

Qualifying Explanatory Statement According to PAS 2060: Commitment to and Achievement of Product Carbon Neutrality

Prepared for:
New Belgium Brewing Company

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1.0 Introduction

New Belgium Brewing Company (New Belgium), maker of Fat Tire® Amber Ale (Fat Tire®) and many other beers, is a leading craft brewing company headquartered in Fort Collins, Colorado with breweries in Fort Collins, Colorado and Asheville, North Carolina. Founded in 1991, New Belgium is an early leader in corporate sustainability, having commissioned the first carbon footprint study for beer in 2007, focused on a 6-pack of Fat Tire®. The company has more than 700 employees nationwide and is owned by Lion Little World, a subsidiary of Kirin Holdings.

Since its founding, New Belgium has included environmental stewardship as a core value and key aim. As the effects of climate change are starting to appear in the supply chain and general marketplace, accelerating carbon neutral goals is a top priority for New Belgium. Voluntary commitments include: (1) becoming carbon neutral at the enterprise-level for Scopes 1-2 by 2030 or sooner, (2) sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030 or sooner, and (3) becoming carbon neutral for Fat Tire® products in 2020.

This document forms the PAS 2060 Qualifying Explanatory Statement to demonstrate that Fat Tire® Amber Ale products have achieved carbon neutrality in accordance with PAS 2060:2014 on January 1, 2019 for calendar year 2019, with commitment to maintain carbon neutrality through December 31, 2020. All information provided within this report has been reviewed and certified by a third party.

This is the first declaration of either commitment or achievement towards carbon neutrality by New Belgium for Fat Tire®.

This document will be updated at least every 12 months to reflect New Belgium's status toward its carbon neutrality targets. The report is publicly available at www.newbelgium.com

2.0 Declaration of commitment to carbon neutrality

New Belgium is fully committed to achieving carbon neutrality for our Fat Tire® product line, in all formats as of 2019 and to maintain this commitment through at least 2020. We are pleased to have reached this goal through a variety of high-impact carbon offset projects, as documented and independently certified below.



PAS 2060: 2014 Other Party Validation Requirement	Response
Individual responsible:	Katie Wallace, Director, Social and Environmental Impact
Entity making declaration:	New Belgium Brewing Company
Subject of PAS 2060 declaration:	Fat Tire® Amber Ale
Description of subject:	See Table 2
Function of Subject:	Serve as an alcoholic beverage
Rationale for selection of the subject:	The scope and subject of this PAS 2060 includes entire product life cycle emissions including the following: (i) raw material extraction and processing (ii) production and packaging and (iii) product distribution, retail and consumption and (iv) end-of-life.
Boundaries of the subject	The scope and subject of this PAS 2060 includes entire product life cycle emissions including the following: (i) raw material extraction and processing (ii) production and packaging and (iii) product distribution, retail and consumption and (iv) end-of-life.
What type of conformity assessment has been undertaken?	OPV-3: Other party validation- unified (achievement and commitment)
Confirmation that methodology was applied in conformance with PAS 2060:2014	The application of the methodology conforms to principles set out in clause 6.1.2 of PAS 2060:2014.
Baseline period for PAS 2060: 2014 program:	1st January 2019- 31st December 2019
Achievement period:	1st January 2019- 31st December 2019
Commitment period:	1st January 2020- 31st December 2020
Standard for assessment of GHG emissions	GHG Protocol Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard; The Beverage Industry Greenhouse Gas Emissions Sector Guidance.
Justification of assessment method	The methodology prescribed in the guidelines aligns with WRI's Product Life Cycle Accounting and Report Standard, meets PAS 2060 requirements, and is specific to the product sector.
Product Carbon Footprint Results	See Table 2, and Section 3 Fat Tire® 2019 Carbon Footprint
Senior Representative Signature	<i>Katie Wallace</i> <small>Katie Wallace (Jul 23, 2020 12:09 MDT)</small>

3.0 Fat Tire® Amber Ale Carbon Footprint

3.1 Introduction

The foundation of a carbon neutral certification is a full lifecycle carbon footprint analysis. This section describes the carbon footprint for Fat Tire® for calendar year 2019. Analysis of the carbon footprint allows prioritization of key action areas for greenhouse gas emissions reduction in both the short term and long term.

The terms “carbon emissions” and “greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions” are used interchangeably throughout the report.

3.2 Methodology

The methodology for the product carbon footprint accounting followed WRI GHG Protocol Product Standard¹, in conformance with the requirements of PAS 2060:2014². The Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER) Beverage Industry Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Sector Guidance³ was also instrumental in guiding the modeling of greenhouse gas emissions. The system boundary and calculation methodology for product carbon footprints were based on the BIER guidance⁴. The methodology for quantifying product footprints in the underlying assessment meets the accounting requirements and the publication of this document on the New Belgium website meets the communication requirements of WRI’s Product Life Cycle Accounting and Report Standard a GHG assessment standard approved by PAS 2060:2014⁵.

The assessment includes GHG emissions across the product life cycle for the following phases: (i) raw material extraction and processing, (ii) production and packaging, and (iii) product distribution, retail and consumption and (iv) end-of-life. These calculations were made and reported prior to the purchase of any carbon offsets by New Belgium.

¹ Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard. World Resources Institute, and World Business Council for Sustainable Development. 2013.

² The British Standards Institution. (2014). PAS 2060:2014: Specification for the demonstration of carbon neutrality.

³ Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER). (2019) “Beverage Industry Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Sector Guidance.”

