



# IMPACT REPORT

## 2024

The following is a summary of the key environmental impact metrics measured by Elephants Delicatessen. All information provided has been reviewed and is reported here as a comprehensive summary of impacts and practices.

## WATER USE

Total Use = 4440 CCF (cubic feet of water), or 3,321,350 gallon

Corporate water use increased by 444 CCF/581,236 gallons, or 21.21%, versus previous year.

Corporate water use increased by 9 CCF/6,732 gallons, or 0.2%, versus baseline.

- NW 22nd – 876.0 CCF a reduction of 619 CCF/46,3044 gallons, or 41.4%
- Central Kitchen – 3393.0 CCF, an increase of 1614 CCF/1,207,355 gallons, or 90.72%
- Headquarters – 45.0 CCF, a reduction of 217 CCF/ 162,327 gallons, or 82.82%
- LeftBank Annex – 127.0 CCF, an increase of 1 CCF/748 gallons, or 0.79%

Water use for non-metered locations is not actively tracked at this time.

Baseline for water use, 4,431.0 CCF/3,314,618.4 gallons, is the 2018-19 fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

Primary drivers of increased water usage is a higher amount of production from the previous year which in turn also increases cleaning and sanitation. Lots of production shifted from NW 22nd to Central Kitchen. Also procedures for cooling soup frequency increased dramatically but have some changes in place that will likely decrease a lot of usage.

A comprehensive water management plan and monitoring at all facilities is still in need of development.

**Recommended actions include walkthroughs again at facilities to check-on restrictor valves on all water faucets.**

## ELECTRICITY

Total Use = 2,273,410 kilowatt Hours (kWh)

Corporate electricity use decreased by 19,196 kWh, or 0.84%, versus previous year.

Corporate electricity use decreased by 19,196 kWh, or 0.84%, versus baseline.

- NW 22nd – 403,306 kWh, a decrease of 37,694 kWh, or 8.55%, versus previous year.
- Central Kitchen – 524,487 kWh, a decrease of 73,430 kWh, or 12.28%, versus previous year.
- South Waterfront – 125,237kWh, a decrease of 947 kWh, or .75%, versus previous year.
- Fox Tower – 79,295 kWh, a decrease of 377 kWh or .47%, versus previous year.
- Corbett – 200,560 kWh, decreased 5,960 kWh, or 2.88%, versus previous year.
- Headquarters – 112,400 kWh, decreased 27,780 kWh, 19.81%, versus previous year.
- LeftBank Annex – 84,476 kWh, decreased 29,548 kWh, or 25.91%, versus previous year.
- Lake Oswego - 174,523kWh, decreased 736 kWh, or 0.41, versus previous year.
- Cedar Hills Crossing – 307,760, No full year use available for comparison.
- Milwaukie Kitchen – 253,526, increased 14,548 kWh or 6.08%, versus previous year.
- World Trade Center - 7,840 kWh– partial year and no year to compare with.

Most locations saw drops in their consumption. One was discovered as not getting metered billing resulting in partial reporting on usage, one location increased in usage as a result of production moving and really just shifted the energy usage from one location to another.

The baseline is 2,254,214 Kilowatt hours, established in 2023.

A new baseline will need to be established likely for 2025 at the end of 2025 due to partial year data with WTC. We'll likely want to change reporting for 2025 and not include Boundary's energy costs into Corbett's kWh accumulation when we don't have control over their energy usage, are a separate business and pay for their own usage.

Primary drivers of decreased use are from all the work we're doing with the Energy trust and strategic energy management. Getting lights to turn on with sensors, converting lots of lighting into L.E.D's, reducing excess fridges and plug in heaters/fans. As well as turning off appliances when not in use.

Recommended actions include ramping up energy projects, get incentives for upgrades before they run out and a heavier focus on the largest energy users.

## FUEL COMBUSTION (NATURAL GAS)

Total Use = 102,829.9 therms (thm)

Corporate natural gas use increased by 4006.9 thm, or 4.05% versus previous year.

Corporate natural gas use decreased by 14,763.1 thm, or 12.55%, versus baseline.

