

Environment & the Planet Metrics & Guidance

Reported data is to be for the prior calendar year. If your company chooses to deviate from the prior calendar year reporting for this focus area – to accommodate for this focus area’s variety of reporting timelines due to variances with local, state, national or company reporting practices – make sure to note this internally and continue to report on the next 12 months annually.

What 12-month period are you reporting on _____.

Baselines

For the statements below, enter a number representing how many of the establishments you are reporting for that would answer “Yes”. *Example: Reporting for 5 establishments and all are yes type 5. If metric applies to 3, type 3. If none, type 0.*

___ **B1. Adheres to all applicable local, state, and federal environmental regulations (e.g., reporting obligations, inspections, response to compliance issues).**

Yes: Means the establishment adheres to the regulations above. A “yes” is acceptable if your facility has a minor noncompliance. This metric seeks to confirm that your company is engaging with and responding appropriately to regulators.

___ **B2. Holds all applicable permits (e.g., air quality, NPDES, water appropriation).**

Resource: The MAPS four-tier approach guides companies through a tailor-made EMS to fit each establishment’s specific needs. [NAMI Resources on MAPS](#)

___ **B3. Conducts an annual review of compliance obligations.**

The first step in managing your environmental footprint is the development of an Environmental Management System (EMS).

Resources:

- [NAMI Resources on EMS](#)
- [ISO - ISO 14001 and related standards – Environmental management](#)

Achievements

When answering these achievement metrics, to indicate “yes”, type the number of establishments for which you are reporting that are meeting the metric.

- **Commit (C)** - Means internally the company has stated a commitment to the metric.
- **Track (T)** - Means internally the company has a mechanism for measuring/recording/reporting information supporting this metric. (ex. Quantifying emissions)
- **Deliver (D)** - Means the company is meeting or making progress in line with the achievement of the internal goal(s) or commitment(s) pertinent to this metric. Example: Are the company emissions, annual reduction amount, in line with the company goal?
- **Made Public (P)** - At the company level, information regarding this metric has been published, printed, spoken about, or posted publicly displaying the Company commitment to this metric externally. Examples: posted on the company website; included in an ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) report; etc.
- **N/A (NA)** - Not Applicable
- **Not Reporting (NR)** - Choose not to report on this metric.

The question mark (?) after each metric provides guidance on how to report for each individual metric. If there is nothing specific to that metric for interpretation assistance, then the definitions of commit, track, deliver, and made public as written above prevail.

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Waste Management: Waste Generation & Disposal

Programs have been listed before goals. It's best practice to have the company baseline and program set before creating goals.

Note: Food waste, packaging reduction, and handling unavoidable organic waste in this section refers to product "in house" not for the products that have left the facility and are in the hands of consumers. Consumer food waste and food loss metrics are tracked under Nutrition, Health & Wellness.

Things to consider in a solid waste program to track and include goals for:

- **Sent to disposal: landfill or incineration without energy recovery**
 - Global Company or Global Reporting: Suggest measuring in metric tons (MT) of waste.
 - US Based Company: Suggest measuring in US tons.
- **Landfill diversion: reuse, recycling, rendering, energy recovery, composting, beneficial land application, etc.**
 - Global Company or Global Reporting: Suggest measuring in metric tons (MT) of waste.
 - US Based Company: Suggest measuring in US tons.
- **Landfilled Waste Intensity = US tons waste sent to landfill / lbs of product produced**
 - Note: If you don't want to commit to lbs for denomination, you can use "weight of product produced"
- **Percentage of Waste Landfilled = US tons waste sent to landfill / US tons total waste disposed**
 - Usually when we talk about "intensities," we are referring to per product or per weight of product produced (Option #1 above).

Note: Waste to Energy (WtE) practices are not considered "disposal" by the US EPA. WtE practices are categorized as industrial use and not to be lumped in with landfill.

