



THE CLASSIC VALUER



HERO-ERA (Including, The Classic Valuer) GHG Emissions Report 2022

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1. Executive Summary

This Greenhouse Gas Inventory (“Inventory”) describes HERO-ERA’s impact on the environment as measured in greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted in units of equivalent tons of carbon dioxide for 2022. The purpose of this inventory is to benchmark HERO-ERA’s GHG emissions and to provide a consistent methodology for documenting the emissions inventory on an ongoing basis. Furthermore, this report provides a comparison and detailed breakdown of HERO-ERA’s 2022 GHG emissions.

GreenFeet compiled this inventory with support from the Net-Hero team, who provided activity data from relevant business activities on behalf of HERO-ERA.

In summary HERO-ERA’s estimated carbon footprint for 2022 was 1,350.79 mtCO₂e. HERO-ERA has offset 105% of their emissions for 2022. A breakdown by emission category for each year is detailed in section 3 below.

Furthermore, HERO-ERA has committed to a climate emergency strategy and is taking the following related actions:

- Completed baseline year emissions measurement as per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.
- Committed to annual reporting of GHG emissions for stakeholders.
- Committed to emissions measurement and tracing using the GreenFeet sustainability emissions management platform to be measure and updated annually going forward.

2. Methodology

This inventory is developed in accordance with the revised GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard. Inventory development involves the collection and examination of documentation, testimony, and data from internal and external sources. Development also includes a determination of completeness and accuracy of the data provided and calculations completed using this data.

a. Primary vs Secondary Data

Primary Data refers to activity data taken directly from meter readings, i.e., the “raw” utility bill data. Primary Data are generally considered to be the most accurate, and preferable to estimated data.

Secondary Data, or estimated data, refers to the development and use of intensity factors and/or energy consumption models. Estimates are important for understanding and developing emissions control strategies, ascertaining the effects of sources and appropriate collection approaches, and prioritizing data sources to transition from Secondary to Primary (i.e., estimated to actual). In the development of an emissions inventory, tradeoffs must be made between data accuracy and effort required to collect Primary Data over Secondary Data. Where risks of adverse environmental effects or adverse regulatory outcomes are high, more sophisticated, and more costly Primary Data collection methods may be necessary. Where the risks of using Secondary Data are low, and the costs of more extensive methods are unattractive, less expensive estimation methods, such as energy intensity factors and energy consumption models, may be both satisfactory and appropriate. Selecting the method to be used to estimate source-specific activity data warrants a case-by-case analysis considering the costs and risks in the specific situation.

b. Emissions Methodology Components

Below the emissions methodology components are listed which are used to outline the calculation methodology and assumptions applied to each emission source.

Emissions Methodology Components:

- Emissions scope: Classification of emissions source as scope 1, 2 or 3.
- Activity data: Source of reported raw activity data used in the inventory.
- Key assumptions: Assumptions made in the process of cleaning raw reported data, filling data gaps, and calculating emissions.
- Data manipulations: Required alterations made to the reported raw activity data to enable emissions calculations.
- Estimation parameters: The estimation approach and factors used to fill data gaps in reported raw activity data.
- Emissions factor source(s): Original publication source information for applied emissions factors.
- Calculation details: Description of calculations to compute emissions.
- Additional details: Relevant info.

3. Goal/Initiatives

HERO-ERA has committed to a number of goals and initiatives in order to reduce their carbon footprint.

- Starting June 3rd, all HERO-ERA rally events will use sustainable fuel in partnership with Coryton, who produce responsibly blended bioethanol and biogasoline which enables today's vehicles to produce less greenhouse gas while using the infrastructure already in place. Biofuel (bioethanol) generally has lower emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants compared to regular petrol. In addition to lower greenhouse gas emissions, bioethanol can also reduce emissions of other pollutants, such as particulate matter (PM) and nitrogen oxides (NOx).
- HERO-ERA is committed to investigating the use of tyres made from sustainable materials on all their vehicles.
- HERO-ERA is committed to setting targets in line with the Science Based Target Initiative

4. Offsets

Having offset 100% of its operational and event carbon footprint in 2021, (549 credits were purchased in 2021) HERO-ERA has continued this practice in 2022. HERO-ERA has purchased and retired carbon credits to offset 105% of the GHG emissions in 2022. In total Hero-era has retired 1,423 Carbon credits in 2022.

2022 Carbon Credits

- 32 tonnes retired in a revegetation project with fruit trees in North Manica Province, Mozambique.
- 378 tonnes retired in a revegetation project with fruit trees in North Manica Province, Mozambique.
- 99 tonnes retired in the Concost REDD+ Project.
- 80 tonnes retired in the Chudu Afforestation Project.
- 64 tonnes retired in the Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project.
- 770 tonnes retired in the prairie pothole avoided Conversion of Grasslands and Shrublands.

