

Case Study Seafresh

Carbon reductions at
processing site





Objective and approach



Key objectives

- **Reduce carbon footprint** of the product (Vannamei shrimp) and Seafresh processing site (Thailand)
 - **Reduce operational costs** at Seafresh processing site
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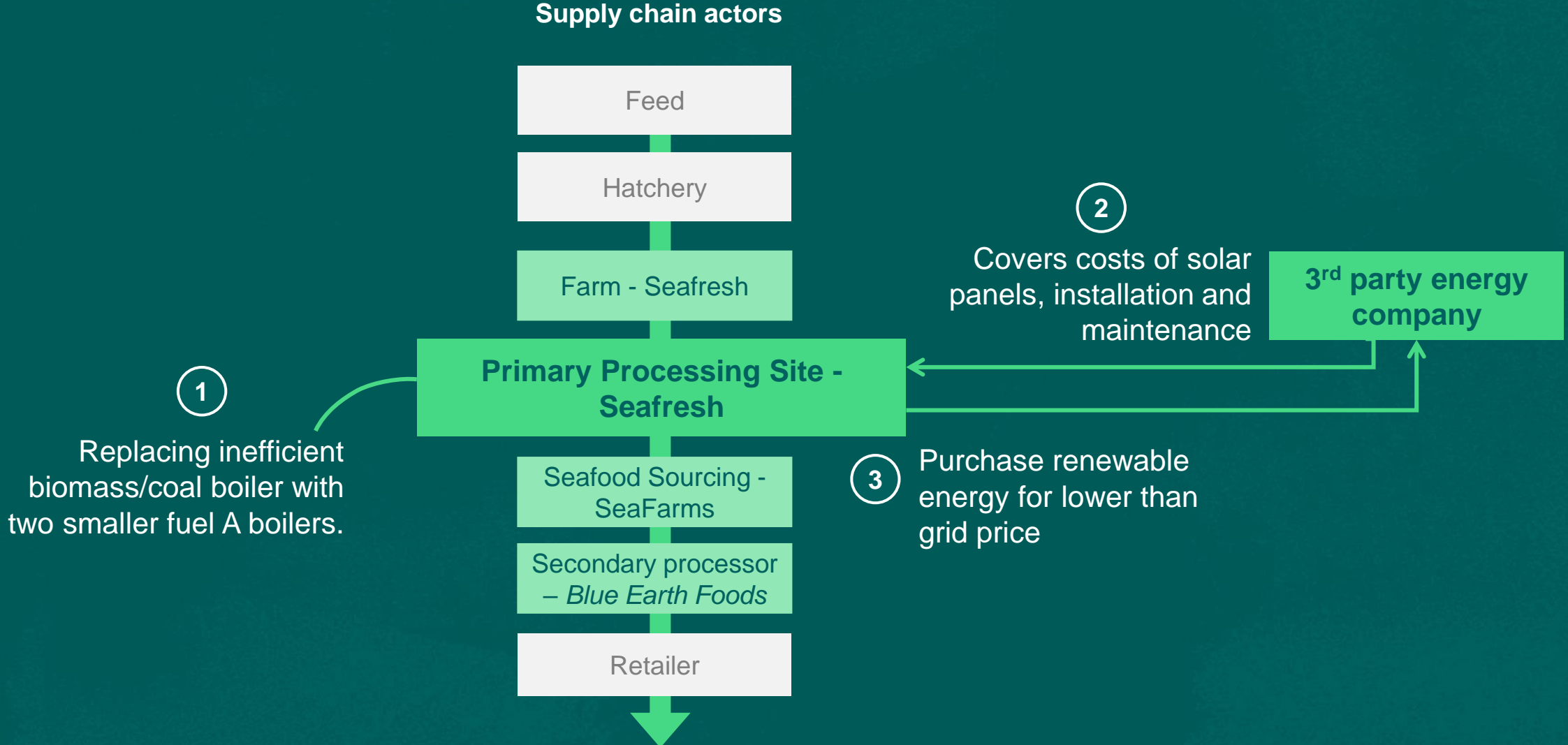


Approach

- Installation of solar panels at Seafresh site
- Replacing biomass/coal boiler with two more efficient fuel A boilers
- Status: Completed