		C	T	D	P	NA	NR
Waste-Related Programs	A1. A waste management program is in place to prevent waste generation when possible and manage significant impacts from waste generated.						
	Commit – Have a written program for waste management. Track – Tracking waste generated (suggest measuring by diversion rate or intensity). Deliver – Meeting or in alignment with meeting the company goal. Suggest measuring the diversion rate = waste diverted/total waste generated. Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions: GRI 306: Waste (2020) • GRI 306-1; GRI 306-2; GRI 306-3 						
	A2. A nonfood waste management program is in place to increase nonfood waste diversion and reduce nonfood waste sent to landfills.						
	Commit – Written program for nonfood waste diversion. Track – Tracking nonfood waste disposed, diverted, and landfilled. Deliver – Meeting or in alignment with meeting the company goal. Suggest measuring the diversion rate = waste diverted/total waste generated. Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions: GRI 306: Waste (2020) • GRI 306-4; 306-5 • SDG 12.5 - Waste Diversion Standards • UN SDG 12.5 - Waste Diversion Standards UN SDG 21.5 Indicators & Targets 						

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		C	T	D	P	NA	NR
Waste - Related Programs	A3. A food waste reduction program is in place to minimize food waste of products packaged for distribution and sale within company establishments and facilities.						
	<p>Commit – Written program for food waste diversion.</p> <p>Track – Tracking food waste disposed, diverted, and landfilled. Establishment is able to track absolute volume and waste-to-landfill intensity. Facilities outside of the establishment would cover outside storage facilities owned and operated by the company.</p> <p>Deliver – Meeting or in alignment with meeting the company goal(s). Could measure as increase in food waste diversion; decrease in landfilled food waste; or as increase in food waste diversion rate.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Loss: USDA’s Economic Research Service (ERS) defines food loss as the edible amount of food, postharvest, that is available for human consumption but is not consumed for any reason. Reference WRI Food Loss and Waste Protocol. • Food donations count as food waste diversion of a product. • Inedible goes to landfill or diverted. Edible goes to landfill or diverted for anaerobic digestion. <p>Food Loss Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Loss and Waste Protocol • EPA Food Recovery Hierarchy • A National Strategy to Reduce Food Waste at the Consumer Level The National Academies Press 						
Waste Related Goals	A4. A goal is established to reduce waste generated.						
	<p>Waste Goal Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions: GRI 306: Waste (2020) • GRI 301: Materials (2016) • GRI 306-2 • SDG 8.4 • SDG 12.5 - Waste Diversion Standards 						
	A5. A goal is established to increase waste diversion and/or reduce waste sent to landfill.						
	<p>Waste Goal Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions: GRI 306: Waste (2020) • GRI 301: Materials (2016) • GRI 306-2 • SDG 8.4 • SDG 12.5 - Waste Diversion Standards 						
	A6. The waste avoidance plan(s) includes a zero-waste-to-landfill goal is established.						
	<p>Waste Goal Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions: GRI 306: Waste (2020) • GRI 301: Materials 2016 • GRI 306-2 • SDG 8.4 • SDG 12.5 - Waste Diversion Standards 						
A7. A waste reduction goal(s) is in place.							
<p>Waste Goal Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions: GRI 306: Waste (2020) • GRI 301: Materials (2016) • GRI 306-2 • SDG 8.4 • SDG 12.5 - Waste Diversion Standards 							

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	C	T	D	P	NA	NR
A8. A zero-waste-to-landfill goal is accredited by a third party to a published standard.						
Resources – Zero Waste Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero Waste International Alliance • Green Business Certified: True Zero Waste Certification (GBCI) • SCS Zero Waste Standard • NSF Landfill-Free Verification 						

Packaging (Packaged for distribution and sale)

Resources – Packaging:

- [Compost Manufacturing Alliance](#)
- [Biodegradable Products Institute \(BPI\)](#)
- [Definitions: GRI 306: Waste \(2020\)](#)
- [GRI 301: Materials](#)
- [GRI 306-2](#)
- [UN SDG 12.3](#)

