

Environment, Health & Safety Reporting Criteria

2021 Annual Report – 2019 Environmental Baseline

This document sets out the scope, principles, and methodologies used in reporting environment, health, & safety (EH&S) metrics in the Environment, Health & Safety section of Tate & Lyle's 2021 Annual Report ("Report").

Our General Reporting Principles

We have sought to ensure that:

- The reported data accurately reflects our performance and serves the general needs of the Report's users
- Information reported is transparent to enable the Report's users to have confidence in the integrity of the data and information we report
- The data reported is meaningful and consistent with the definitions, scope and boundaries stated in these Reporting Criteria
- Consistent data scope and methodologies are used year-to-year and between our base year (2019) and subsequent years to provide accurate and transparent performance comparison over time. Any material changes in data scope or measurement methodologies versus the previous reporting year, or the base year, are made clear
- Any specific, material exclusions are stated and explained
- The use of any assumptions we make regarding our measurement and calculation methods are stated

Restatement of Reported Data

We periodically open, close, acquire or divest manufacturing, R&D and office facilities based on business requirements.

As appropriate to maintain or improve the accuracy and/or comparability of data and performance trends between years and/or with the base-year of 2019, and/or where any variance in prior years' data has been identified, the data is restated in the Report.

Reporting Boundaries

The reporting boundaries used in the Report are as follows:

Environment, Health and Safety Data

- Environmental, Health & Safety related performance data are reported by calendar year (i.e. 01 January 2020 through 31 December 2020), to ensure regulatory compliance with EH&S reporting requirements.
- Safety performance data is reported from all Tate & Lyle-owned and joint-venture manufacturing facilities, offices and research & development centers.
- Safety performance data is collected for all Tate & Lyle employees, regardless of the duration of employment, and contractors. This includes joint ventures where Tate & Lyle owns $\geq 50\%$.
- Environmental performance data is reported from Tate & Lyle-owned and joint-venture manufacturing facilities where Tate & Lyle has operational control.

Site Openings, Restarts & Acquisitions

Unless otherwise stated, the following principles are applied:

- EH&S data is measured from the date of purchase or operation start date of a new facility
- Safety data is included in the external reporting scope from the first day of operation under our ownership / control (i.e., safety data from a manufacturing facility purchased in March 2021 would be first reported in the 2022 Annual Report).
- Environmental data is included in the external reporting scope after data has been measured for one full calendar year of operation under our ownership / control (i.e., environmental data from a manufacturing facility purchased in March 2021 would be first reported in the 2023 Annual Report after a full calendar year of reporting & verification).
- The environmental targets baseline will be adjusted when manufacturing sites are acquired (i.e. 2019 data from a manufacturing facility purchased in March 2021 will be incorporated).

Site Closings and Divestitures

Unless otherwise stated, the following principles are applied:

- Safety data is included up until the date of sale and/or closure, as far as practical
- Environmental data is included up until the last full month of ownership / control
- Environmental target baselines are adjusted when sites are divested

Data Quality Assurance

Since 2018, the system of record for EH&S process related data is Gensuite, which is web-based and commercially available. All EH&S process data mentioned herein, which excludes Scope 3 greenhouse gases, is audited pursuant to internal procedure where internal EH&S professionals review measured data on a regular basis. All publicly reported EH&S data is audited by Tate & Lyle's internal audit team and third-party auditors annually.