2021 Carbon Credits*

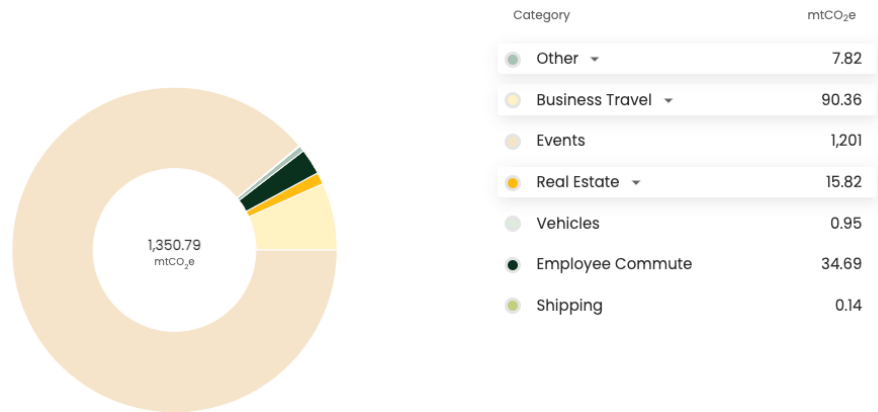
- 132 tonnes retired in a N2O Abatement project in Pakistan.
- 132 tonnes retired in a Waste Management to energy project in India.
- 110 tonnes retired in a Peatland Restoration & Conservation project in Indonesia.
- 88 tonnes retired in a Reforestation Program in Mozambique.
- 88 tones retired in a Woodland Carbon PIUs project in the UK.

*Credits were rounded to the nearest Tonne

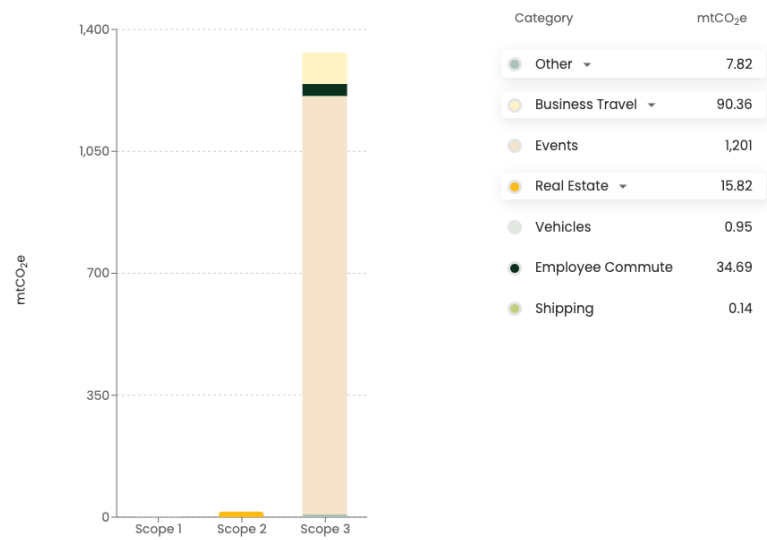
5. Key Findings

The following tables and charts summarize HERO-ERA's 2022 emissions.

a. HERO-ERA's Emissions by Category 2022



b. HERO-ERA's Emissions Breakdown by Scope 2022



c. HERO-ERA's Emissions by Scope and Category 2022

Scope	Category	Subcategory	Emissions
Scope 1	Vehicles	Vehicles	0.95 mtCO ₂ e
Scope 2	Real Estate	Buildings Electricity	15.82 mtCO ₂ e
Scope 3	Other	Other	0.02 mtCO ₂ e
Scope 3	Other	Work From Home	7.8 mtCO ₂ e
Scope 3	Shipping	Shipping	0.14 mtCO ₂ e
Scope 3	Events	Events	1,201 mtCO ₂ e
Scope 3	Employee Commute	Employee Commute	34.69 mtCO ₂ e
Scope 3	Business Travel	Business Travel	0.88 mtCO ₂ e
Scope 3	Business Travel	Air Travel	61.72 mtCO ₂ e
Scope 3	Business Travel	Ground Transport	0.31 mtCO ₂ e
Scope 3	Business Travel	Hotels	27.44 mtCO ₂ e

6. HERO-ERA's GHG Inventory Development Approach

a. *Boundary Conditions, Inclusions & Exclusions*

The basis for reporting resource consumption and emissions data from HERO-ERA's partially owned or controlled assets is based on a Control Approach: operational control criterion.

An organization has operational control over a facility if the organization (or one of its subsidiaries) has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies (e.g., operating schedule, design, technologies, etc.). For HERO-ERA, this includes all spaces & offices in which the organization operates.

In addition to considering scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, development of HERO-ERA's 2022 GHG Inventory included an emissions screen of all 15 scope 3 categories. The results of this screen, in conjunction with conversations with Net-Hero identified the following scope 3 categories that are applicable to the project and were included in the Inventory.