⁴ Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER) (2018). “The Beverage Industry Greenhouse Gas Emissions Sector Guidance. Version 4.0” <https://www.bieroundtable.com/publication/greenhouse-gas-emissions-sector-guidance/>

⁵ See Appendix A in WRI’s Product Life Cycle Accounting and Report Standard.

The Scope 1-3 categorization of the WRI GHG Protocol does not apply to product carbon footprints. This PCF takes into account all emissions, direct and indirect, with the exception of those related to exclusions, see section 3.4.4, across the product life cycle.

The Fat Tire[®] carbon footprint was verified by James Salazar, an independent LCA expert from Coldstream Consulting⁶.

Table 2. General information and scope of the PCF.

Product Assessed	Fat Tire [®] Amber Ale
Product Description	Fat Tire [®] Amber is an easy-drinking Amber Ale Visual: Clear, amber and bright with white lacing. Flavor: Toasty malt, gentle sweetness, flash of fresh hop bitterness. The malt and hops are perfectly balanced. Aroma: Sweet biscuity and caramel malts, subtle notes of fresh fennel and green apple. Mouthfeel: Carbonation and light sweetness finish clean on your palate. Medium body. ABV: 5.2% IBU: 22 Key ingredients: Malts: Pale, C-80, Munich, Victory; Hops: Wilamette, Goldings, Nugget; Yeast: House Ale Yeast Calories: 160 per 12 fl oz
Unit of Analysis	12-fl oz of beer packaged in different packaging types: 12-fl oz glass bottle 22-fl oz glass bottle 12-fl oz aluminum can 16-fl oz aluminum can 1 standard size keg (15.5 U.S. gallons - for commercial consumption)
Reference Flow	12-fl oz (355 mL) of packaged Fat Tire [®]
Type of GHG Inventory	Cradle-to-Grave
Time Period	2019, calendar year

Emissions are reported in MT CO₂-e, in line with PAS 2060, and includes the emissions of all applicable Kyoto protocol pollutants, namely Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide, Sulfur Hexafluoride and refrigerants.

3.2.1 The Product System under Study

New Belgium Fat Tire[®] Amber Ale is the flagship beer of New Belgium Brewery produced in their brewing facilities located in Fort Collins, Colorado and Asheville, North Carolina. The product system was modeled based on primary data and information provided by New Belgium. The study included several key data requirements:

- Material inputs to Fat Tire[®] and purchased packaging materials,
- Transportation data for Fat Tire[®] raw materials,

⁶ <http://www.coldstreamconsulting.com/>

- Primary data for New Belgium operations, including energy use and waste generation, and
- Primary data on product distribution.

Representative inventory data for many unit processes was selected using secondary data from the Ecoinvent⁷ life cycle database with a prioritization for data with the highest degree of representativeness of the actual material or process.

Life cycle modeling of Fat Tire[®] was divided into the following distinct life cycle phases:

- **Material acquisition and pre-processing:** This stage begins with agricultural production of the main ingredients, barley and hops. Barley production has been found to be a major contributor to the carbon footprint of beer in previous PCFs⁸, by requiring the use of seed production, irrigation, agricultural machinery, pesticide and herbicide use and production and tillage. Once barley has been harvested it is transferred to a malting facility where it is germinated and dried to produce malt, a process that requires water and energy. This stage includes GHG impacts associated with the transportation of these material inputs to the facilities in Fort Collins, CO and Asheville, NC, and ends when the product components enter the gate of the respective production facilities. Additionally, included in this stage is the extraction of resources from nature for production components and packaging materials. Packaging has also been found to be a significant contributor to the overall product carbon footprint⁹, depending upon the material used. Purchased CO₂ transportation is included in the scope, but the production of CO₂ is excluded as per the BIER guidelines because of the particular CO₂ is a byproduct of a biogenic process.
- **Production:** The production stage begins when the product components enter the breweries and ends when the packaged beverage leaves the production gate for distribution. The functional unit is the packaged beer. It includes GHG emissions from energy use and emissions associated with brewing and packaging of the finished Fat Tire[®] products, as well as the management of wastes produced.
- **Product Distribution and Retail:** This stage begins when the finished product leaves the gate of the Fort Collins or Asheville breweries and ends with retail. It represents the greenhouse gas emissions associated with transport of the finished product from the breweries to various distributors. The retail modeling includes the hotel load, or the proportion of building lighting and energy allocated to the product, and cooling, the use of energy required to control the temperature of the product before purchase.

⁷ Ecoinvent Centre (2018) Ecoinvent data from v3.5. Swiss Center for Life Cycle Inventories, Dübendorf, 2017
<http://www.Ecoinvent.org>

⁸ State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (2017). *Food Product Environmental Footprint Literature Summary: Beer*.
<https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/PEF-Beer-FullReport.pdf>

⁹ Cimini and Moresi (2016). *Carbon footprint of a pale lager packed in different formats: assessment and sensitivity analysis based on transparent data*. Journal of Cleaner Production 112: 4196- 4213.

- **Product Use:** The use stage includes the transportation from retailer to consumer and cooling while in consumer storage prior to consumption. Note - the hotel load for on-premise consumption is included in the Product Distribution and Retail stage.
- **End-of-Life:** This stage includes greenhouse gas emissions from transport of product packaging to waste treatment facilities and from waste treatment activities, landfill or incineration, from product packaging. Recycling processes are not included due to the recycled content cut-off assumption. For on-premise consumption, kegs are collected and may be reused 100 times or more. Previous studies have modeled keg re-use 70 times⁶. New Belgium notes that their kegs are re-used hundreds of times but unable to measure the number with certainty.