Reporting Details and Methodology

Safety Data

- **RECORDABLE INCIDENT RATE (ALSO REFERRED TO AS THE TOTAL INCIDENT RECORDABLE RATE (TRIR))**
 - **Scope:** Includes all full-time, part-time, and contracted temporary employees of the Company while working for the Company; and, contractors undertaking work at Company facilities. This includes work-related travel, but excludes travel to/from their place of work.
 - **Method:** The number of work-related injuries and illness cases as defined by U.S. Occupational, Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) recordkeeping requirements multiplied by 200,000 and divided by the total hours worked in the calendar year.
 - **Source:** Safety data is recorded by incident and reported at the facility, organization and business levels. In 2018, the company implemented Gensuite as the system of record for EH&S related data replacing the Environmental, Safety and Quality (ESQ) system; both systems are web-based and commercially available. EH&S related incidents are communicated immediately upon entry, summarized weekly, reviewed with Senior Leaders monthly and internally audited.
- **LOST TIME RATE (LTR)**
 - **Scope:** Includes all full-time, part-time and contracted temporary employees of the Company while working for the Company; and, contractors undertaking work at Company facilities. This includes work-related travel, but excludes travel to/from their place of work.
 - **Method:** The number of work-related injuries and illness cases as defined by U.S. OSHA recordkeeping requirements that resulted in days away from work multiplied by 200,000 and divided by the total hours worked in the calendar year.
 - **Source:** Safety data is recorded by incident and reported at the facility, organization and business levels in Gensuite. EH&S related incidents are communicated immediately upon entry, summarized weekly, reviewed with Senior Leaders monthly and internally audited.

Environmental Data

• ENERGY USE

- **Definition:** Energy use at Tate & Lyle-controlled manufacturing facilities, per the Reporting Boundaries section above, and at our London office.
- **Scope:** Energy consumed within a calendar year:
 - By on-site Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants
 - From on-site transport (e.g. forklift trucks)
 - From natural gas, gasoline/petrol, gas/diesel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gas (LPG), biomass, coal, purchased steam and purchased electricity.

Where process and non-process energy uses are metered separately, only included is the process energy; where process and non-process electricity uses are metered together, both are included in the data.

- **Units:** Gigajoules (GJ)
- **Method:** Electricity, steam, and fuel usage is based on units invoiced and is converted to GJ using the International Standard Organization (ISO) unit conversion factors.
- **Source:** Usage is primarily based on third party invoices or in their absence from calibrated meter readings and is reported pursuant to the UK Government's *Environmental reporting guidelines: Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements* (March 2019).

• GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG), SCOPE 1 & 2

- **Definition:** Scope 1 and 2 carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) absolute emissions arising from Tate & Lyle-controlled manufacturing facilities, per the Reporting Boundaries section, and at our London office. The boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks, and only CH₄ and N₂O GHG emissions are reported under Scope 1 for bioenergy use.
 - The Science Based Targets initiative approved target language: *Tate & Lyle PLC commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. The target boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.*
- **Scope:**
 - Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO₂e emissions from energy use within the calendar year
 - Scope 1 emissions are reported from combustion of fuel and operations
 - Scope 2 emissions are reported from electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased
- **Units:** Tonnes CO₂e
 - A tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) comprises one metric tonne of carbon dioxide or an amount of any other greenhouse gas (GHG) with an equivalent global warming potential, calculated consistently with international carbon reporting practice where a GHG comprises any of the following: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).
- **Method:** Calculated by multiplying the reported energy quantities by the conversion factors derived from the most recent currently available international sources. Scope 2 emissions are reported according to the market-based method.
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 40 CFR Part 98 Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting
 - International Energy Authority (IEA)
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Emissions and Generation Integrated Database (eGRID)
 - CO₂ emissions are measured directly from coal boilers at one U.S. site
- **Source:** The source of reported data energy quantities is discussed above. GHG calculations are made pursuant to the following sources, and derived from the most recent emission factors available at the time of reporting:
 - GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition (WRI / WBCSD), 2004, revised 2015)
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 40 CFR Part 98 Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting (revised Feb 8 2019)
 - International Energy Authority (IEA)

