

Appendix: Disclosures

Disclosures

As part of our long term strategy to reduce our plastic footprint, August has partnered with Plastic Collective, a leading global player creating circular economies for plastic, to perform a plastic stewardship review following the Guidelines for Corporate Plastic Stewardship “Corporate Guidelines”¹. This review included measuring key plastic accounting metrics such as our plastic footprint, the plastic that is likely to enter the environment and the plastic that is likely to remain unrecycled, and identifying the critical actions to make our plastic more circular. As part of this review, we have addressed our plastic footprint by partnering with a project that collects and recycles plastic, and as of January 1, 2023, all of August’s products are certified by Plastic Collective as being 100% Net Plastic Recycled².

Further details on the plastic stewardship review and the meaning of our claim of 100% Net Plastic Recycled are reported below as follows:

1. Scope of the review
2. Key plastic accounting metrics
3. Plastic credits used in making our claim
4. Our longer term vision to reduce plastic pollution

1. Scope of the review

The review included the downstream macroplastics of all August products - these are the plastics that leave our company’s operations with the products that we sell³. Our downstream plastic

¹ Source: 3R Initiative et al. (2021). Guidelines for Corporate Plastic Stewardship. <https://www.3rinitiative.org/guidelines-for-corporates>.

² Our claim of 100% Net Plastic Recycled means that we have achieved the Corporate Guidelines commitments of Net Zero Plastic Leakage and Net 100% Recycled at End-of-Life by demonstrating the collection and recycling of our plastic footprint, as detailed in these disclosures. At this time we are compensating for our footprint by way of uncertified plastic credits as detailed herein. In using uncertified plastic credits, we rely on a declaration from the project that they have collected and recycled the requisite quantities of plastic. Unless otherwise defined herein, terms used throughout these disclosures are in accordance with the definitions in the Corporate Guidelines. For more information on the 100% Net Plastic Recycled claim please visit www.plasticcollective.co/labels/.

³ Downstream plastics include the upstream-downstream plastics that enter and leave our operations with our products and operational-downstream plastic that is attached to our products within our operations

does not consider microplastics or plastics that may arise in other areas of our company operations such as work offices.

2. Key plastic accounting metrics

Following the Corporate Guidelines, we calculated a set of key plastic accounting metrics including our plastic footprint, plastic that is likely to enter the environment⁴ and plastic that is likely to remain unrecycled.

Our projected results for 2023 are presented in the table below.

Metric type	Metric name	Result
Downstream macroplastic waste	Total plastic waste generated by downstream activities* ⁵ *this is our footprint	Product plastic: 13.5 tons/year Polyethylene: 13.5 tons/year ⁶ Primary packaging: 8 tons/year PVA: 6 tons/year Polyethylene: 2 tons/year Secondary packaging: 0.5 ton/year Polyethylene: 0.5 ton/year Tertiary packaging: 0 tons/year Total: 22 tons/year
Downstream macroplastic end-of-life	Recycled & non-recycled content of plastic waste generated by downstream activities	0%
	Collected waste: share of landfill, incineration, recycling ⁷	USA: Landfill: 69.2% Incineration: 14.5% Recycling: 8.1%

and which leaves our operations with our products. Our downstream plastic includes product plastic (plastic in the product), primary plastic packaging used to hold the product, and secondary plastic packaging used in distribution.

⁴ This is our assumed leakage.

⁵ Our footprint is the total weight of downstream macroplastics of all August products and is calculated using our own company data. Our footprint relates 100% to the USA.

⁶ We also project using less than 0.1 tons of acetate and 0.1 tons PVC.

⁷ Source: Plasteax (2022). Publicly available Plasteax dataset for Consumer packaging V2.0. EA. ("Plasteax Public Dataset")

		Mismanaged: 5.5% Other: 2.7% ⁸ Total: 100%
	Mismanaged waste	USA: 1.4 tons/year ⁹
Downstream macroscopic end-of-life leakage	Macroplastic leakage	USA: 1.4 tons/year ¹⁰
Credits	Collection credit	To achieve Net Zero Plastic Leakage: 22 tons ¹¹
	Recycling credit	To achieve Net 100% Recycled at End of Life: 22 tons ¹²
Commitments	Net Zero Plastic Leakage	Achieved
	Net 100% Recycled at End-of-Life	Achieved

⁸ Export of collected per Plasteax Public Dataset.