Scope 3 Categories:

- Business Travel (category 6)
- Employee Commuting (category 7)
- Fuel and energy related activities/Work from Home (category 3)
- Shipping/Upstream transportation and distribution (category 4)
- Events – (Other)
- Water - (category 5)

Exclusions:

Emissions from scope 3 waste services were excluded from this report and the related calculations were not discussed in detail. For more guidance on materiality see chapter 10 of the GHG protocol here:

<https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf>

7. Calculations

a. Emissions Methodology by Source: Scope 1 – Vehicles

Emissions Scope	Scope 1
Activity Data	Vehicle usage values reported by HERO-ERA via GHG Inventory Data Request collection template.
Emission Factor Sources	DEFRA Emissions Factors (June 2022)
Calculation Details	Make and Model to determine Emission factor x Fuel consumption/ Mileage driven.
Additional Details	Detailed calculations and a full list of data sources/activity data available, documented and uploaded to GreenFeet sustainability platform.

b. Emissions Methodology by Source: Scope 2 – Electricity Usage

Emissions Scope	Scope 2
Activity Data	Electricity usage values reported by HERO-ERA via GHG Inventory Data Request collection template.
Key Assumptions	Assumed electricity also accounted for cooling and heat related energy.
Emission Factor Sources	EPA Emission Factors by State
Calculation Details	KWH to CO2e using location-based Emissions factors accounting for local electricity grid mix. London electricity consumption was pro-rated for 8 months based off 2021 annual consumption figures.
Additional Details	Detailed calculations and a full list of data sources/activity data available, documented and uploaded to GreenFeet sustainability platform.

c. Emissions Methodology by Source: Scope 3 – Business Travel

Emissions Scope	Scope 3
Activity Data	Business Travel reported by HERO-ERA via GHG Inventory Data Request collection template.
Emission Factor Sources	DEFRA 2021 Emissions Factors (June 2022)
Calculation Details	Distance per trip, mode of transport, class coefficient utilized, Hotel location and number of nights stay.
Additional Details	Detailed calculations and a full list of data sources/activity data available, documented and uploaded to GreenFeet sustainability platform.

d. Emissions Methodology by Source: Scope 3 – Work from Home

Emissions Scope	Scope 3
Activity Data	Number of employees working from home reported by HERO-ERA via GHG Inventory Data Request collection template. Employees were reported by country to take into account local state emission factors.
Emission Factor Sources	Location based
Calculation Details	Utilized the ‘Homeworking emissions whitepaper’ calculator produced by EcoAct, Lloyds Banking Group & NatWest Group.
Additional Details	Detailed calculations and a full list of data sources/activity data available, documented and uploaded to GreenFeet sustainability platform.

e. Emissions Methodology by Source: Scope 3 – Shipping

Emissions Scope	Scope 3
Activity Data	Shipping activity data including distance, transport mode and weight of shipments reported by HERO-ERA via GHG Inventory Data Request collection template.
Emission Factor Sources	DEFRA Emissions Factors (June 2022) for Freighting Goods
Calculation Details	Emissions were calculated using number of letters and parcels in an average month x

	12 and applying the average Co2 per letter and parcel as per the Royal mail.
Additional Details	Detailed calculations and a full list of data sources/activity data available, documented and uploaded to GreenFeet sustainability platform.

f. Emissions Methodology by Source: Scope 3 – Events

Emissions Scope	Scope 3
Activity Data	Rally event data including number of Rally participants, distance driven and average Co2 per km reported by Net-Hero via GHG Inventory Data Request collection template.
Emission Factor Sources	Location based
Calculation Details	HERO-ERA utilized the Net-Hero platform to calculate the average CO2 per km and applied this to the distance and number of drivers in the rally.
Additional Details	Detailed calculations and a full list of data sources/activity data available, documented and uploaded to GreenFeet sustainability platform.

g. Emissions Methodology by Source: Scope 3 – Water

Emissions Scope	Scope 3
Activity Data	Water usage values reported by HERO-ERA via GHG Inventory Data Request collection template.
Emission Factor Sources	DEFRA Emissions Factors (June 2022)
Calculation Details	Liters consumed to CO2e using water treatment and water supply Emissions factors.
Additional Details	Detailed calculations and a full list of data sources/activity data available, documented and uploaded to GreenFeet sustainability platform.

h. Emissions Methodology by Source: Scope 3 – Office Commute

Emissions Scope	Scope 3
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Activity Data	Employee commute patterns reported by HERO-ERA via GHG Inventory Data Request collection template.
Key Assumptions	Utilized HERO-ERA data on distance to office and assumed two categories of works: 1. office workers and 2. Remote/hybrid workers.
Emission Factor Sources	DEFRA Emission factors
Calculation Details	Distance per KM to Co2e coefficient was utilized for the various transport modes
Additional Details	Detailed calculations and a full list of data sources/activity data available, documented and uploaded to GreenFeet sustainability platform.