- Central Kitchen – 45,122.6 thm, increased use by 9961.8 thm, or 28.33%
- Corbett – 10,499.8 thm, decreased by 526.9 thm, or 4.77%
- Headquarters – 2,242.5 thm, decreased by 1,123.5 thm, or 33.37%
- NW 22nd – 19,323.9thm, decreased by thm, 5407.06 or 33.37%
- LeftBank Annex – 2629.2 thm, an increase of 370 thm, or 16.41%
- World Trade Center – 1662.1 thm, decreased by 242.5thm, or 12.73%
- Lake Oswego – 4727.2 thm, decreased by 1,663.8 or 26.03%
- Milwaukie Kitchen- 11,300.6 decreased by 228.1 or 1.97%
- Cedar hills crossing- 5,322 thm, no full year to compare by.

Baseline for natural gas use, 117,593.0 thm, is the 2016-17 fiscal year (July 1 though June 30).

Primary drivers of increases came from 3 new reporting locations, L.O., M.K and cedar hills. Even though most locations showed a decrease in overall usage from our extensive work with Energy Trust and our Strategic energy management program. Fixing leaky buildings, continuous monitoring and scheduling HVAC controls and keeping vigilant on preventative maintenance.

Recommended actions include focusing priorities on gas savings at the largest users.

Reset baseline to 102,829.9 as now there is three new locations to this report from previous year that have been open for the entirety of 2024.

## FLEET VEHICLES (CORPORATE MILEAGE)

Total Use = 173,782 Road Miles Driven

Corporate mileage decreased by 66,226.8 miles, or 27.59%, versus previous year.

Corporate mileage decreased by 68,057 miles, or 28.14%, versus baseline.

- Corporate Fleet (Trucks and Vans) – 60,208 a decrease of road miles,64,911.2 or 381%
- Employee Mileage –97,645 miles, a decrease of 7525 road miles, or 7.15%
- Rental vehicle Mileage- 15,927 an increase of 6227 miles or 64.19%

Employee mileage is based on all mileage submitted by employee for compensation, and may not completely capture all reported miles driven on behalf of the company.

Baseline for corporate mileage, 241,839 road miles driven, is the 2018-19 fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

Primary drivers of decreased miles driven by efficient delivery routing and is partially due to no longer shuttling employees between locations. We reduced the amount were using trucks to make special stops to locations and worked out a reduction in going back and forth between commissary locations. Elimination in deliveries from our locations and reliance on 3rd party delivery drivers for this instead of which miles aren't recorded.

Recommended actions include decreasing amount of rented miles, establishing a metric for using fleet for extra deliveries, continued focus on using existing software to reduce drive miles where possible.

## REFRIGERANT LOSS

Total Loss = 285 Combined Pounds of Refrigerant, or 479 metric tons of greenhouse gases emitted.

Refrigerant loss increased by 314 metric tons of emissions, or 190%, versus previous year.

Refrigerant loss decreased by 26.5 metric tons of emissions, or 5.24%, versus baseline.

Refrigerant Loss by Type:

- R22/HCFC22 – 0lbs – decreased by 1.6 metric tons emissions, or 100%
- R-134A – 2lbs decreased by 1.2 metric tons of emissions, or 50%
- R404A – 261lbs increased by metric 304 tons of emissions, or 190%
- R407C – 4lbs increased by 3.2 metric tons of emissions, or 100% *There was no loss on this last year.*
- R438A – 8lbs increased by 8.19 metric tons of emissions or 100%. *There was no loss on this last year.*
- R427A – 10lbs increased by 9.68 metric tons of emissions or 100%. *There was no loss on this last year.*

Refrigerant Loss by Location:

- Central Kitchen – 96lbs of R404A or 131.54 metric tons of emissions.
- Milwaukie Kitchen – 116lbs of R404A or 206.33 metric tons of emissions.
- Headquarters – No reported leaks, no emissions to report.
- NW 22nd – 37lbs of R404A; 4lbs R407-C; 8lbs R438A, 10lbs R427A or 88.68 metric tons of emissions
- Fox Tower – 1lb of R134A or .64 metric tons of emissions
- Corbett – 1lb R134A, 2lbs R404A or 4.14 metric tons of emissions
- South Waterfront – No reported leaks, no emissions to report.
- PDX – Closed Aug of 2024, no reported leaks, no emissions to report.
- World Trade Center – 4lbs R404 or 7.09 metric tons of emissions
- LeftBank Annex – No reported leaks, no emissions to report.
- Lake Oswego - No reported leaks, no emissions to report.
- Cedar Hills – 6lbs R404A or 10.66 metric tons of emissions.