3.2.2 Allocation Procedures

Allocation is required when a single product system produces more than one product. Allocation addresses the problem of how to divide resource use, energy use and emissions between multiple products produced at the same production facility. Allocation guidelines in ISO 14044, the BIER guidelines, and the GHG Protocol Product Standard, state that wherever possible, the use of allocation should be minimized. However, if allocation is required, ISO 14044 states that mass-based allocation should be used preferentially over economic allocation. Mass-based allocation takes a physical approach by partitioning inputs and outputs in the product system, based on relative mass of products and co-products generated.

A mass-based allocation method was applied to determine the amount of energy and resource inputs relative to one 12 oz serving of Fat Tire[®] produced at the Fort Collins and Asheville facilities. The Fort Collins and Asheville facilities brew multiple types of beer, and in cases where the data was available specifically for Fat Tire[®] production, this data was used, but in cases where only facility-level data were available, resource use was allocated to Fat Tire[®] products by the proportion of Fat Tire[®] to total beer production at that facility on a mass basis. The final results for Fat Tire[®] was calculated based upon a production weighted average of the amount of Fat Tire[®] produced at the Fort Collins and Asheville facilities.

Allocation used within the secondary databases utilized for the system is primarily based on physical relationships. Impacts from transportation were allocated based on the mass of material and distance transported.

3.2.3 Cut-off Criteria

All significant inputs and outputs relevant to the Fat Tire[®] product system were included in the PCF calculations with the exception of some materials which represent less than 1% of total impact. All known materials and processes contributing greater than 1% of the total environmental impact indicator for each

impact were included in the life cycle inventory. Notable omissions include yeast, minor brewing additives, and packaging adhesives and shrink wrap.

3.2.4 Carbon Footprint Methodology and Interpretation Used

Greenhouse gas indicators are calculated as the product of the 100-year GWP and the mass of greenhouse emission, summed over all contributing greenhouse gases and for all sources and sinks within the life cycle system boundary for the assessed product. Results are reported in units of grams (g) CO₂ eq across the life cycle, as well as by contributing life cycle phase. Greenhouse gas emissions are also summarized separately for fossil and biogenic carbon sources and sinks. Additionally, GHG emissions arising from changes in land use and carbon uptake by soil, are reported. All results are calculated. The IPCC 2013 metrics are used for calculation of results.

3.3 Product lifecycle boundaries

This footprint includes “cradle-to-grave” GHG emissions associated with Fat Tire[®] in all forms and packaging, brewed at the Fort Collins, Colorado and Asheville, NC facilities. Shown below is a process map for the entire lifecycle of Fat Tire[®] beer from raw ingredients through final consumption by consumers.

The process map in Figure 1 defines the life cycle stages and illustrates the key processes contributing measurably to category indicator results for the greenhouse gas indicators specified in the GHG Protocol Product Standard. Impacts associated with capital goods (e.g., machinery, trucks, infrastructure), overhead operations (e.g., office lighting), corporate activities (e.g. research and development, travel) are defined as non-attributable processes and are not included in the PCF.

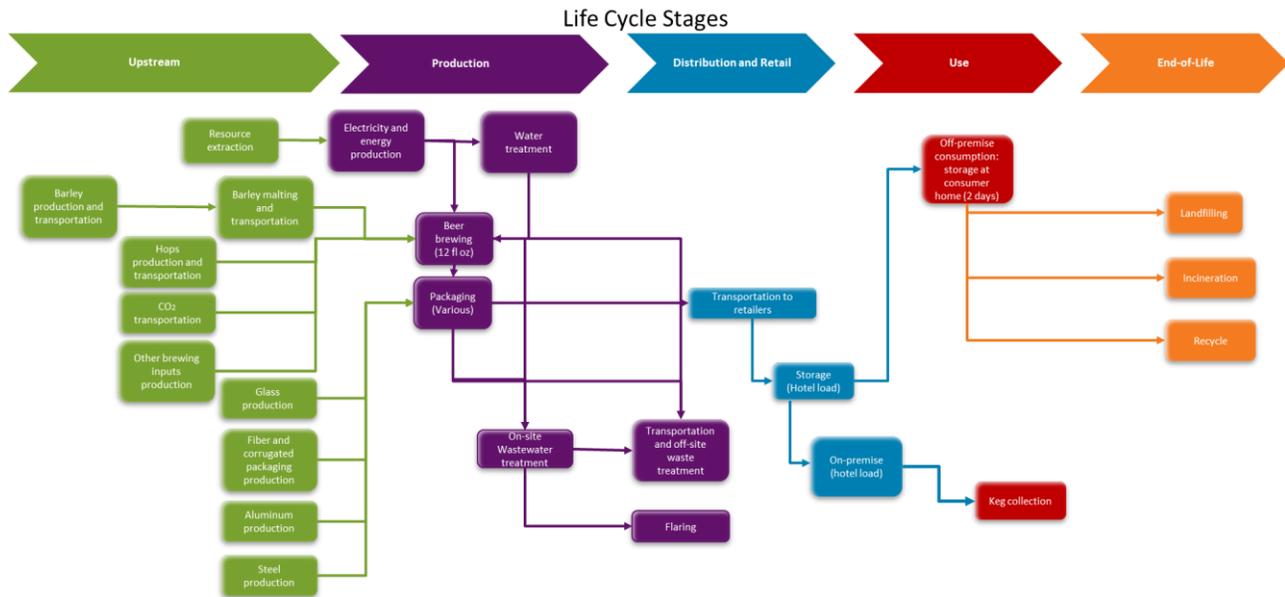


Figure 1. Process map illustrating the key processing included by life cycle stage of 12-fl oz of Fat Tire® beer.

