



Scioto Valley Foods LLC

Complete · Scope 1, 2 & 3 Inventory

FY 2025 · REPORT ID 0693e8ca

Factor Pack v2.6.15 · USEEIO Supply Chain v1.3 (USD 2022) · EPA Hub 2025 · eGRID 2023 · EPA WARM v16 · EIA CBECS 2018 · EEA 2024 (EU grids) · DESNZ 2026 (UK) · SEAI 2025 (IE) · CO2emissiefactoren 2026 (NL) · NGA 2026 (AU) · IVL 2025 (SE) · EEA 2024 (BE) · Defra/Leeds 2023 (UK Scope 3) · CEDA by Watershed 2024/2025 (Scope 3 outside the US and UK)

Prepared by aisustainablefuture.com carbon engine 2.5 on behalf of Scioto Valley Foods LLC.

Organizational boundary: Operational control · Base year: 2025

This inventory has not been subject to third-party verification.

Sample report: the company, its ledger and its figures are fictional.

§ 0 EDITOR'S NOTE ON THE FY 2025 INVENTORY

auditor brief

This report documents a footprint of **793.8 tCO₂e** across the FY 2025 reporting period, covering **55.6%** of the spend uploaded, decomposed and cited line by line in the pages that follow. Scope 3 (value chain) accounts for **49%** of the total, driven principally by Food Manufacturing at **354.4 tCO₂e**. Of **189** classified rows, **0%** used activity-based factors (± 5 -10% accuracy) and the balance used spend-based factors (± 25 -40%, an engineering estimate for the method - §7.3.2 sanctions economic-value data and does not quantify its error); spend-weighted, **50%** of the total came from high-confidence vendor or category matches. The pages that follow carry the full factor provenance, the transaction-level ledger and the methodology - the material an assurance engagement would start from, not a substitute for one.

§ 0.1 EMISSIONS BALANCE · FISCAL YEAR SUMMARY

tCO₂e

S1	Scope 1 STATIONARY + MOBILE COMBUSTION, OWNED & CONTROLLED SOURCES	275.06	35%
S2	Scope 2 PURCHASED GRID ELECTRICITY, LOCATION-BASED FACTOR APPLIED	130.84	16%
S3	Scope 3 VALUE CHAIN · CLOUD · FREIGHT · TRAVEL · PURCHASED GOODS	387.86	49%

CLOSING BALANCE · FY TCO₂E

793.8 tCO₂e

§ 1.1 SCOPE 1 · DIRECT COMBUSTION

tCO₂e by type

	CATEGORY	T CO ₂ E	SHARE
S1	Diesel EPA HUB 2025 KG CO ₂ E/GAL · PRICED AT THE OFFICIAL PRICE FOR THE PERIOD	200.91	73%
S1	Natural Gas EPA HUB 2025 KG CO ₂ E/THERM · PRICED AT THE OFFICIAL PRICE FOR THE PERIOD	55.03	20%
S1	Gasoline EPA HUB 2025 KG CO ₂ E/GAL · PRICED AT THE OFFICIAL PRICE FOR THE PERIOD	12.56	5%
S1	Propane NAICS 324110 · LPG, STATIONARY COMBUSTION	6.56	2%

§ 1.2 SCOPE 2 · PURCHASED ENERGY

tCO₂e by type

	CATEGORY	T CO ₂ E	SHARE
S2	Electricity EGRID 2023 · PURCHASED GRID ELECTRICITY	130.84	100%

§ 1.3 SCOPE 3 · VALUE CHAIN

tCO₂e by type

	GHG CATEGORY / EMISSION TYPE	T CO ₂ E	SHARE
S3	CAT 1 · PURCHASED GOODS & SERVICES	363.05	94%
	Food Manufacturing USEEIO 311 · FOOD MANUFACTURING	354.42	98%
	Paper Products USEEIO 322-323 · PAPER & PRINTING PRODUCTS	4.18	1%
	Water Utility USEEIO 221310 · WATER & SEWER	1.33	0%
	Marketing Advertising USEEIO 541810 · ADVERTISING	0.85	0%
	Cloud Services USEEIO 334220 · CLOUD & HOSTING	0.71	0%