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Emissions and Generation Integrated Database (eGRID)
 - CO₂ emissions are measured directly from coal boilers at one U.S. site
 - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, WBCSD/WRI, 215
 - UK Statutory Instrument: The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013
 - Netherlands Enterprise Agency, *The Netherlands: list of fuels and standard CO₂ emission factors, version of January 2020*
- **GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG), SCOPE 3**
 - Definition: Scope 3 carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) absolute emissions arising from Tate & Lyle's value chain.
 - The Science Based Targets initiative approved target language: Tate & Lyle PLC also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 15% over the same target period.
 - Scope:
 - In line with the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, following a screening exercise of all 15 Scope 3 categories, the following were deemed to be relevant for Tate & Lyle and emissions estimated:
 - Purchased Goods and Services: embodied carbon associated with goods and services purchased by Tate & Lyle
 - Processing of Sold Products: emissions from the processing of sold products by Tate & Lyle's customers
 - Upstream Transportation: emissions from the transport of materials to Tate & Lyle facilities
 - Downstream Transportation: emissions from the transportation and distribution of goods from Tate & Lyle facilities to customers
 - Fuel and Energy Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 and 2: emissions from transmission and distribution losses from purchased electricity and steam, and well-to-tank (WTT) emissions.
 - Investments: emissions from investments including joint ventures that do not meet the reporting criteria for reporting under Scope 1 and 2.
 - End of Life Treatment of Sold Products: emissions from eventual end-of-life of Tate & Lyle's products
 - Waste Generated in Operations: emissions from solid waste disposal.
 - Business Travel: emissions from business related travel
 - Employee Commuting: emissions from Tate & Lyle employees commuting to work.
 - Of these, the largest proportion of emissions and therefore reduction opportunities were identified for Purchased Goods and Services, Processing of Sold Products, and Upstream and Downstream Transportation and Distribution and hence further calculations were undertaken to refine these emissions estimates.
 - The following Scope 3 categories were assessed and deemed not applicable to Tate & Lyle and have been excluded: Capital Goods, Upstream Leased Assets, Downstream Leased Assets, Franchises and Use of Sold Products.
 - Units: Tonnes CO₂e
 - A tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) comprises one metric tonne of carbon dioxide or an amount of any other greenhouse gas (GHG) with an equivalent global warming potential, calculated consistently with international carbon reporting practice where a GHG comprises any of the following: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).
 - Method:
 - Purchased Goods and Services: Calculated by multiplying 2019 procurement data by appropriate emissions selected from the following:
 - For US-based corn through the Truterra partnership
 - Stevia through a Life Cycle Analysis
 - Ecolnvent v3.5 factors for all other materials

- Processing of Sold Products: Estimated by determining the proportion of customer Scope 1 & 2 emissions attributable to Tate & Lyle. In absence of more specific data, it has been assumed that this proportion is similar to the ratio of Tate & Lyle's net sales to a particular customer, as it compares to the raw material portion of that customer's CoGS.
 - Upstream and Downstream Transportation and Distribution: Calculated by multiplying either the number of shipments or total weight of shipments and distance travelled for 2019 by appropriate conversion factors taken from the following:
 - US EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Note: To align with rest of world reporting, an uplift based on DEFRA emission factors was applied to kgCO₂e calculations, to account for WTT in North American calculations.)
 - DEFRA/BEIS 2019 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting
 - Ecolnvent v3.5
 - For the other six categories in scope, emissions have been estimated by multiplying representative activity data by relevant conversion factors from the sources mentioned above and where required extrapolated up to get an estimate of annual emissions for the baseline year.
 - **Source:** CO₂e emissions have been calculated using activity data from Tate & Lyle databases and emissions factors from the sources described above in the Method section, following the internationally recognized methodology of the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.
- **WATER USE**
 - **Definition:** Water use at Tate & Lyle-controlled manufacturing facilities, per the Reporting Boundaries section above.
 - **Scope:** Process water withdraws on-site, within the calendar year. Where process and non-process water uses are metered separately, it includes only the water consumed in the process; where process and non-process water uses are metered together, both are included in the data. It includes water both from off-site and on-site sources (e.g. wells or boreholes). Non-contact cooling water is included unless the non-contact cooling water is returned to its original source (e.g. taken from a river and returned to the same river).
 - **Units:** Cubic meters (m³) per tonne of production
 - **Method:** Water usage is entered based on the invoiced quantities in either cubic meters (m³), cubic feet (ft³), or gallons to ensure accuracy. The data is converted to m³ by the system of record.
 - **Source:** Usage is primarily based on third party invoices or in their absence from calibrated meter readings for water supplied from off- or on-site sources.
 - **BENEFICIAL USE OF WASTE**
 - **Definition:** Waste from Tate & Lyle-controlled manufacturing facilities, per the Reporting Boundaries section above, that is substituted for virgin materials in a way that provides a functional benefit, meets material specifications as applicable, and does not pose concerns to human health or the environment. Beneficial use of waste may be achieved through land application, recycling, composting, and recovery, including energy recovery. Non-beneficial use of waste includes incineration and landfilling without waste-to-energy recovery.
 - **Scope:** Any discarded solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material generated by any operation under Tate & Lyle's control and that is shipped offsite for non-commercial purposes, including products that no longer meet their original commercial intent. Wastewater authorized to be directly discharged to the environment (rivers, lakes, groundwater, or the land) or discharged or hauled to an approved wastewater treatment facility is excluded.
 - **Units:** Percentage of beneficially used waste divided by total generated waste (beneficial use waste + non-beneficial use) as defined above.
 - **Method:** Waste data is entered based on the invoiced quantities to ensure accuracy. The data is converted to tonnes by the system of record.
 - **Source:** Waste generation data is taken primarily from 3rd party invoices for waste transfer off-site; or in their absence, from internal waste shipment records with the weight taken from weighbridges where available. Waste invoiced in volume is converted to weight measurement using standard factors.

