

## **Sustainability Challenge**



Syngenta is a leading agriculture company helping to improve global food security by enabling millions of farmers to make better use of available resources

Sustainability is part of everything we do – from developing innovative products that help farmers grow more from less to controlling the impact of our operations





### St. Gabriel Site Solution



By lowering the emissions from our own production sites and those of our entire supply chain we are adding to our efforts towards carbon neutral agriculture

Our goal is making our own operations less carbon-intensive



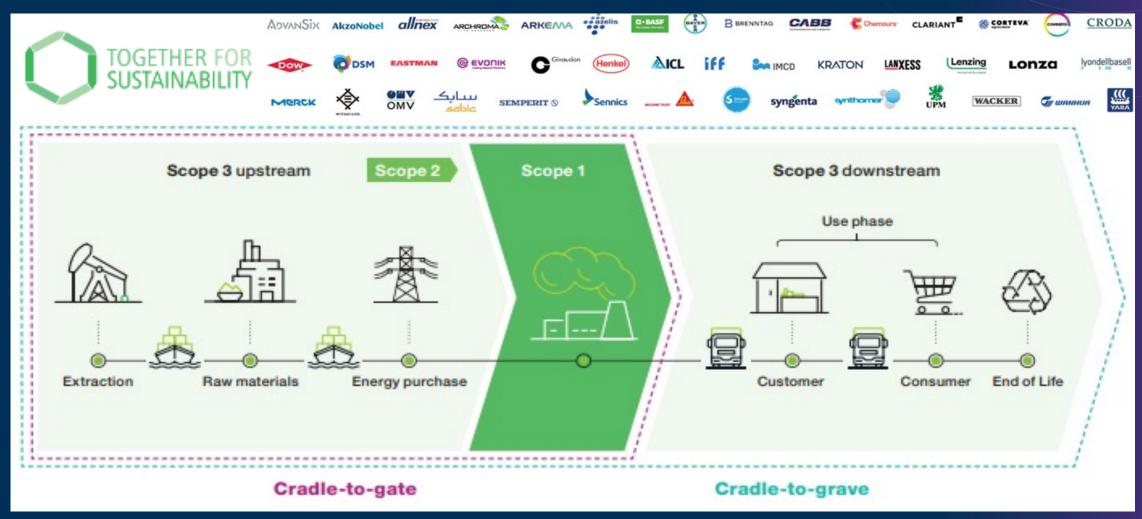


Working with consultant **Sphera** and using **Seeq** to provide production data, St. Gabriel is performing

**Life Cycle Assessments** 



## What is Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)?



LCA Boundaries figure from 'The Product Carbon Footprint Guideline for the Chemical Industry'
Together for Sustainability document for Carbon Footprint Accounting & Reporting available @ www.tfs-initiative.com

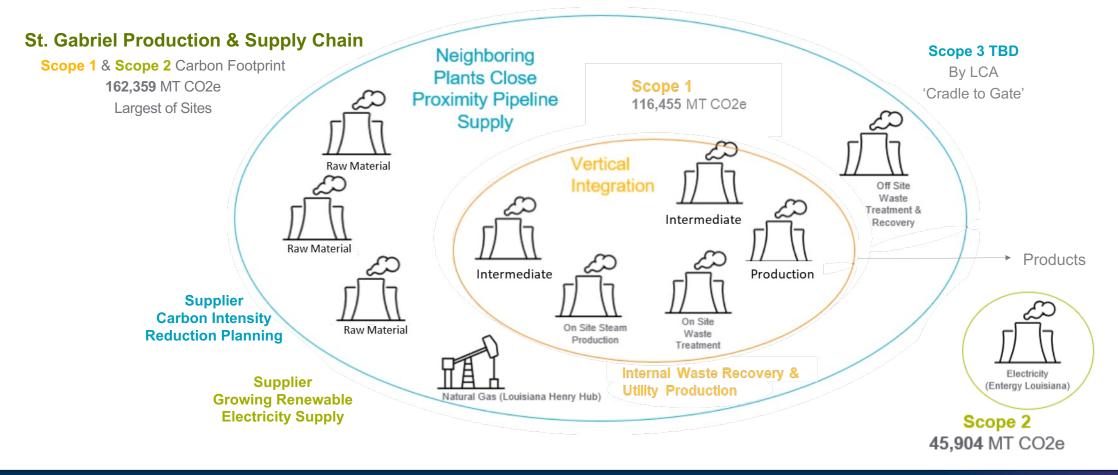


### **Site Carbon Footprint**

Lead by consultant Sphera, St. Gabriel is completing a 'Cradle to Gate' Life Cycle Assessment.

