%
5: Climate Change, Biodiversity & Environment	74%



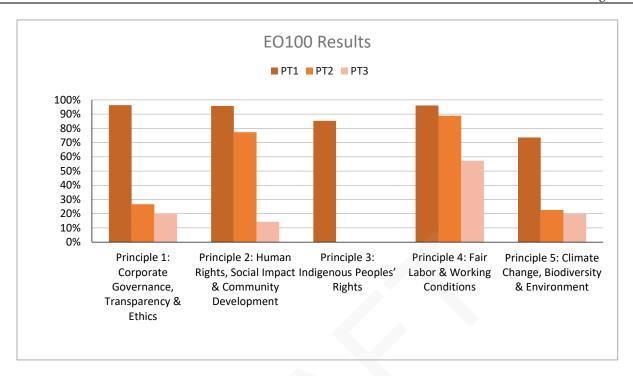


Figure 1: Example of Current Chart Disclosed in Public Summary Report

# 3.0 LETTER GRADING

A letter grading procedure was developed and published as of January 1, 2022. All certifications will have one letter grade associated with them going forward. The grade is determined by the minimum level of performance under each of the 5 Principles evaluated. To obtain A grades, a certified unit must achieve over 90% on level 1 Performance Targets (PT1) in each of the five Principles and also start to achieve some of the level 2 (PT2) and level 3 (PT3) Performance Targets. Table 2 contains the requirements for each letter grade assignment.

**Table 2: Grading Assignment** 

Grade	PT1	PT2	PT3
A+	100%	75%	50%
Α	98%	50%	25%
A-	95%	25%	10%
B+	90%		
В	85%		
B-	80%		
C+	75%		
С	70%		



#### 4.0 NEW KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR DISCLOSURE

# 4.1 Summary

Table 3 contains the Key Performance Indicators that are suggested for disclosure. Each indicator should be reported at the certifiable unit level unless otherwise specified. For clarity, intensities should be reported at the certified unit level and not at the corporate level unless all assets held by the corporation are included within the scope of certification. These indicators are typically found in corporate sustainability reports at the corporate level so will need to be disaggregated for the specific certified site for reporting to the EO100<sup>TM</sup> Standard.

Table 3: Table of Key Performance Indicators Suggested for Disclosure

Key Performance Indicator	Disclosure Metric	Methodology
Methane Intensity Per Segment	%	NGSI – Report separately per segment of the natural gas supply chain: Production, G&B, Processing, Transmission & Storage. A description of how the methane emissions were quantified must be included.
GHG Intensity Per Segment gCO <sub>2</sub> e/MJ		EO - Report separately per segment of the natural gas supply chain: Production, G&B, Processing, Transmission & Storage. A description of how the CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions were quantified must be included.
Zero Routine Flaring	<b>√</b>	No routine flaring within the asset during the full calendar year preceding certification date
Net-Zero Corporate Commitment	<b>✓</b>	Publicly announced corporate commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050
Water Recycle Rate	%	Water recycled/total water usage
Fresh Water Use Intensity	%	Freshwater usage/total water usage

# 4.2 Methane Intensity

Methane intensity should be reported separately for each segment of the natural gas supply chain: Production, Gathering and Boosting, Processing, Transmission and Storage. This means that Operators with operations that span multiple segments of the supply chain must disaggregate emission sources to report separate intensities per segment.



Methane intensity should be quantified loosely according to the Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative (NGSI 2021) methodology. What this means in general is that all sources of emissions reportable to the NGSI methodology must be included and the formulae for calculating methane intensity specified by the NGSI must be used.

What is allowable as an exception to reporting specifically to the letter of the NGSI methodology is that methane emissions quantification can be done differently than reporting using US EPA subpart W and other NGSI specified factors. Allowable methane emission quantification methods include:

- US EPA Subpart W emission factors (US EPA 2022)
- Western Climate Initiative (WCI) methodology (WCI 2022)
- GHG Protocol (WRI 2021)
- Measurement informed inventory development. Operator uses measurements to develop local inventories that are site specific.
- Other government reporting methodologies will be reviewed as requested for equivalency.

For clarification, emission factors specified within the NGSI methodology do not need to be used and in fact it is encouraged that operators move towards measurement informed emission inventories for methane quantification. Methane quantification methodology used will also be disclosed in the public summary reports.

#### 4.3 GHG Intensity

Greenhouse gas intensity should be reported according to the EO100™ GHG Intensity Methodology. This methodology is currently in draft format and open for a public comment period. GHG intensity should be reported separately for each segment of the natural gas supply chain: Production, Gathering and Boosting, Processing, Transmission and Storage. This means that Operators with operations that span multiple segments of the supply chain must disaggregate emission sources to report separate intensities per segment. The metric is reportable in gCO₂e/MJ to align with life-cycle analysis (LCA) frameworks and to enable quantification of natural gas supply chain intensities in the future.

# 4.4 Zero Routine Flaring

If the Certified asset has had no routine flaring over the course of the previous year of operations then it will be highlighted as an achievement of outstanding practice in the summary report.



# 4.5 Net-zero Corporate Commitment

If the corporation has a publicly announced commitment to achieving net-zero by 2050, this will be highlighted in the public summary report.

#### 4.6 Water Recycle Rate

Water recycle rate is calculated as the total water recycled divided by the total water used within the certifiable unit. This metric will be qualified with additional notes as needed. It is recognized that opportunities to recycle water can vary significantly between operating areas and sometimes there are circumstances that make water recycling more difficult.

### 4.7 Freshwater Use Intensity

Freshwater use intensity is calculated as the total freshwater used divided by the total water used. This metric will be qualified with additional notes as needed. The level of water risk in the area (WRI 2019) of operation will also be disclosed as supporting information.

#### 5.0 YEAR OVER YEAR COMPARISONS

An integral part of the EO100<sup>TM</sup> Certification program is continuous improvement. Every operator that achieves certification commits to developing a continuous improvement action plan and increasing scores annually. As such, comparisons will be published in the summary reports of the scores, grades and KPIs each year that an Operator is participating in the program. The goal is to highlight areas of performance improvements and show the journey that each operator is taking.

#### 6.0 IN-EFFECT DATES

In keeping with our internal assurance procedures, for every official update to the Standard or major addition to the Standard, there is a grace period of one full calendar year before current program participants would be required to be assessed or show conformance with any new requirements. The planned finalization of the list of publicly disclosed KPIs and the EO GHG intensity methodology is for January 1, 2023, issuance. As such, any Operators joining the program as new registrants in 2023, will be subject to the new requirements at the outset. Any Operators currently in the program will have one full calendar year to address any new requirements. This means that assessments conducted after January 1, 2024, will be performed according to these new requirements.

#### 7.0 REFERENCES

**NGSI 2021.** NGSI Methane Emissions Intensity Protocol. Version 1.0. Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative. M.J. Bradley and Associates. February 2021.



**US EPA 2022.** Subpart W – Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems. https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/subpart-w-petroleum-and-natural-gas-systems

**WRI 2021.** The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Revised Edition. World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

**WRI 2019.** Hofste, R., S. Kuzma, S. Walker, E.H. Sutanudjaja, et. al. 2019. "Aqueduct 3.0: Updated Decision Relevant Global Water Risk Indicators." Technical Note. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available online at: https://www.wri.org/publication/aqueduct-30.

WCI 2022. Western Climate Initiative (WCI). https://wci-inc.org/