Significant Release Events (More than 3 pounds of refrigerant):

- Central Kitchen – 1/11/24 – 72pounds of R404A refrigerant, 128.05, metric tons of emissions
- NW 22nd – 3/13/24 – 5lbs of R404A refrigerant, 8.86 metric tons of emissions
- Cedar Hills – 4/11/24 6lbs of R404A refrigerant, 10.62 metric tons of emissions
- NW 22nd – 5/15/24 4lbs of R407C refrigerant, 3.21 metric tons of emissions
- World Trade center – 5/29/24 – 4lbs of R404A refrigerant, 7.09 metric tons of emissions
- NW 22nd – 6/6/24, 4lbs pounds of R438A refrigerant, 4.10 metric tons of emissions

- NW 22nd-7/25/24, 8lbs of R404A refrigerant, 14.19 metric tons of emissions
- NW 22nd-7/31/24, 4 pounds of R438A refrigerant, 4.10 metric tons of emissions
- NW 22nd – 9/20/24, 5lbs of R427A refrigerant, 4.83metric tons of emissions
- NW 22nd- 9/26/24 7lbs of R404A refrigerant, 12.43 metric tons of emissions
- Milwaukie Kitchen – 10/01/24 - 96lbs of R404A refrigerant, 170.76 Metric tons of emissions
- Central Kitchen – 10/3/24 - 24lbs of R404A refrigerant, 42.67 metric tons of emissions
- NW 22nd – 10/10/24 - 6lbs of R404A refrigerant, 10.62 metric tons of emissions
- NW 22nd- 10/17/24 - 5lbs of R427A refrigerant, 4.83 metric tons of emissions

This tracking of refrigerant loss involves all equipment within the company's control.

Baseline for refrigerant loss, 505.5 metric tons of emissions, is the 2017-18 fiscal year (July 1 through June 30). Added locations added to more emissions this year and added types of refrigerant. We had some massive events with our large production kitchens.

We had a dramatic increase in significant release events due to aging equipment.

Recommended actions include creating a metric for replacing old and faulty equipment. Where possible replace failing units with alternative refrigerant such as CO2, propane and ammonia. Focus on the big users such as MK, CK and uptown, and focus on creative ways on how we can reduce refrigerant loss.

## GHG, SCOPES 1 AND 2

Total = 1644.2 metric tons (MT) of greenhouse gas emissions.

Total Scopes 1 and 2 emissions increased by 345.7 MT, or 26.62%, versus previous year.

Total Scopes 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 453.2 MT, or 21.6%, versus baseline.

### SCOPE 1

- Fleet Vehicles – 102.5 MT, an increase of 43.9 MT, or 74.91%
- Refrigerant Leaks – 479 MT, an increase 376.5 MT, or 216.96%
- Fuel Combustion – 167.7 MT, a decrease of 355.3 MT, or 67.96%

### SCOPE 2

- Electricity – 895 MT, an increase 343.1 MT, or 62.16%

Carbon Intensity, a comparative measurement of emissions to revenue and an element of the B Assessment, was 60, a slight increase from 2023 (56). The base calculation is revenue in millions divided by total scopes 1 and 2.

Baseline for Scopes 1 and 2 emissions, 2097.4 MT, is the 2017-18 fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

Recommended actions include reducing refrigeration leaks and upgrading equipment. Decreasing the amount of miles driven by gas consuming fleet vehicles

## GHG, SCOPE 3

Tracking of Scope 3 emissions will begin end of 2025.

# WASTE GENERATION

This section is broken down into 4 categories:

- Contracted Services – Encompassing all services provided by Republic Services for Central Kitchen/ Clay, NW 22nd, and Corbett; Heiberg for LeftBank Annex; and other contractual waste disposal services provided at those locations where waste is not included in the lease agreement.
- Non-Standard Waste – Encompassing all voluntary and routinely-tracked waste diversion practices, as well as hazardous material disposal.
- Retail Food Waste and Donation – Encompassing food waste and diversion practices for all retail locations.
- Production Food Waste – Encompassing all food waste recorded at production facilities.

## CONTRACTED SERVICES

First, a breakdown of co-mingled recycling, organics/compost, glass, and solid waste, by percentage of total waste generated.