	C	T	D	P	NA	NR
Packaging (Packaged for Distribution and Sale)	A9. A waste reduction program is in place to reduce packaging used.					
	Note: Inedible goes to landfill or diverted. Edible goes to landfill or diverted for anaerobic digestion.					
	A10. A waste reduction program is in place to increase the percentage of packaging used that is <u>recyclable</u> .					
	Note: Supports diversion of packaging waste.					
	A11. A waste reduction program is in place to increase the percentage of packaging used that is <u>compostable</u> .					
	Note: Supports diversion of packaging waste.					
	A12. A waste reduction program is in place to increase the percentage of packaging used that is <u>reusable</u> .					
	Note: Supports diversion of packaging waste.					
	A13. A waste reduction program is in place to increase the use of sustainable materials in the creation of packaging such as renewable, compostable, and recycled content.					
	Note: Supports creation of packaging that avoids the use of virgin nonrenewable materials. Renewable = biobased (nonpetroleum based)					
A14. A goal is established to reduce virgin nonrenewable packaging used.						
Virgin nonrenewable is run of the mill plastic that is petroleum based. Non-virgin or non-renewable is something that was plastic and turned into another plastic.						

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Energy Use

		C	T	D	P	NA	NR
Energy Use	A15. An energy management program is in place to increase energy efficiency.						
	Commit – Written program for energy efficiency. Track – Tracking energy use/consumption and intensity. Deliver – Increase in energy efficiency over time.						
	A16. An energy use intensity (EUI) goal(s) is established.						
	Track – goal(s) measured by MMBtu (one million British thermal units for natural gas) or kilowatt-hours per unit of production. Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA Green Power Markets Target Setting 						
	A17. A program is in place to increase renewable energy use.						
Commit – The company/facility has a plan to increase renewable energy usage. Track – The company/facility is tracking renewable energy use. Delivered – The company/facility has increased renewable energy use over time. Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRI 302 • SASB Standards – Meat, Poultry & Dairy • UN SDG 13 – Climate Action 							

If Deliver is marked for A17., please check all that apply:

A17a. How is the establishment/company delivering on its program to increase renewable energy use?

- Purchasing Renewable Energy
- Installing Renewable Energy
- Trading Credits
- Buying Credits
- Selling Credits
- Installing Solar
- Installing Wind
- Installing Geothermal
- Purchasing Electric Vehicles
- Other, please describe

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Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Note: If “Made Public” receives a value greater than 0, for metrics A18, A20, A21, A26, A27, there is an optional text box to provide link to this information. (PDF pg. 8)

	C	T	D	P	NA	NR	
Scope 1 & 2 Emissions	A18. Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions data are tracked.						
	Track: GHG Intensity. Typically tracked in global standards as metric tons (MT) of CO2 equivalent per MT of production. In the US, this is often per lb. or per 1,000 lbs. of production. Delivered: If you are tracking; you delivered. Made Public: Emissions data is made publicly available through a credible reporting program (e.g., CDP, Sustainability/Annual Reports, customer surveys).						
	A19. Goals are set for scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions reductions.						
	Commit - An internal pledge/initiative has been developed to set scope 1 and 2 targets. Track - Measuring our path and making corrections to attain goals set for scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction goals. Deliver - Met the goal for scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. Made Public - GHG emissions reduction goals for scope 1 and 2 have been publicized. Note: Attainment of these goals may be over time.						
	A20. Scope 1 & 2 <u>data</u> are validated by a certified third party.						
	Think of validation like a “financial review”. It is a qualitative review of whether information sources are reliable. Validation can include SBTi and other third-party validation, as well as approval from the SBTi.						
	A21. Scope 1 & 2 <u>targets</u> are validated by a certified third party.						
	Think of validation like a “financial review”. It is a qualitative review of whether information sources are reliable. Validation can include SBTi and other third-party validation, as well as approval from the SBTi.						
Scope 3 (Supply Chain Emissions)	A22. Scope 1 & 2 <u>data</u> are verified by a certified third party.						
	Think of verification like a “financial audit”. It is more quantitative reviewing the accuracy of GHG data presented.						
	A23. Scope 1 & 2 <u>targets</u> are verified by a certified third party.						
	Think of verification like a “financial audit”. It is more quantitative reviewing the accuracy of GHG data presented.						
	A24. Scope 3 GHG emissions are tracked.						
	A25. Goals are set for Scope 3 emissions reductions.						
Commit - An internal pledge/initiative has been developed to set scope 3 targets. Track - Measuring our path and making corrections to attain goals set for scope 3 GHG emissions reduction goals. Deliver - Met the goal for scope 3 GHG emissions. Made Public - GHG emissions reduction goals for scope 3 have been publicized. Note: Attainment of these goals could be over time.							
A26. Scope 3 data is validated by a certified third party.							
Note: Scope 3 isn't validated regularly. Validation can include SBTi and other third-party validation, as well as approval from the SBTi.							
A27. Scope 3 targets are validated by a certified third party.							