Activities to reduce carbon footprint





Greenhouse Gas Emissions



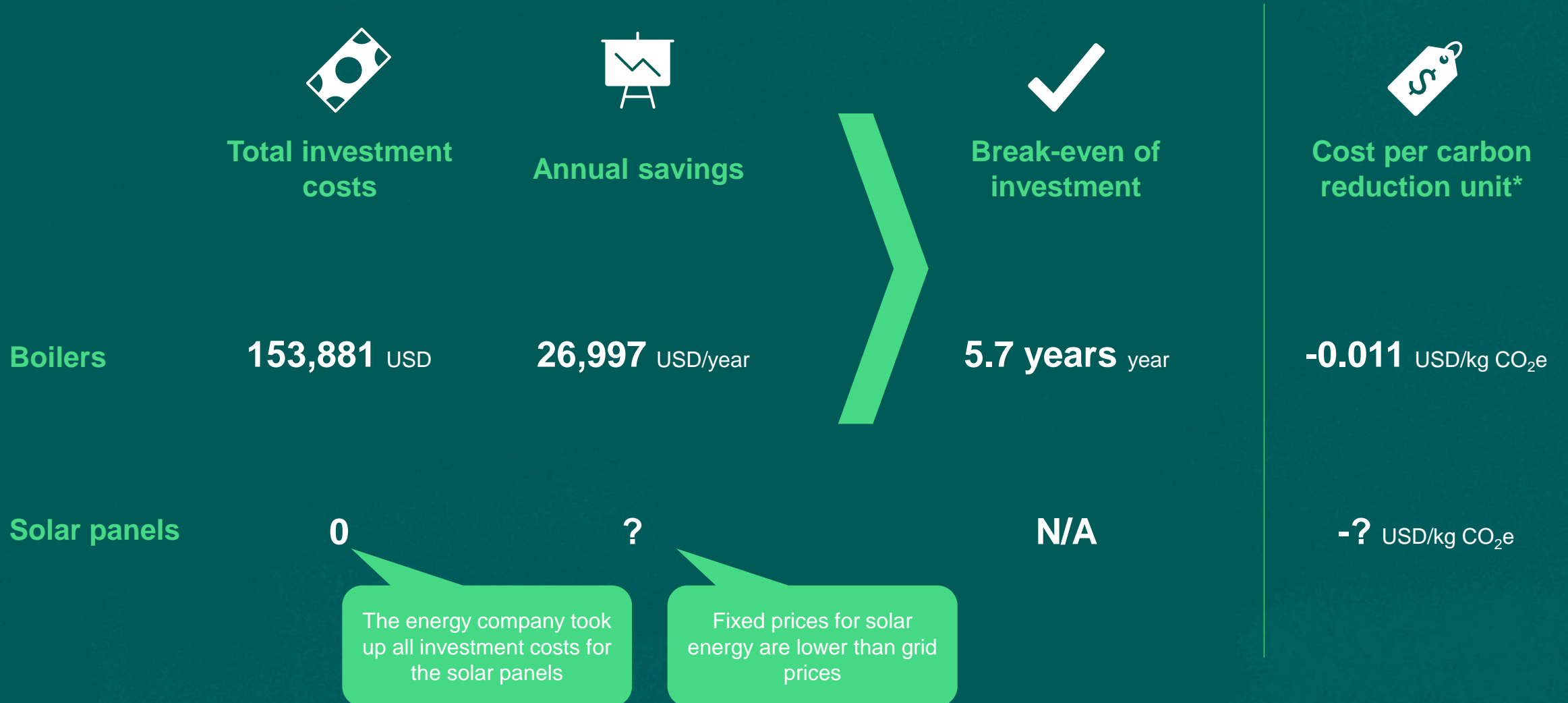
Detailed emission data

Activity	Energy Reductions (annual)	GHG emission reductions (annual)
Solar panels	2,511,341 kWh	1,255,000 kg CO ₂ e
Boiler replacement*	960,172 kWh	1,440,000 kg CO ₂ e

* Estimate derived from primary data as the boilers have not yet been in place for a full year.



Costs and benefits for Seafresh



* Assuming a lifetime of 15 years for the boilers



Reflections on implementation



Company internal process

- What led to the commitment to reduce the processing site's footprint? E.g. was any Life-Cycle Assessment done, or were you looking for low-hanging carbon fruits within your own sphere of influence?
- Which Seafresh function identified this opportunity and established contacts with the third party energy company? E.g. a sustainability professional or operational manager
- The old biomass boiler presented challenges in biomass supply and an inability to run at a reduced capacity
- Internal buy-in and mobilization of Capex was based on demonstrating the dual benefits of carbon reductions and operational savings



Challenges along the way

- Delays in receiving new boilers from manufactures.



Learnings & recommendations

- Reductions in emissions often coincide with reduced costs
- 3rd party solar array model was successful and Seafresh is now expanding. If capital expenditure is a challenge for companies, this model could work well
- Increased efficiency is key in emissions reductions - boiler output can now be tailored to production needs