- **PRODUCTION**

- Definition:
 - At corn wet milling facilities: The volume of corn input into the production process. All corn is reported as the volume before cleaning.
 - All other facilities (i.e. non-corn wet milling facilities): The weight of product exiting the manufacturing process and shipped to customers. Data is derived from site-level process control software and accounting systems.
- Scope: Production weights as defined above at all Tate & Lyle-controlled manufacturing sites.
- Units: Tonnes
- Method: Corn input and finished product from non-corn wet milling facilities is recorded in various units of measure by weight. The data is converted to metric tons by the system of record.
- Source: Production data is taken from internal Tate & Lyle accounting systems.

Contact Details

Any queries or comments regarding these Reporting Criteria can be provided to Jan-Jaap.vanderBij@tateandlyle.com.

Issue Date: June 2021

Environment, Health & Safety Reporting Criteria

2021 Annual Report – 2008 Environmental Baseline

This document sets out the scope, principles, and methodologies used in reporting environment, health, & safety (EH&S) metrics in the Environment, Health & Safety section of Tate & Lyle's 2021 Annual Report ("Report").

Our General Reporting Principles

We have sought to ensure that:

- The reported data accurately reflects our performance and serves the general needs of the Report's users
- Information reported is transparent to enable the Report's users to have confidence in the integrity of the data and information we report
- The data reported is meaningful and consistent with the definitions, scope and boundaries stated in these Reporting Criteria
- Consistent data scope and methodologies are used year-to-year and between our base year (2008) and subsequent years to provide accurate and transparent performance comparison over time. Any material changes in data scope or measurement methodologies versus the previous reporting year, or the base year, are made clear
- Any specific, material exclusions are stated and explained
- The use of any assumptions we make regarding our measurement and calculation methods are stated

Restatement of Reported Data

We periodically open, close, acquire or divest manufacturing, R&D and office facilities based on business requirements.

As appropriate to maintain or improve the accuracy and/or comparability of data and performance trends between years and/or with the base-year of 2008, and/or where any variance in prior years' data has been identified, the data is restated in the Report.

Reporting Boundaries

The reporting boundaries used in the Report are as follows:

Environment, Health and Safety Data

- Environmental, Health & Safety related performance data is reported by calendar year (i.e. 01 January 2020 through 31 December 2020), to ensure regulatory compliance with EH&S reporting requirements.
- Safety performance data is reported from all Tate & Lyle-owned and joint-venture manufacturing facilities, offices and research & development centers.
- Safety performance data is collected for all Tate & Lyle employees, regardless of the duration of employment, and contractors. This includes joint ventures where Tate & Lyle owns $\geq 50\%$.
- Environmental performance data is reported only for qualifying facilities
 - Qualifying facilities: Any Tate & Lyle-owned and joint-venture manufacturing facility where Tate & Lyle owns $\geq 50\%$ and where 2015 energy use comprised an amount equal to or greater than

0.05% of the total. The sum of all excluded facilities' data comprises <1% of the 2015 total energy use and thus are immaterial.