⁹ This quantity of plastic represents our estimate of our plastic that is mismanaged. See note below (for macroplastic leakage) for how this value was calculated.

¹⁰ This quantity of plastic represents our estimate of our plastic that is likely to enter the environment. It is calculated for the regions in which we sell (USA), based on (1) total plastic waste generated by downstream activities (our footprint); (2) the principles of the Plastic Leak Project (Source: Peano, L. et al. (2020). Plastic Leak Project Methodological Guidelines. Quantis & EA.) (“PLP”), and specifically part 6 of PLP which addresses macroplastic leakage; (3) Plastic Leak Project Sectorial Guidances Generic Data (May 2020) for macroplastic leakage; and (4) The Plasteax Public Data set. Using these sources, our estimated 1.4 tons of macroplastic leakage was determined based on an estimated loss from littering of 0.44 tons/year plus an estimated loss from flytipping, dumping and landfill of 0.93 tons/year, less estimated waste mismanaged but not released to the environment of 0 tons/year, rounded up. The estimated loss from littering of 0.44 tons/year was determined using PLP and an average loss rate of 2% across our footprint [2% x 22 tons]. The estimated loss from flytipping, dumping and landfill of 0.93 tons/year was determined using an estimated loss rate from flytipping, dumping and landfill of 4.3% applied to the portion of our footprint that was not littered [(22 tons - 0.44 tons) x 4.3%]. The loss rate of 4.3% was calculated from the Plasteax Public Dataset as “mismanaged” less “littering”, plus “export of collected”. “Littering” was excluded as this was calculated separately using PLP as explained above. “Export of collected” was included as a conservative assumption on the basis that the treatment of the exported waste is not known. Waste mismanaged but not released to the environment was estimated as 0 tons/year following the PLP and based on our own assessment of the residual value of our plastics.

¹¹ In making our claim we have chosen to compensate for our total plastic waste generated by downstream activities (our footprint) and thus have acquired 22 tons of collection credits.

¹² We estimate that 22 tons of our plastic is likely to remain unrecycled, calculated based on total plastic waste generated by downstream activities, and our own assessment of the recycling of our plastics. To address our plastic likely to remain unrecycled we have acquired 22 tons of recycling credits.

	Net Circular Plastic	Not achieved. See below for our plans to make our plastic more circular.
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Based on the metrics above, we estimate that in 2023, 1.4 tonnes of our plastic is likely to enter the environment and 22 tons is likely to remain unrecycled.¹³

3. Plastic credits used in making our claim

To compensate for our projected 2023 plastic footprint, we have purchased equivalent quantities of collection credits (22 tons) and recycling credits (22 tons) (“plastic credits”) from projects outside our value chain.

The plastic credits we have purchased at this time are uncertified, meaning they have not been certified under the Verra Plastic Waste Reduction Standard. Neither the project nor the plastic

¹³ This note is added by August to explain changes to our projections following completion of our work with Plastic Collective: Following completion of our work with Plastic Collective we identified changes to our projected plastic types and quantities (tons). With these changes our projected total plastic waste generated by downstream activities (our footprint) remains close to 22 tons at 21.8 tons and the breakdown of our footprint into product, packaging and plastic types is as follows:

Product plastic: 16.2 tons/year
PE: 10.1 tons/year
PLA: 1.0 tons/year
PBAT: 2.2 tons/year
SAP: 2.7 tons/year
We also project using less than 0.1 tons of acetate and 0.1 tons PVC.

Primary packaging: 5.5 tons/year
PE: 1.4 tons/year
PVA: 3.9 tons/year
PP: 0.2 tons/year

Secondary packaging: 0.09 tons/year
PE: 0.09 tons/year

Tertiary packaging: 0 tons/year

Total: 21.8 tons/year
We are of the view that the impact from these changes is not material to the metrics and information reported in these disclosures. Please note that these changes and their impact to the plastic stewardship review and these disclosures, including the metrics and other information reported herein, have not been reviewed by Plastic Collective."

credits have been independently audited by a Validation and Verification Body. We plan to use certified plastic credits - plastic credits certified under the Verra Plastic Waste Reduction Standard - in 2025.