This analysis leaks both unstream and downstream of production considering Day Meterials & Wests

This analysis looks both upstream and downstream of production considering Raw Materials & Waste.





## **Life Cycle Assessment Methodology**

- LCA methodology used is based on
  European methodology Environmental Footprint v3.0 (EF 3.0)
  - LCA Standards ISO 14044 and ISO 14067

Methodology covers a number of impact categories

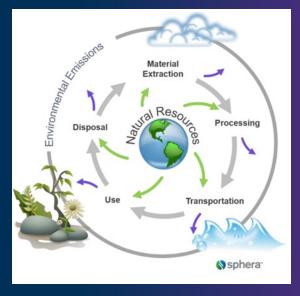
Syngenta's Sustainability Goals are for

- Carbon Footprint reduction (50%)
  Water & Waste reduction (20%)

Our LCA project modeled Global Warming Potential (GWP) (Carbon Footprint) following this methodology.

Formal report and 3<sup>rd</sup> Party review is required by standards. Syngenta project results are internal use as this validation step not yet completed. Results shared in this presentation are examples only, not actual values, and no claim conformance with ISO 14044 and ISO 14067.

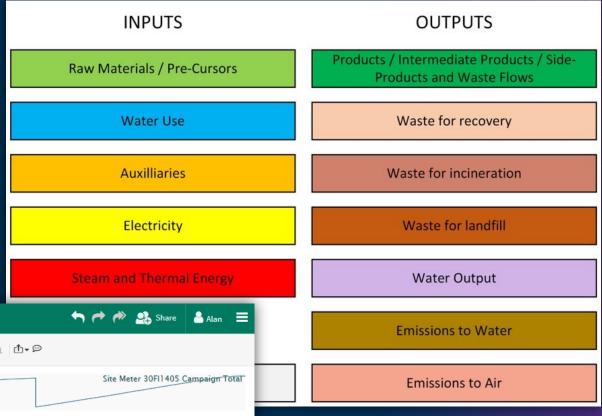


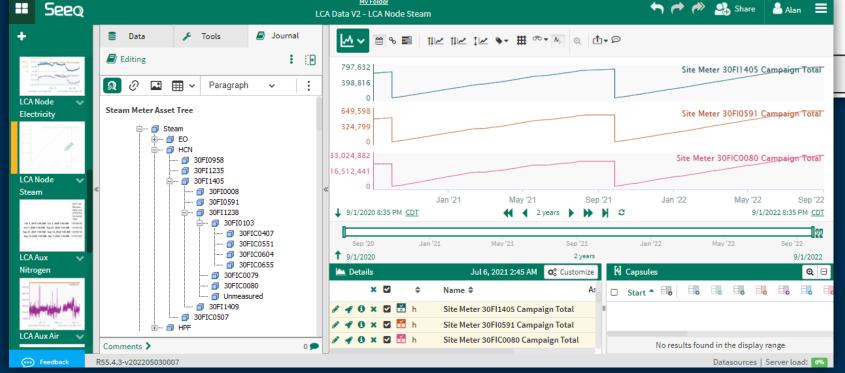




## **Data Types & Sources**

Inputs & Outputs to the Process are categorized





My Folder

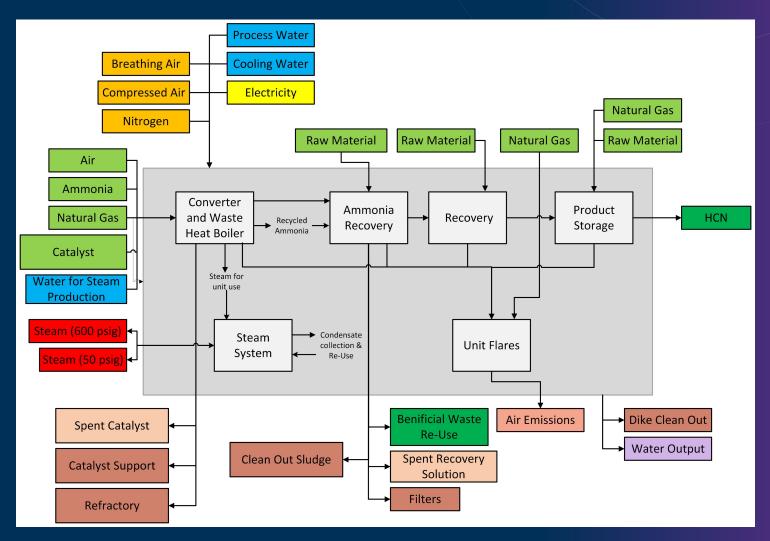


### **Process Nodes**

Process is broken into nodes for granularity

LCA Model built from Nodes

Inventory taken for each input & output for individual nodes



Example Node – Intermediate Production Unit



### **Seeq Use in LCA Process**

Seeq capsules & conditions are set for LCA collection periods.