3.4 Total carbon footprint

The GHG emissions for all Fat Tire® products produced between January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 equal 35,600 MT CO2e.

Table 3. CO2 emissions by life cycle stage for all Fat Tire products and the percent of total Fat Tire emissions, to two significant figures.

Life cycle stage	Process	CO2e MT	Percent of total
Upstream	Malt and transport	2200	6.2%
	Barley and transport	3000	8.2%
	Hops and transport	42	0.12%
	Water treatment	7.8	0.022%
	CO2 production	0.39	0.0011%
	Aluminum	840	2.3%
	Glass	8900	25%
	Steel	620	1.7%
	Cardboard	460	1.3%
Manufacturing	Natural Gas	1800	5.0%
	Flaring	290	0.82%
	Cogen	200	0.56%
	Fugitive	1100	3.2%
	Electricity	2400	6.7%

	Manufacturing waste	360	1.0%
Distribution	Distribution	6400	18%
	Retail	6500	18%
Use	Use	330	0.93%
End of Life	Waste transport and processing (packaging)	240	0.68%
TOTAL		35,600	100%

3.4.1 Upstream Emissions

Included in the upstream life cycle stage are GHG emissions associated with raw material extraction, component production, and transportation to the New Belgium facilities: (a) the material sourcing, production, and transportation of glass bottles, (b) the growing of barley for malt, (c) the malting and transportation of barley, (d) the production and transportation of hops, (e) the material sourcing, production, and transportation of aluminum cans, (f) the material sourcing, production, and transportation of fiber packaging, and (g) the production and transportation of purchased CO₂ used as a process aid, (h) the treatment and delivery of process water for manufacturing, (i) material sourcing, and production of stainless steel kegs. See Section 4 on the plans to mitigate and offset these emissions.

3.4.2 Manufacturing Emissions

Included in manufacturing life cycle stage are emissions related to processes which occur at New Belgium Breweries for Fat Tire[®], packaging, energy use, and manufacturing waste treatment, and allocated to Fat Tire[®] products by volume, including (a) electricity use at New Belgium breweries, (b) fugitive emissions at the breweries, including the purchased CO₂ purged from tanks and refrigerant leakage, (c) natural gas used to run boilers at the breweries, and (d) flaring of methane-rich biogas from the onsite process water treatment plants in Fort Collins, Colorado and Asheville, North Carolina, (e) the transportation of recycled, composted, byproduct and landfilled manufacturing waste, as well as the emissions from landfilling manufacturing waste. See Section 4 on the plans to mitigate and offset these emissions.

- *Natural gas combustion.* Data calculated based on natural gas purchases for Fort Collins and Asheville breweries. Includes natural gas used at all buildings at both locations (FTC: Main brewery, PWTP, Distribution Center; AVL: Main Brewery, Distribution Center and PWTP). The natural gas for facilities outside of the brewing scope is assumed to be insignificant.
- *Flaring,* from biogas produced during anaerobic digestion of organic manufacturing wastes. Data calculated by New Belgium using the flow rate of flaring and amount of time flaring took place. The methane content of the biogas was determined to be 75.3% by New Belgium in previous analyses, and the flaring efficiency was 98% and 99% for FTC and AVL, respectively, based upon GHG Protocol Documentation and the Manufacturer specifications.

- *Fugitive emissions*, calculated from charged refrigerant purchases, and calculated CO₂ losses while assisting beer pushing.
- *Purchased electricity*, for the Fort Collins, Colorado and Asheville, North Carolina breweries equivalent to the Fat Tire® reference flow, calculated from monthly meter readings. See Section 4 on the plans to mitigate and offset these emissions.
- *Manufacturing wastes and byproducts*, which includes consideration of transportation for recycling, transportation to and emissions from landfilling, and transportation and emissions from composting of wastes generated at the breweries. Transportation of recycling and wastes were included, based upon an assumed average 20-mile distance by truck to waste treatment as estimated for the EPA Warm model¹⁰. Transportation for three manufacturing byproducts: spent grains which are sold to agricultural applications, spent yeast which are also sold; and land-applied sludge produced as a byproduct of anaerobic digestion

3.4.3 Downstream Emissions

Downstream emissions are those that occur during product distribution, retail of product, product use, and end-of-life disposal for packaging materials, including: (a) the distribution of Fat Tire® from breweries to distributors to accounts, (b) retail refrigeration of Fat Tire®, (c) the use of product including home refrigeration and container disposal.

3.4.4 Exclusions

All significant inputs and outputs relevant to the Fat Tire® product system are included in the product carbon footprint calculations with the exception of some materials which represent less than 1% of total impact. All known materials and processes contributing greater than 1% of the total environmental impact indicator for each impact were included in the life cycle inventory. Notable omissions of less than 1% of total impact include yeast, minor brewing ingredients, packaging adhesives, and shrink wrap.

4. Fat Tire® Amber Ale Carbon Management Plan

4.1 Introduction

As a part of New Belgium's long-held commitment to environmental stewardship, we aim to achieve 100% renewable electricity and carbon neutral operations by 2030 through (a) a reduction in GHG emissions within the Fort Collins, Colorado and Asheville, North Carolina breweries and (b) a combination of the purchasing of carbon offsets and the development of internal and external carbon reduction projects.

¹⁰ "WARM Model Transportation Research - Draft." Memorandum from ICF Consulting to United States Environmental Protection Agency. September 7, 2004.
<http://epa.gov/epawaste/consERVE/tools/warm/SWMGHGreport.html#background>.