When selecting a partner to work with we identified a project that is addressing some of the challenges faced in recycling today: collection and recycling infrastructure and difficult to recycle plastics.

The credits that we have purchased, in support of our claim for our products to be 100% Net Plastic Recycled, represent a mass of plastic in Indonesia that (i) in the case of collection credits, is removed from the environment and which goes to an acceptable end of life such as a managed landfill or to onwards recycling or (ii) in the case of recycling credits, is fully recycled, and in the case of all credits that would not have happened in a business as usual scenario or with government support, and which are attributed solely to us in the project's registry¹⁴.

4. Our longer term vision to reduce plastic pollution

Our long term target is to reduce our plastic footprint. To do this, and to make our plastic more circular, we will focus on the six criteria of circularity:

1. Reporting - calculating our key plastic accounting metrics¹⁵, identifying targets to mitigate plastic in the future, and reporting on performance.
2. Reduction - reducing the amount of virgin plastic we use.
3. Recyclability - using plastic that may be recycled.
4. Collection - collecting the plastic waste that we put in the market, either directly or indirectly.
5. Recycling - recycling the plastic waste that we put in the market, either directly or indirectly.

¹⁴ The project has allocated quantities of plastic credits to us in their registry. Support for our plastic credit purchases are available on request by contacting us at care@itsaugust.co.

¹⁵ Including our plastic footprint, and estimating how much of that plastic is likely to enter the environment and likely to remain unrecycled.

6. Recycled Content - when we do use plastic, using recycled plastic where we are able to.

Here is what we have achieved to date and our future plans to address these six criteria:

Achieved to date:

- Completed our first year of reporting (this document); and
- Partnered with a project to address the collection and recycling of our plastic (see discussion above on plastic credits).

Future plans:

- Perform annual reporting;
- Explore (i) reduction strategies such as product offerings that do not use plastic; (ii) offering reusable period products such as a menstrual cup; and (iii) looking into alternative packaging for our merch such as those made of recycled plastic, or made with materials other than plastic;
- Use plastic credits in the short and medium term to compensate for our plastic footprint and reassess our planned usage of plastic credits annually; and
- Keep up to date on innovation in the plastic space as we work towards making our plastic more circular.

Guidance

The following information is required to be made publicly available to provide transparency regarding a brand's commitments and claims, in accordance with the Guidelines for Corporate Plastic Stewardship.

Element	Information to make publicly available
Accounting Methods	<p>Approaches used to calculate the amount of plastic in a footprint or that is leaked¹⁶.</p> <p>Approaches used in quantification of plastic credits used for compensating leakage or lack of recycling.¹⁷</p>
Scope of Compensation	<p>Whether the claim includes the full environmental impact of the plastic, including all negative externalities of plastic in nature, or is limited to the mass of that plastic removed from the environment or fully recycled.</p> <p>Whether compensation includes plastic inputs of a product, waste generated, assumed leakage or a combination of these.</p>
Double Counting	<p>Clear attribution of plastic credits, EPR impacts, or other beyond value chain investments used, should be clearly (and solely) attributable to the company.</p>
Plastic Credits	<p>How plastic credit purchases fit into the company's longer-term vision and strategy for reducing plastic pollution generated by their direct operations</p> <p>Whether these claims refer to plastic that would have been removed from the environment in a business-as-usual scenario or with governmental support</p> <p>Plastic credit serial numbers and registry references (to ensure that the credit has only been attributed to one buyer)</p> <p>Information on the specific material type and geography of the plastic pollution for which the credits are intended to compensate</p>
Level of Circularity of the Claim	<p>How close the commitment takes a company towards closing the plastic loop. For example, it is important to understand how the terms 'out of' or 'recover', if used in a claim, are defined: whether they mean 'out of/recovered from the environment' (and if so, what acceptable end-of-life scenarios are) or 'out of/recovered from the waste stream and recycled', or something else.</p>

Source: Table 7 of the Guidelines for Corporate Plastic Stewardship.

¹⁶Scope includes definition of system boundaries and type of plastics. (Source: Corporate Guidelines Section 1.1)

¹⁷All data must be cited and geographically and temporally correlated with the review period. Recycling and leakage data must be relevant. (Source: Corporate Guidelines Section 1.1)