Meters and calculations for inputs and outputs are easily rolled-up for each node in the model.

Seeq gathers large number of data points and easily pulls into categories by type & Nodes.



Make up our Carbon Footprint in the LCA Model



## **Data Quality = LCA Quality**

The quality of an LCA is calculated. Standards require formal calculations for larger components as well as assess over all data sources.

Seeq pulls measured data for best quality assessment.



#### **Data quality rating (DQR)**

During the data collection process, companies shall assess the data quality of activity data, emission factors, and/ or direct emissions data by using the data quality indicators.



Table 5.18 Data quality assessment used in TfS and [Pathfinder Framework (PACT powered by WBCSD)]			
DQI	1 - Good	2 - Fair	3 - Poor
Technology	Same technology	Similar technology (based on secondary data)	Different or unknown technology
Time	Data from reporting year	Data less than 5 years old	Data more than 5 years
Geography	Same country or country subdivision	Same region or subregion	Global or unknown
Completeness	All relevant sites for specified period	<50% of sites for specified period or >50% of sites for shorter period	Less than 50% of sites for shorter time period or unknown
Reliability	Measured activity data	Activity data partly based on assumptions	Non-qualified estimate

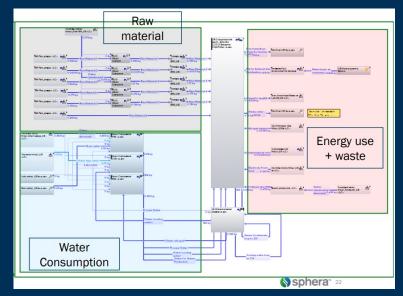
Best quality data is from measured source.

Part of the exercise is determining where better metering or measurement source is needed.

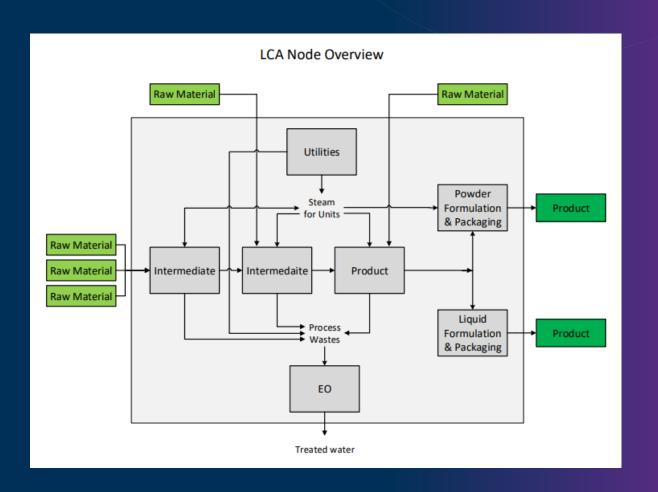


### **Putting it together**

Individual Nodes are compiled together to make up the Products overall Life Cycle.



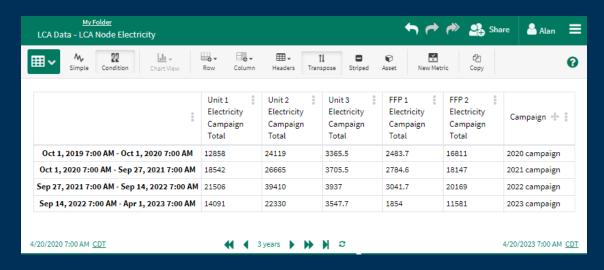
Example Node in Sphera GaBi Product Model

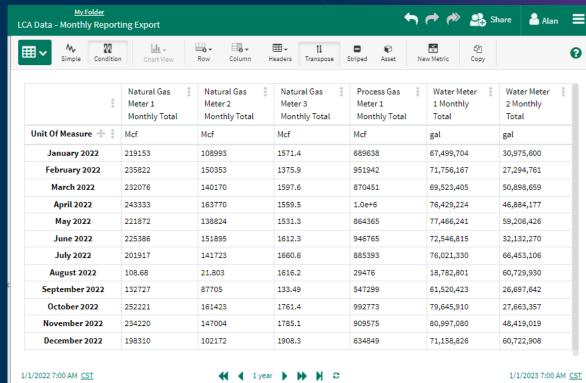




### Seeq Data Export Example

Seeq measured process data was exported for the model which then uses Sphera databases to match components with their carbon intensities.