As 86% of New Belgium’s annual GHG emissions are a result of upstream and downstream activities, i.e. non-manufacturing related emissions, we also recognize a need to reduce emissions within our value chain. As a leader in sustainability, New Belgium has achieved carbon neutrality for its flagship beer, Fat Tire®, which was the first beer to be brewed and sold by the founders in 1991. Carbon neutral certification for Fat Tire® in 2019 has been achieved through historical GHG reductions and the purchase of offsets and will be followed by a continued effort to reduce actual GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of Fat Tire® and other beers.

4.2 Fat Tire® Amber Ale base year carbon footprint

The first carbon footprint study for New Belgium was conducted in 2007. The carbon footprint as described in section 3 used primary data from calendar year 2019 as the baseline for this carbon neutral achievement and commitment.

4.3 Historic and ongoing reduction in emissions

New Belgium has a long history of reducing GHG emissions. In the 1990s and throughout dozens of expansions, we constructed energy efficient buildings and installed numerous heat capture and reuse technologies wherever possible in the brewing process. In 1999, coworkers offered up annual profit sharing to help bring wind power to the City of Fort Collins, making New Belgium the first wind-powered brewery in the United States. In the 2000s, we light-weighted glass bottles as much as possible to save emissions from the production and shipping of beer bottles and certified as a zero-waste business. Today we enjoy platinum-level certification by TRUE Zero Waste. We also installed biogas capture capabilities on the process water treatment plant as well as combined heat and power engines that enable us to convert biogas into electricity. In the 2010s, New Belgium installed – what was at the time – the largest privately-owned solar array in Colorado. Instead of locating our large-scale expansion at our current site in Colorado, we chose North Carolina as to reduce the emissions from cross-country shipping. The buildings on this new campus were all LEED-certified at Silver, Gold, or Platinum levels. We also started giving grants to barley breeders to support the development of more climate-friendly and climate-resilient barley varieties. In 2015 we co-founded the Glass Recycling Coalition, a value-chain-led organization that seeks to improve glass recycling in the United States, a necessary step in reducing GHG emissions from glass bottles. Partially as a result of our efforts in 2018, the City Council in Fort Collins adopted its own 100% renewable electricity by 2030 goal. As we’re certain 100% renewable electricity is most efficiently achieved at scale, New Belgium is active in policy advocacy at local, state, and national levels.

All of the practices listed above and more are ongoing with continual improvement at New Belgium.

4.4 Future emissions reduction plan

The following projects that will reduce New Belgium’s overall footprint directly: (1) additional renewable energy installations at Asheville, North Carolina and Fort Collins, Colorado breweries, (2) increased investments in energy efficiency at both breweries, (3) refrigerant management improvement plans including possible transitions away from HFCs, (4) increased number of leases for hybrid electric vehicles within fleet, and (5) continued lobbying for smart climate and energy policies at the local, state, and national levels as it relates to renewable energy, electric vehicles, and refrigerants as a way to reduce the footprint from our energy usage.

Off-site reduction plans include the following initiatives: (1) a new green supplier program that supports packaging, barley, and malt suppliers in their own carbon reduction achievements, (2) continued investments into public barley breeding programs developing climate-friendly and climate-resilient barley varieties, and (3) continued lobbying for smart climate and energy policies at local, state, and national levels as it relates to renewable energy, agricultural climate incentives, smart transportation, and refrigerants to have an impact on both our suppliers and downstream value chain – all the way to our customers.

4.5 The use of carbon offsets

For unavoidable GHG emissions within the lifecycle of Fat Tire®, New Belgium will purchase carbon offsets to satisfy requirements for carbon neutral certification. The credits will be sourced from projects that meet the following criteria: (1) genuine, additional reductions in GHG emissions free of double-counting, (2) a high level of confidence in permanence and alignment with our value chain and communities, (3) fully account for leakage and error, (4) verified by an independent, certified third party verifier, (5) issued after the emission reduction has taken place, (6) supported by publicly available project documentation, and (7) stored and retired in an independent and credible registry.

5 Declaration of achievement of carbon neutrality for 2019

PAS 2060: 2014 Other Party Validation Requirement	Response
Achievement period	1 st January 2019- 31 st December 2019
Carbon footprint of the subject during the achievement period	35,600 MT CO ₂ e
Means by which reductions have been achieved	Carbon offsetting
Standard and methodology used to achieve carbon offset	See Section 6.
Carbon offsetting information required to comply with clause 9.1.2	See Section 6
What type of conformity assessment has been undertaken?	OPV-3: Other party validation- unified (achievement and commitment)

Achievement period:	1 st January 2019- 31 st December 2019
Standard for assessment of GHG emissions	The Beverage Industry Greenhouse Gas Emissions Sector Guidance. The methodology prescribed in the guidelines aligns with WRI's Product Life Cycle Accounting and Report Standard.
Date	Jul 23, 2020
Senior Representative	<i>Katie Wallace</i> Katie Wallace (Jul 23, 2020 12:09 MDT)

6 Carbon offsetting

Carbon offsets equivalent to 35,600 MT CO₂e have been purchased from the following projects to achieve carbon neutral certification for Fat Tire® for the calendar year of 2019:

PROJECT 1

Project Title and ID Number: Ball State University Campus Clean Energy and Efficiency Project (VCS1354)

Country: United States

Project Type: Renewable Energy

Project Standard: Verified Carbon Standard

Methodology Used: VM0025 (Campus Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency)

Vintage: 2019

Project documentation database link: <https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1354>

Alignment with New Belgium selection criteria: Offsetting electricity emissions related to the production of packaging, the processing of ingredients, and the production and refrigeration of beer