- Co-Mingled Recycling – 64.49% of total output
- Organics/Compost - 7.74% of total output
- Glass – 2.67% of total output
- Solid Waste – 25.08% of total output

In comparison, the previous year:

- Co-Mingled Recycling – 47.8% of total output
- Organics/Compost - 22.8% of total output
- Glass – 1.1% of total output
- Solid Waste – 28.4% of total output

Next, a breakdown of the same main waste components, by total estimated weight.

- Co-Mingled Recycling – 959,416 pounds
- Organics/Compost - 115,236 pounds
- Glass – 39,765 pounds
- Solid Waste – 373,202 pounds
- Total Estimated Weight – 1,487,619 pounds

Estimated weight is calculated utilizing the EPA's Volume to Weight Conversions for Solid Waste, the standard measurement in the United States since 2016.

Baseline for contracted services, 2,117,118 pounds of total waste, is the 2018-19 fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

Primary drivers of increased waste generation are increased production with extra production facility. Our Solid waste and glass increased alongside co-mingled recycling; while our organics and compost went down.

Recommended actions include reducing any possible garbage pickup where feasible. Work on more reduction of solid waste. Invite creative ideas and incentives on waste reduction.

## NON-STANDARD MATERIALS AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

- Document Destruction – 1729 pounds
- E Waste – 00 pounds
- Light Bulbs – 00 pounds
- Batteries – 00 pounds
- Polystyrene – 00 pounds
- Scrap Metal – 00 pounds
- Equipment, Donated and Recycled – 00 pounds
- Non-Standard Plastics – 00 pounds
- Cooking Oil – 145,113 pounds / 19,372 Gallons
- Other Materials – 00 pounds
- Hazardous Waste – 00 pounds

Altogether: 146,842 pounds of additional generated waste were successfully diverted from the waste stream.

Primary Drivers of increased waste generation are due to cooking oil getting estimated previously where as this time we were able to get more accurate numbers. Our non-standard and hazardous waste looks unrealistically minimal due to our recycling vendor going out of business and inability to find an alternative. So for items we were unable to toss in 2024 we put into storage and will be logging and removing those materials in 2025.

Baseline for non-standard materials and hazardous waste disposal, 54,222 pounds, is the 2018-19 fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

Recommended actions include continual updated information of waste disposal metrics for live check in throughout the year on progress. Reduce oil pickups where possible.

## FOOD WASTE AND DONATIONS

Calculations of retail food waste and donations are obtained through review of point-of-sale records for each location, and then combined. First, we'll look at the known monetary values.

- Recorded Food Waste, at Retail Value - \$462,429 a reduction of \$31,566, from previous year and the same reduced from baseline. (Baseline: \$493,95 established end of 2023)
- Recorded Food Waste, at Cost - \$231,214 (50% of prime cost)
- Recorded Food Donations, Retail Locations Only, at Retail Value - \$403,243 an increase of 70,859 from previous year.
- Recorded Food Donations, Retail Locations Only, at Cost - \$201,621

The calculations for cost are based on the average cost of goods sold (COGS) for the entire fiscal year and does not make distinction between varying food costs.

## PRODUCTION FOOD WASTE

Food waste is actively tracked by production personnel, and reported on a monthly basis as facet of inventory. This segment of waste generation is limited to financial cost.

- Recorded Food Waste, at Cost - \$ 39,066, a decrease of \$12,163, and is the same below baseline.

Baseline for production food waste previously was \$51,230 set in 2023.

Primary drivers of decreased waste generation are unfortunately due to inaccurate reporting and logging. We expect the following year to increase substantially.

Recommended actions include getting a true accurate number for where our waste is and from there get insight on how to effectively reduce it to a working margin.

## FUTURE ACTIONS

- Ensure accurate reporting on recording waste, non-standard materials and hazardous waste.
- Maintain more continuous reporting metrics that are kept up all throughout the year and include scope 3 into our metrics.
- Create a comprehensive water management plan and focus on reduction of usage.
- Find more creative ways to curb more of our energy usage.
- Work out guidelines for determining and replacing faulty equipment and ultimately get our refrigerant leaks down to a minimum.
- Upgrading faulty equipment wherever possible.
- Investigate the potential of implementing a Food waste lead to keep up on current practices, insights, monitoring and come up with creative ways to mitigate food waste from both retail locations and production facilities.
- Investigate creative solutions to reduce our non-standard waste and fryer oil waste.
- Re-establish 2030 goals and re-consider how natural gas focus will be in the long term.