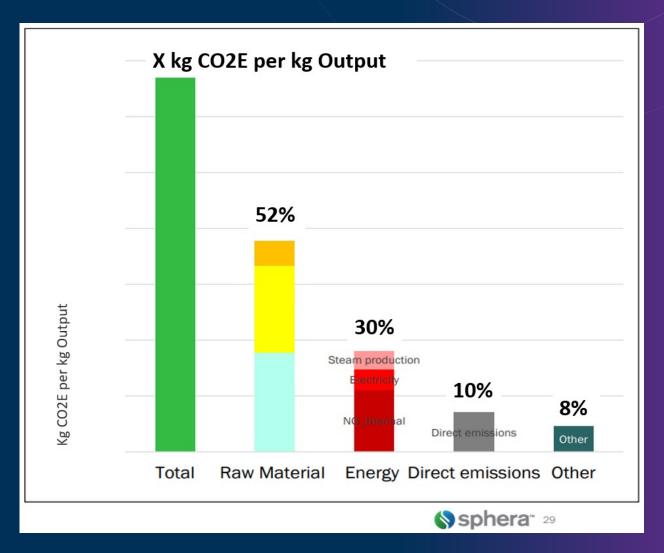
### Results

LCA Results provide a detailed look at the products carbon footprint make-up.

Largest Contributors

Intensity values of components

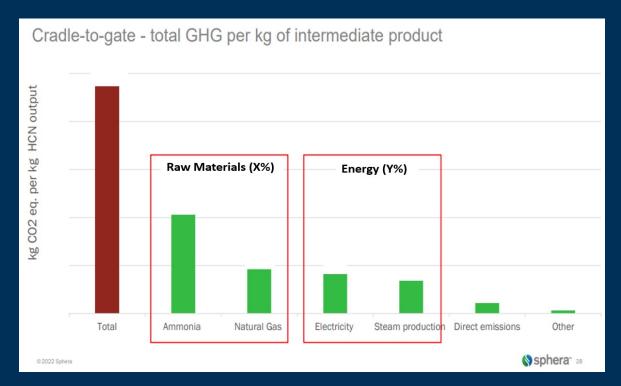
Overall Product 'Craddle to Gate' Scope 3 vs Production Site (Scope 1 & 2)