PROJECT 2

Project Title and ID Number: Dempsey Ridge Wind Project - VCS 780

Country: United States

Project Type: Renewable Energy

Project Standard: Verified Carbon Standard

Methodology Used: VM0002 (New Cogeneration Facilities Supplying Less Carbon Intensive Electricity to Grid)

Vintage: 2019

Project documentation database link: <https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/780>

Alignment with New Belgium selection criteria: Offsetting electricity emissions related to the production of packaging, the processing of ingredients, and the production and refrigeration of beer

PROJECT 3

Project Title and ID Number: Doe Mountain Improved Forest Management Project - ACR 398

Country: United States

Project Type: Forest Carbon

Project Standard: American Carbon Registry

Methodology Used: Improved Forest Management (IFM) on Non-Federal U.S. Forestlands Version 1.2

Vintage: 2019

Project documentation database link: <https://acr2.apx.com/mymodule/reg/prjView.asp?id1=398>

Alignment with New Belgium selection criteria: Supporting the sequestration of emission related to fugitive emissions, transportation, and fiber packaging

PROJECT 4

Project Title and ID Number: Klawock Heenya Improved Forest Management Project (ACR459)

Country: United States

Project Type: Forest Carbon

Project Standard: American Carbon Registry

Methodology Used: Improved Forest Management (IFM) on Non-Federal U.S. Forestlands Version 1.2

Vintage: 2019

Project documentation database link: <https://acr2.apx.com/mymodule/reg/prjView.asp?id1=459>

Alignment with New Belgium selection criteria: Supporting the sequestration of emission related to fugitive emissions, transportation, and fiber packaging

Appendix A: Secondary Data and Emissions Factors

Component	Dataset/ Emission Factor	Source	Publication Date
FAT TIRE, PACKAGED			
Barley	barley production barley grain Cutoff, U	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Malt	Malting emissions per serving	BIER Carbon Footprint	2012
Hops	Hops production per serving	BIER Carbon Footprint	2012
PACKAGING			
Glass	packaging glass production, brown packaging glass, brown Cutoff, U	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Aluminum	aluminium ingot, primary, to aluminium, cast alloy market Cutoff, U – GLO sheet rolling, aluminium Cutoff, U - RoW	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Steel kegs	market for steel, low-alloyed steel, low-alloyed Cutoff, U	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Corrugated	corrugated board box production corrugated board box Cutoff, U	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
PRODUCTION			
Electricity	Ecoinvent datasets edited to reflect electricity mix of providers: market for electricity, medium voltage electricity, medium voltage Cutoff, U - SERC market for electricity, medium voltage electricity, medium voltage Cutoff, U - WECC, US only	Grid mixes for PVREA, City of Fort Collins in FCT and Duke Energy in Asheville; Ecoinvent v3.5	2020 2018
Natural Gas	Natural Gas Combustion	Table 1, Stationary Combustion, US GHG Emissions Inventory	2018
Flaring	Primary data from New Belgium; 2% efficiency assumption from WRI, 2016 ¹¹	New Belgium	2020
PRODUCT USE			
Use and Retail	Cooling and hotel load calculated from BIER Assumptions ¹² , using electricity from US Grid, eGRID2018	BIER Carbon Footprint eGRID2018	2012 2020
TRANSPORTATION			
Truck	Medium and Heavy Duty Truck, Upstream Transportation and Distribution and Downstream Transportation	Table 9, US EPA <i>Inventory of US Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks</i>	2018
Rail	Rail, Upstream Transportation and Distribution and Downstream Transportation	Table 9, US EPA <i>GHG Emissions Inventory</i>	2018
Shipping	transport, freight, sea, transoceanic ship transport, freight, sea, transoceanic ship Cutoff, U	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
END-OF-LIFE			
Landfill	process-specific burdens, residual material landfill process-specific burdens, residual material landfill Cutoff, U	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018
Incineration	process-specific burdens, municipal waste incineration process-specific burdens, municipal waste incineration Cutoff, U	Ecoinvent v3.5	2018

¹¹ World Resources Institute (WRI) (2016)

https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/WRI16_WorkingPaper_FF.pdf

¹² Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER). (2012) "Research on the Carbon Footprint of Beer."

Component	Dataset/ Emission Factor	Source	Publication Date
Compost	Mixed Organics, Net Emissions for Food Waste and Mixed Organics under each Materials Management Option	WARM Documentation	2020

Appendix B: Carbon Neutral Assurance Statement

Carbon Footprint Assurance Statement

Report Title: Carbon Footprint of New Belgium Brewery Fat Tire Amber Ale

Report Author: SCS Global Services

Third Party Reviewer: James Salazar, Coldstream Consulting

Date: June 1, 2020

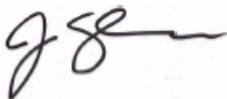
Coldstream Consulting recently completed a third-party review of SCS Global's *Carbon Footprint of New Belgium Brewery Fat Tire Amber Ale*. This statement summarizes the outcome of the review. Our detailed findings and recommendations were submitted to SCS Global Services in a separate "checklist" document that considered the conformance of the report to the requirements of the reference standard: *Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard, September 2011*.

Level of Assurance: We are able to assign a reasonable assurance to the carbon footprint results for Fat Tire Amber Ale based on the document provided for review. The project report clearly documented the system model, including all data sources and assumptions, and results. We found that the project report contained sufficient appropriate evidence for us to conclude that the carbon footprint conforms in all material respects with the WRI GHG Protocol for Products.