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Note: If “Made Public” receives a value greater than 0, for metrics A18, A20, A21, A26, A27, there is an optional text box to provide link to this information. (PDF pg. 8)

Resources – GHG Inventory Accounting and Reporting:

- GHG Protocol: [Corporate Standard](#), [Scope 2 Guidance](#), [Scope 3 Standard](#), [Scope 3 Calculation Guidance](#), [Agriculture Guidance](#), and [Draft Land Sector and Removals Guidance](#)
- [SASB Standards – Meat, Poultry & Dairy](#)
- [GRI 103](#)
- [GRI 305-4 \(intensity\)](#)

Resources – GHG Target Setting:

- [Science Based Targets Initiative \(SBTi\)](#)
- [SBTi FLAG \(Forest, Land, and Agriculture\) Guidance](#)
- FAIRR Best Practice: Scope 1 & 2 Target
- FAIRR Best Practice: Scope 3 Target
- [UN SDG 13 – Climate Action](#)
- [GHG protocol calculator \(Scope 1-2\)](#)
- [EPA calculator \(Scope 1-2\)](#)

		C	T	D	P	NA	NR
Scope 3 (Supply Chain Emissions)	A28. Scope 3 data is verified by a certified third party						
	Note: Scope 3 isn't validated regularly. Validation can include SBTi and other third-party validation, as well as approval from the SBTi.						
	A29. Scope 3 targets are verified by a certified third party.						
GHG Target Setting	A30. A goal is in place to reduce GHG emissions.						
	Commit - The company/facility has a GHG reduction goal(s). Track - Suggest tracking the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of baseline measurement. • Year of GHG reduction target. • Percentage number to measure the level of GHG reduction targeted. Note: As a company, the company may choose this percentage number to be more than the Paris Agreement 1.5-degree reduction. Delivered - GHG targets have been approved by a certified third party to meet overall GHG reduction goal.						
Science Based Targets						Yes	No
	A31. The Company has set a Science Based Target (SBTs). Note: SBTi will require companies to set a FLAG target in addition to a corporate target.						
	A32. The Company is considering SBT targets in the next 1-2 years.						
	A33. The Company is considering SBT targets in the next 3-5 years.						
	A34. The Company has no plans of setting SBT targets.						

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Optional. If the company has “Made Public” the following metrics, share the link or document to the applicable metric. *Example: SBTIs Approval URL*

Conditional Links:

A8a. Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions data are tracked.

A20a. Scope 1 & 2 data is validated by a certified third party.

A21a. Scope 1 & 2 target is validated by a certified third party.

A26a. Scope 3 data is validated by a certified third party.

A27a. Scope 3 target is validated by a certified third party.