Site Openings, Restarts & Acquisitions

Unless otherwise stated, the following principles are applied:

- Safety data is measured from the date of purchase or operation start date of a new facility
- Safety data is included in the external reporting scope from the first day of operation under our ownership / control (i.e., safety data from a manufacturing facility purchased in March 2021 would be first reported in the 2022 Annual Report).
- Environmental data is externally reported after it has been internally collected for two full years through our metrics reporting system to ensure data accuracy.
 - Environmental performance data for Gemacom was first reported in Annual Report 2019.

Site Closings and Divestitures

Unless otherwise stated, the following principles are applied:

- Safety data is included up until the date of sale and/or closure, as far as practical
- Environmental data is included up until the last full month of ownership / control

Data Quality Assurance

Since 2018, the system of record for EH&S related data is Gensuite, which is web-based and commercially available. All EH&S data mentioned herein is audited pursuant to internal procedure where internal EH&S professionals review measured data on a regular basis. All publicly reported EH&S data is audited by Tate & Lyle's internal audit team and third-party auditors annually.

Reporting Details and Methodology

Safety Data

- **RECORDABLE INCIDENT RATE (ALSO REFERRED TO AS THE TOTAL INCIDENT RECORDABLE RATE (TRIR))**
 - **Scope:** Includes all full-time, part-time, and contracted temporary employees of the Company while working for the Company; and, contractors undertaking work at Company facilities. This includes work-related travel, but excludes travel to/from their place of work.
 - **Method:** The number of work-related injuries and illness cases as defined by U.S. Occupational, Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) recordkeeping requirements multiplied by 200,000 and divided by the total hours worked in the calendar year.
 - **Source:** Safety data is recorded by incident and reported at the facility, organization and business levels. In 2018, the company implemented Gensuite as the system of record for EH&S related data replacing the Environmental, Safety and Quality (ESQ) system; both systems are web-based and commercially available. EH&S related incidents are communicated immediately upon entry, summarized weekly, reviewed with Senior Leaders monthly and internally audited.
- **LOST TIME RATE (LTR)**
 - **Scope:** Includes all full-time, part-time and contracted temporary employees of the Company while working for the Company; and, contractors undertaking work at Company facilities. This includes work-related travel, but excludes travel to/from their place of work.
 - **Method:** The number of work-related injuries and illness cases as defined by U.S. OSHA recordkeeping requirements that resulted in days away from work multiplied by 200,000 and divided by the total hours worked in the calendar year.
 - **Source:** Safety data is recorded by incident and reported at the facility, organization and business levels in Gensuite. EH&S related incidents are communicated immediately upon entry, summarized weekly, reviewed with Senior Leaders monthly and internally audited.

Environmental Data

• ENERGY USE

- Definition: Energy use at qualifying facilities, per the Reporting Boundaries section above, and at our London office.
- Scope: Energy consumed within a calendar year:
 - By onsite Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants
 - From natural gas, diesel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gas (LPG), biomass, coal, purchased steam and purchased electricity
 - Excluded is biogas generated on site and energy from mobile fuels

Where process and non-process energy uses are metered separately, only included is the process energy; where process and non-process electricity uses are metered together, both are included in the data.

- Units: Gigajoules (GJ)
- Method: Electricity, steam, and fuel usage is based on units invoiced and is converted to GJ using the International Standard Organization (ISO) unit conversion factors.
- Source: Usage is primarily based on third party invoices, or in their absence, from calibrated meter readings, and is reported pursuant to the UK Government's *Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements* (March 2019). Energy usage is reviewed regularly and audited both internally and externally on an annual basis.

• GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG), SCOPE 1 & 2

- Definition: Scope 1 and 2 carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions per tonne production arising from onsite energy use as defined above but excluding biomass consumption and including gasoline/petrol, diesel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquified petroleum gas (LPG) consumed onsite by mobile equipment.

- Scope:
 - Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO₂e emissions from energy use within the calendar year
 - Scope 1 emissions are reported from combustion of fuel and operations
 - Scope 2 emissions are reported from electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased

A tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) comprises one metric tonne of carbon dioxide or an amount of any other greenhouse gas (GHG) with an equivalent global warming potential, calculated consistently with international carbon reporting practice where a GHG comprises any of the following: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

- Units: Tonnes CO₂e per tonne of Production
- Method: Calculated by multiplying the reported energy quantities by the conversion factors derived from the most recent currently available international sources listed below. Scope 2 emissions are reported according to the location-based method.
- Source: The source of reported energy quantities is discussed above. GHG calculations are made pursuant to the following sources, and derived from the most recent emission factors available at the time of reporting:
 - GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard - Revised Edition (WRI / WBCSD, 2004, revised 2015)
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 40 CFR Part 98 Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting (revised Feb 8 2019)
 - International Energy Authority (IEA)
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Emissions and Generation Integrated Database (eGRID)
 - CO₂ emissions are measured directly from coal boilers at one U.S. site
 - *GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard*, WBCSD/WRI, 2015.
 - *UK Statutory Instrument: The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013*

- Netherlands Enterprise Agency, *The Netherlands: list of fuels and standard CO2 emission factors, version of January 2020*

- **WATER USE**

- Definition: Water use at qualifying facilities, per the Reporting Boundaries section above.
- Scope: Process water withdraws on-site, within the calendar year. Where process and non-process water uses are metered separately it includes only the water consumed in the process; where process and non-process water uses are metered together, both are included in the data. It includes water both from off-site and on-site sources (e.g. wells or boreholes). Non-contact cooling water is included unless the non-contact cooling water is returned to its original source (e.g. taken from a river and returned to the same river).
- Units: Cubic meters (m³) per tonne of production
- Method: Water usage is entered based on the invoiced quantities in either cubic meters (m³), cubic feet (ft³), or gallons to ensure accuracy. The data is converted to m³ by the system of record.
- Source: Usage is primarily based on third party invoices or in their absence from calibrated meter readings for water supplied from off- or on-site sources.

- **WASTE TO LANDFILL**

- Definition: Waste from qualifying facilities per the Reporting Boundaries section above, that is sent to a landfill.
- Scope: Any discarded solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material generated by any operation under Tate & Lyle's control and that is shipped offsite for non-commercial purposes, including products that no longer meet their original commercial intent. Wastewater authorized to be directly discharged to the environment (rivers, lakes, groundwater, or the land) or discharged or hauled to an approved wastewater treatment facility is excluded.
- Units: Metric tons of waste per 1,000 tonnes of production
- Method: Waste to landfill data is entered based on the invoiced quantities to ensure accuracy. The data is converted to tonnes by the system of record.
- Source: Waste generation data is taken primarily from 3rd party invoices for waste transfer off-site; or in their absence, from internal waste shipment records with the weight taken from weighbridges where available. Waste invoiced in volume is converted to weight measurement using standard factors.

- **PRODUCTION**

- Definition:
 - At corn wet milling facilities: The volume of corn input into the production process. All corn is reported as the volume before cleaning.
 - All other facilities (i.e. non-corn wet milling facilities): The weight of product exiting the manufacturing process and shipped to customers. Data is derived from site-level process control software and accounting systems.
- Scope: Production weights as defined above at qualifying facilities, per the Reporting Boundaries section above.
- Units: Tonnes
- Method: Corn input and finished product from non-corn wet milling facilities is recorded in various units of measure by weight. The data is converted to metric tons by the system of record.
- Source: Production data is taken from internal Tate & Lyle accounting systems.

Contact Details

Any queries or comments regarding these Reporting Criteria can be provided to Jan-jaap.vanderBij@tateandlyle.com.

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