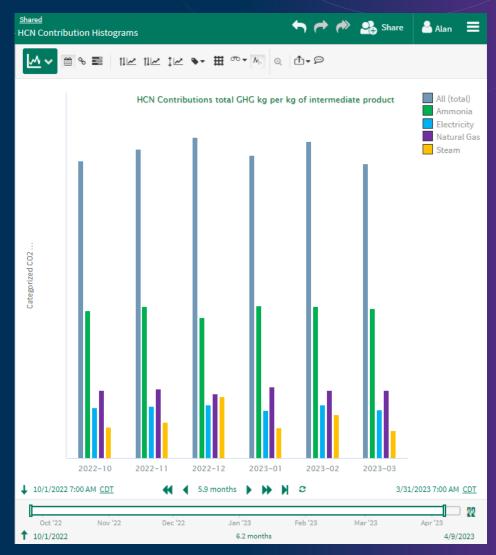




# Seeq Role in Results (Beyond the Model)

Driving Change
Site Sustainability Strategy
Moving from Lagging to Leading





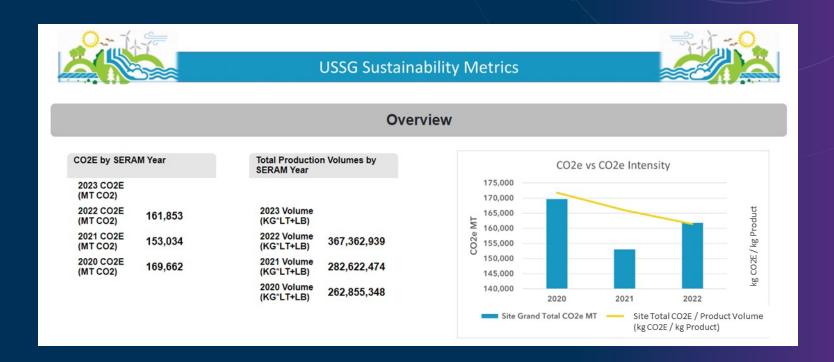


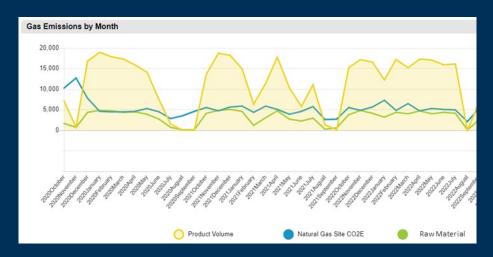
### **Dashboard Use**

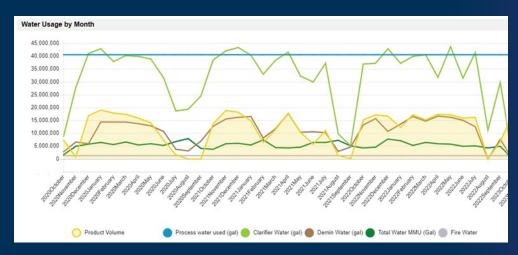
Growing Monthly Key Performance Indicators

Energy, Emissions, Water, and Waste

Absolute & Intensity





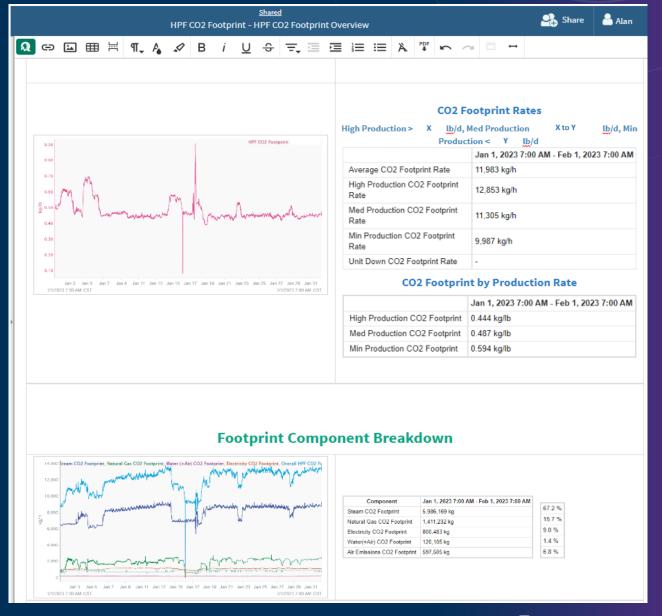




### **Control Room Use**

Bringing Sustainability metrics to Control Room Categories in terms of

Rate & OEE Impact
Top Drivers





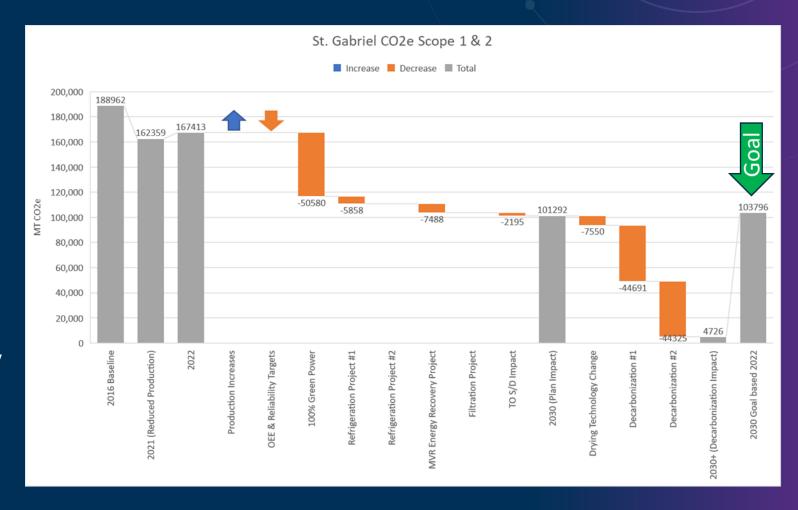
CO2e

# **Evaluating Plan**

Learning improves
Project & Initiative
Assessment

Evaluate impacts towards Sustainability Goals

Locate New Opportunities



What If?





# **Summary / Conclusion**



Syngenta is committed to Sustainable Agriculture and making our own operations less carbon-intensive



Seeq compiles & provides process data to power Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)



LCA enables visibility of opportunity, learning improves KPIs to drive efficiency & shape strategy, assessment provides capability to evaluate impacts