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Land Use

		C	T	D	P	NA	NR
Land Use	A35. A land use program is in place that includes policies to mitigate impacts on natural resources (e.g., forests, wetlands, and grasslands) for all facility construction, renovation, and/or expansion.						
	Note: This information may be part of a permitting process (see Baselines). Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USRSB Packer/Processor Toolkit (pg. 19) Carbon Disclosure Project 						
	A36. A land use program or policy is in place that includes policies to address land conversion.						
	Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability Framework: Deforestation- and conversion-free supply chains and land use change emissions 						

Supplier Commitments

		C	T	D	P	NA	NR
Supplier Commitments	A37. The company engages in supply chain projects in North America to encourage implementation of practices that reduce GHG emissions in the supply chain.						
	Note: This could include participation in a climate smart activity for crop production and/or livestock management. Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Smart Ag UN SDG 15 – Life on Land UN SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals 						
	A38. Supplier or procurement programs are implemented to assess the environmental impacts.						
	Note: If this is an assessment or report completed from headquarters across all facilities, the report will most likely be the number for all establishments or for no establishment (zero) as it applies across commit, track, deliver. Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRI 308-1; 308-2 UN SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production 						
A39. Supplier approval is based on the suppliers' demonstrated effort in taking steps to improve environmental impacts.							
Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRI 308-1; 308-2 UN SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production SASB Standards – Meat, Poultry & Dairy 							

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		C	T	D	P	NA	NR
Supplier Commitments	A40. A land use program or policy for suppliers is in place that includes policies to address land conversion and/or deforestation.						
	<p>Note: If this is an assessment or report completed from headquarters/corporate across all facilities, the report will most likely be the number for all establishments or for no establishment (zero) as it applies across commit, track, deliver.</p> <p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability Framework: Deforestation- and conversion-free supply chains and land use change emissions • Beef Roadmap: Consumer Goods Forum – Forest Positive Coalition of Action • US Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (USRSB) Framework: Does the company have initiatives and/or explore opportunities to mitigate land and biodiversity impacts from new facility developments? • SBTi Framework: Deforestation is a risk for animal feed supply chains, and zero deforestation commitments are a requirement for FLAG target setting. 						

Water & Effluents Management

		C	T	D	P	NA	NR
Water and Effluents Programs	A41. A water use (quantity) program is in place.						
	<p>Commit – Have a written program for water reduction. Track – Tracking water use intensity. Deliver – meeting the internal goals measured by intensity as defined by source in the written water use program. Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA • SASB Standards – Meat, Poultry & Dairy 						
	A42. A water quality program is in place.						
	<p>Note: referring to wastewater discharge control and the like. Commit – written program to proactively improve water quality. Track – Tracking water quality. This could include wastewater discharge intensity. Deliver – this could be reducing wastewater contaminants as it pertains to your plant (e.g. the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), total suspended solids (TSS) or other nutrients)</p>						
	A43. A water use goal is established with reduction goals by source.						
<p>Management refers to water coming in and out. Water sources to consider include surface water, ground water, and third-party (municipal) water. Other program criteria to consider may be how you are minimizing withdrawal from areas with water stress. Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRI 303-1 (all water) • GRI 303-2 (from water stressed areas) • SASB Standards – Meat, Poultry & Dairy • FAIRR: Best Practice: Water Use & Scarcity in Facilities • WBCSD Resource Use • WRI Water Risk Atlas (baseline water stress by region) • UN SDG 6 – Clean Water & Sanitation • CDP – Water Intensity disclosure or water absolute disclosure. • Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB) CDSB Framework Application guidance for water-related disclosures 							
A44. A water risk assessment has been completed for your operations.							
<p>Note: This is based on your region of operation. The water risk could be too much or not enough. Commit – means there is a commitment to having a watershed-based risk assessment completed. Track – means you’ve taken steps to complete the watershed-based risk assessment. Deliver – means the act of completing the assessment has occurred. Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRI 303 • SASB Standards – Meat, Poultry & Dairy • WRI Water Risk Atlas (baseline water stress by region) • UN SDG 6 – Clean Water & Sanitation 							

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		C	T	D	P	NA	NR
Water and Effluents Programs	A45. A water use (quantity) goal is in place.						
	A46. A water quality goals is in place.						
	A47. A goal is established to improve wastewater quality.						
Tracking of wastewater is built into the permit process. Resources:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRI 306: Waste 2020 • GRI 303 • SASB Standards – Meat, Poultry & Dairy • UN SDG 6 – Clean Water & Sanitation 							