Independence and Competence: Coldstream Consulting is an independent third party with no affiliation to the project proponents beyond serving as an external reviewer. Coldstream Consulting are considered leaders in the field of product life cycle assessment and carbon footprinting and have conducted hundreds of such studies and reviews over the past 10 years.

Assurance process: Coldstream Consulting first prepared a checklist of all requirements in the reference standard: *Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard, September 2011*. SCS then provided Coldstream Consulting with a draft report which we reviewed against the standard for conformance. The modeling parameters were also considered against similar research and known data sources to ensure the feasibility of the results. Several minor recommendations were provided to SCS through the completed review checklist which were subsequently incorporated into the final report.

Third Party Reviewer:



James Salazar

Phone: 250-306-0638 Email: james.salazar@coldstreamconsulting.com



Appendix C: Qualifying explanatory statements (QES) checklists

In accordance with PAS 2060: 2014 requirements, the QES checklist to support declaration of commitment to carbon neutrality is provided in the table below.

Table C1. Checklist for QES supporting declaration of commitment to carbon neutrality (based on Table B.1 of the PAS 2060: 2014 standard).

QES Checklist Requirements	Response
1) Identify the individual responsible for the evaluation and provision of data necessary for the substantiation of the declaration including that of preparing, substantiating, communicating and maintaining the declaration.	Refer to Section 2
2) Identify the entity responsible for making the declaration.	Refer to Section 2
3) Identify the subject of the declaration.	Refer to Section 2
4) Explain the rationale for the selection of the subject.	Refer to Section 2
5) Define the boundaries of the subject.	Refer to Section 2
6) Identify all characteristics (purposes, objectives or functionality) inherent to that subject.	Refer to Section 2
7) Identify and take into consideration all activities material to the fulfilment, achievement or delivery of the purposes, objectives or functionality of the subject.	Refer to Sections 2 and 3
8) Select which of the 3 options within PAS 2060 you intend to follow.	Refer to section 2
9) Identify the date by which the entity plans to achieve the status of “carbon neutrality” of the subject and specify the period for which the entity intends to maintain that status.	Refer to section 2
10) Select an appropriate standard and methodology for defining the subject, the GHG emissions associated with that subject and the calculation of the carbon footprint for the defined subject.	Refer to section 2
11) Provide justification for the selection of the methodology chosen.	Refer to section 2
12) Confirm that the selected methodology was applied in accordance with its provisions and the principles set out in PAS 2060.	Refer to section 2
13) Describe the actual types of GHG emissions, classification of emissions (Scope 1, 2 or 3) and size of carbon footprint of the subject exclusive of any purchases of carbon offsets.	Refer to section 3
a) All greenhouse gases shall be included and converted into tCO ₂ e.	Refer to section 3
b) 100% Scope 1 (direct) emissions relevant to the subject shall be included when determining the carbon footprint.	Refer to section 3. Scope categorization not applicable to product footprint
c) 100% Scope 2 (indirect) emissions relevant to the subject shall be included when determining the carbon footprint.	Refer to section 3. Scope categorization not applicable to product footprint.
d) Where estimates of GHG emissions are used in the quantification of the subject carbon footprint (particularly when associated with scope 3 emissions) these shall be determined in a manner that precludes underestimation.	Refer to section 3. Scope categorization not applicable to product footprint.
e) Scope 1, 2 or 3 emission source estimated to be more than 1% of the total carbon footprint shall be taken into consideration unless evidence can be provided to demonstrate that such quantification would not be technically feasible or cost effective.	Refer to section 3.
f) The quantified carbon footprint shall cover at least 95% of the emissions from the subject.	Refer to section 3.
g) Where a single source contributes more than 50% of the total emissions, the 95% threshold applies to the remaining sources of emissions.	No source contributes over 50% of emissions. Refer to section 3.
h) Any exclusion and the reason for that exclusion shall be documented.	Refer to section 3.

QES Checklist Requirements	Response
14) Where the subject is an organization/company or part thereof, ensure that:	Subject is not an organization.
a) Boundaries are a true and fair representation of the organization's GHG emissions (i.e., shall include all GHG emissions relating to core operations including subsidiaries owned and operated by the organization).	Subject is not an organization.
b) Either the equity share or control approach has been used to define which GHG emissions are included. Under the equity share approach, the entity accounts for GHG emissions from the subject according to its share of equity in the subject. Under the control approach, the entity shall account for 100% of the GHG emissions over which it has financial and/or operational control.	Subject is not an organization.
15) Identify if the subject is part of an organization or a specific site or location and treat as a discrete operation with its own purpose, objectives and functionality.	Subject is not an organization.
16) Where the subject is a product or service, include all Scope 3 emissions (as the lifecycle of the product/service needs to be taken into consideration).	Refer to section 3. Scope categorization not applicable to product footprint.
17) Describe the actual methods used to quantify GHG emissions (e.g. use of primary or secondary data), the measurement unit(s) applied, the period of application and the size of the resulting carbon footprint.	Refer to section 3.
18) Provide details of, and explanation for, the exclusion of any Scope 3 emissions.	Refer to section 3. Scope categorization not applicable to product footprint.
19) Document all assumptions and calculations made in quantifying GHG emissions and in the selection or development of greenhouse gas emission factors.	Section 3 and Appendix C
20) Document your assessments of uncertainty and variability associated with defining boundaries and quantifying GHG emissions including the positive tolerances adopted in association with emission estimates.	Section 3 and Appendix C
21) Document carbon footprint management plan:	Refer to section 4.
a) Make a statement of commitment to carbon neutrality for the defined subject.	Section 2 and 4.
b) Set timescales for achieving carbon neutrality for the defined subject.	Section 4.
c) Specify targets for GHG reduction for the defined subject appropriate to the timescale for achieving carbon neutrality including the baseline date, the first qualification date and the first application period.	Section 4.
d) Document the planned means of achieving and maintaining GHG emissions reductions including assumptions made and any justification of the techniques and measures to be employed to reduce GHG emissions.	Section 4.
e) Specify the offset strategy including an estimate of the quantity of GHG emissions to be offset, the nature of the offsets and the likely number and type of credits.	Section 4.5 and 6
22) Implement a process for undertaking periodic assessments of performance against the Plan and for implementing corrective action to ensure targets are achieved.	Section 1.
23) Where the subject is a non-recurring event such as weddings or concert, identify ways of reducing GHG emissions to the maximum extent commensurate with enabling the event to meet its intended objectives before the event takes place and include post event review to determine whether or not the expected minimization in emissions has been achieved.	Not applicable
24) For any reductions in the GHG emissions from the defined subject delivered in the period immediately prior to the baseline date and not otherwise taken into account in any GHG emissions quantification (historic reductions), confirm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the period from which these reductions are to be included; • that the required data is available and that calculations have been undertaken using the same methodology throughout; 	Not applicable

