

Defining Sustainability



NOW YOU CAN



Mansfield Energy is committed to helping our customers achieve their goals in reducing emissions and embarking on a path to net zero.

BIGGER REACH

Leverage the purchasing power and distribution network that always delivers what you need, where you need it.

BROADER SOLUTIONS

Get easy access to products, services, and technologies that streamline your operations.

BETTER ADVICE

Your team of industry veterans will work closely with you to find creative solutions and continuously improve your program.

How is sustainability defined?


Sustainability can be an overwhelming subject, but we will be one step closer to a cleaner future by defining and understanding its key terms. **Now You Can**



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Key Terms

1. Sustainability - the ability to meet the needs of the present, without compromising the ability to meet the needs of the future.

2. Net Zero - achieving a balance between produced greenhouse gas emissions and removed greenhouse gas emissions.

3. Carbon Neutrality - achieving a balance between emitting carbon dioxide and absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

4. Carbon Footprint - evaluates a company's activities that contribute to increased greenhouse gas emissions.

5. Carbon Handprint - evaluates a company's actions that help reduce the carbon footprint of others.

6. Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) - corporate policies that define responsibility metrics and standards.

7. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) - gases that trap heat in the earth's atmosphere and warm the planet, creating a "greenhouse effect", gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulphur hexafluoride.

8. Carbon Accounting (aka GHG Accounting) - the process of quantifying the number of GHG emissions produced directly and indirectly from an organization's business activities.

9. GHG Protocol - a global standard framework for measuring and managing GHG emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains, and mitigation actions.

10. Scope Emissions - a categorization of different kinds of emissions a company creates in its own operations and wider value chain.

✔ **Scope 1:** direct emissions from company-owned and controlled resources and assets.

✔ **Scope 2:** indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy from a utility provider.

✔ **Scope 3:** indirect emissions occurring in the company's value chain, including both upstream and downstream emissions.

11. Upstream Emissions - the indirect GHG emissions within a company's value chain related to purchased or acquired goods and services, emissions generated from cradle to gate.

12. Downstream Emissions - the indirect GHG emissions within a company's value chain related to sold goods and services, emissions generated after they leave the company's ownership or control.

13. Carbon Intensity (CI) - the lifecycle carbon dioxide emissions of a fuel per unit of energy delivered, referred to as "well-to-wheel" carbon emissions, often represented as "grams of CO₂ per mega joule".

14. Combustion Emissions - GHG emissions created from the combustion of fuels in stationary (non-transport) and mobile (transport) sources, referred to as "tank-to-wheel" emissions.

15. Biogenic Carbon - carbon emissions from the combustion of biomass.

16. Biomass - organic, non-fossil material of biological origin, such as plants and animals, used as a raw material, or feedstock, to produce biofuels such as ethanol, biodiesel, and renewable diesel.

17. Low Carbon Fuels - alternatives to conventional fuels that emit significantly less carbon per unit of energy when compared to the fossil fuels they displace (e.g., liquid biofuels, natural gas, methanol, hydrogen, electricity).