MY EMISSIONS in partnership with WAHACA and GRASSROOTS® CHANGING THE LANDSCAPE OF FARMING

Carbon Footprint Assessment of Grassroots' Purchased Beef

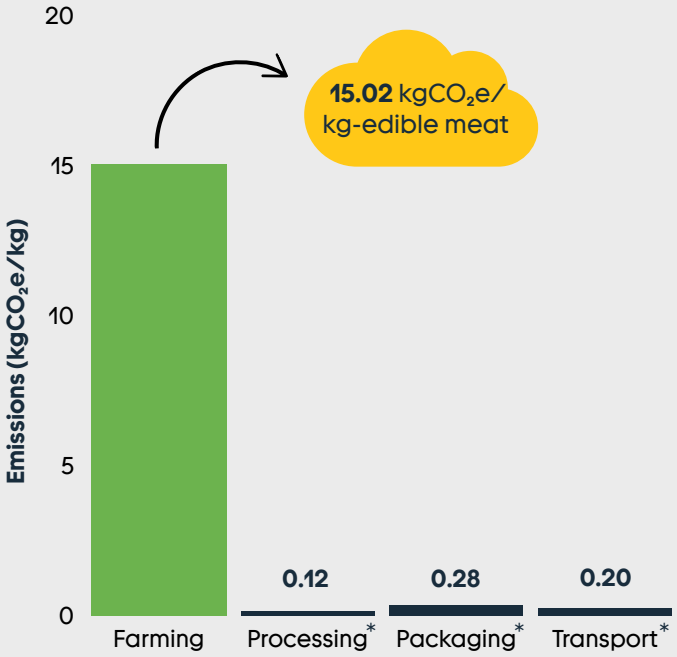
My Emissions used the beef farming carbon footprint value, calculated in $kgCO_2e$/kg-deadweight by Farm Carbon Toolkit for **Grassroots**, and converted it to $kgCO_2e$/kg-edible meat for use in **Wahaca's** product assessments.

Methodology

The economic allocation method was chosen to compare the beef farming value to a representative European general beef meat value from the My Emissions database.

To validate the farming emissions value calculated by Farm Carbon Toolkit, My Emissions verified their methodology using publicly available information and benchmarked the value against three research studies. This analysis confirmed that the Grassroots value was consistent with the findings in the literature.

After calculating the farm value, My Emissions added representative beef values for processing, packaging, and transport from our third-party database to determine the final farm-to-restaurant value.



*Representative emissions values taken from My Emissions third party database for beef meat.

The final general beef farm-to-restaurant value is **15.62 $kgCO_2e$/kg-edible meat**

The beef sourced for Wahaca is **42.3%** lower in emissions compared to a representative European beef value.

What is the difference between a value in $kgCO_2e$/kg-deadweight and $kgCO_2e$/kg-edible meat?

$kgCO_2e$/kg-deadweight measures the carbon emissions for the entire animal, after slaughter excluding head, hide and inedible organs, while $kgCO_2e$/kg-edible meat focuses solely on the carbon emissions of the meat consumed.

What is the difference between mass and economic allocation for emissions factors?

Mass allocation divides emissions based on product weight, while economic allocation divides them based on product value.

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