QES Checklist Requirements	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> that assessment of historic reduction has been made in accordance with this PAS, reporting the quantity of historic reductions claimed in parallel with the report of total reduction. 	
25) Record the number of times that the declaration of commitment has been renewed without declaration of achievement.	Not applicable
26) Specify the type of conformity assessment: a) independent third party certification; b) other party validation; c) self-validation.	Other party validation
27) Include statements of validation where declarations of commitment to carbon neutrality are validated by a third party certifier or second party organizations	Validated by SCS Global Services (other party/second party)
28) Date the QES and have it signed by the senior representative of the entity concerned (e.g. CEO of a corporation; Divisional Director, where the subject is a division of a larger entity; the Chairman of a town council or the head of the household for a family group).	Section 2
29) Make QES publicly available and provide a reference to any freely accessible information upon which substantiation depends (e.g. via websites).	Final QES to be made publicly available via the New Belgium Brewing Company website
30) Update the QES to reflect changes and actions that could affect the validity of the declaration of commitment to carbon neutrality.	Not Applicable

Table C2. Checklist for QES supporting declaration of achievement to carbon neutrality (based on Table B.2 of the PAS 2060: 2014 standard).

QES Checklist Requirements	Response
1) Define standard and methodology used to determine its GHG emissions reduction	Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER). (2019) "Beverage Industry Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Sector Guidance" in accordance with WRI GHG Protocol
2) Confirm that the methodology used was applied in accordance with its provisions and the principles set out in PAS 2060 were met.	Refer to Section 2
3) Provide justification for the selection of the methodologies chosen to quantify reductions in the carbon footprint, including all assumptions and calculations made and any assessment of uncertainty.	The methodology prescribed in the BIER guidelines aligns with WRI's Product Life Cycle Accounting and Report Standard and is specific to the product sector.
4) Describe the means by which reductions have been achieved and any applicable assumptions or justifications	Section 4.
5) Ensure that there has been no change to the definition of the subject.	Section 2 and 5
6) Describe the actual reductions achieved in absolute and intensity terms and as a percentage of the original carbon footprint.	Not Applicable
7) State the baseline/qualification date.	Section 5.
8) Record the percentage economic growth rate for the given application period used as a threshold for recognizing reductions in intensity terms	Not Applicable
9) Provide an explanation for circumstances where a GHG reduction in intensity terms is accompanied by an increase in absolute terms for the determined subject.	Not Applicable
10) Select and document the standard and methodology used to achieve carbon offset.	Section 6
11) Confirm that	

QES Checklist Requirements	Response
a) Offsets generated or allowance credits surrendered represent genuine, additional GHG emission reductions elsewhere	Section 6
b) Projects involved in delivering offsets meet the criteria of additionality, permanence, leakage and double counting.	Section 6
c) Carbon offsets are verified by an independent third party verifier.	Section 6
d) Credits from carbon offset projects are only issued after the emission reductions	Section 6
e) Credits from carbon offset projects are retired within 12 months from the date of the declaration of achievement	Section 6
f) Provision for event related option of 36 months to be added here	Not applicable
g) Credits from carbon offset projects are supported by publicly available project documentation on a registry which shall provide information about the offset project, quantification methodology and validation and verification procedures	Section 6
h) Credits from carbon offset projects are stored and retired in an independent credible registry	Section 6
12) Document the quantity of GHG emissions credits and the type and nature of credits actually purchased including the number and type of credits used and the time period over which credits were generated	
a) Which ghg emissions have been offset	Section 4 and 6.
b) The actual amount of carbon offset	Section 6
c) The type of credits and projects involved	Section 6
d) The number and type of carbon credits used and the time period over which the credits have been generated	Section 6
e) For events, a rationale to support any retirement of credits in excess of 12 months including details of any legacy emission savings, taken into account	Not applicable
f) Information regarding the retirement/cancellation of carbon credits to prevent their use by others including a link to the registry or equivalent publicly available record, where the credit has been retired	Section 6
13) Specify the type of conformity assessment	Other party validation , OPV-3
14) include statements of validation where declarations of achievement of carbon neutrality are validated by a third party certifier or second party organizations	Validated by SCS Global Services (other party/second party).
15) Date the QES and have it signed by the senior representative of the entity concerned	Section 4 of this document
16) Make QES publicly available and provide a reference to any freely accessible information upon which substantiation depends (e.g. via websites).	Final QES to be made publicly available via the New Belgium Brewing Company website