	GHG CATEGORY / EMISSION TYPE	T CO ₂ E	SHARE
	Professional Services USEEIO 5412 · PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	0.55	0%
	Software Subscriptions USEEIO 511210 · SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	0.39	0%
	Office Supplies USEEIO 322230, 339940 · OFFICE SUPPLIES (THE GOODS)	0.34	0%
	Telecommunications USEEIO 517 · TELECOM CARRIERS	0.28	0%
S3	CAT 4 · UPSTREAM TRANSPORTATION	12.03	3%
	Freight Shipping USEEIO 484 · TRUCK FREIGHT	11.16	93%
	Courier Delivery USEEIO 492210 · COURIER & LOCAL DELIVERY	0.87	7%
S3	CAT 3 · FUEL- & ENERGY-RELATED ACTIVITIES (NOT INCLUDED IN SCOPE 1 OR SCOPE 2)	5.73	1%
	Electricity T&D losses EPA 2025 EMISSION FACTORS HUB · TABLE 6 · US AVG 4.2% GRID LOSS	5.73	100%
S3	CAT 5 · WASTE GENERATED IN OPERATIONS	5.24	1%
	Waste Disposal USEEIO 562 · WASTE MANAGEMENT	5.24	100%
S3	CAT 6 · BUSINESS TRAVEL	1.35	0%
	Business Travel Air USEEIO 481 · COMMERCIAL AIR	0.93	69%
	Business Travel Ground USEEIO 485 · GROUND TRANSIT	0.25	19%
	Business Travel Lodging USEEIO 721110 · LODGING	0.17	13%
S3	CAT 2 · CAPITAL GOODS	0.46	0%

GHG CATEGORY / EMISSION TYPE	T CO ₂ E	SHARE
It Equipment USEEIO 334 · COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS	0.46	100%

§ 1.4 SPEND DATA PROCESSED · FACTOR × \$ = EMISSIONS

kg CO₂e per USD

	CATEGORY	SPEND (USD)	FACTOR	T CO ₂ E
S1	Gasoline	\$4,310	2.9137	12.56
S1	Natural Gas	\$10,944	5.0281	55.03
S1	Diesel	\$69,938	2.8727	200.91
S1	Propane	\$3,120	2.1041	6.56
S2	Electricity	\$28,756	4.5500	130.84
S3	Courier Delivery	\$3,131	0.2791	0.87
S3	Cloud Services	\$8,282	0.0857	0.71
S3	Software Subscriptions	\$5,280	0.0737	0.39
S3	Professional Services	\$6,600	0.0828	0.55
S3	Telecommunications	\$3,720	0.0746	0.28
S3	Water Utility	\$2,499	0.5324	1.33
S3	Waste Disposal	\$5,760	0.9101	5.24
S3	Marketing Advertising	\$10,800	0.0783	0.85
S3	Food Manufacturing	\$737,653	0.4805	354.42
S3	Office Supplies	\$1,300	0.2584	0.34
S3	Paper Products	\$8,448	0.4948	4.18
S3	Freight Shipping	\$20,357	0.5481	11.16
S3	Business Travel Air	\$1,560	0.5932	0.93
S3	Business Travel Ground	\$480	0.5214	0.25
S3	Business Travel Lodging	\$1,240	0.1336	0.17

	CATEGORY	SPEND (USD)	FACTOR	T CO ₂ E
S3	It Equipment	\$5,200	0.0882	0.46
TOTAL · CLASSIFIED SPEND		\$939,378		788.03

§ 2 METHODOLOGY & STANDARDS

per GHG Protocol

This inventory is compiled under the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The hybrid methodology follows the §7.3.2 data hierarchy: Tier 2 activity-based factors where customer activity data was supplied; Tier 3 spend-based screening for the remainder.

Spend-based factors are drawn from the EPA USEEIO Supply Chain Factors v1.3 at 2022 purchaser prices (with margins), with commodity codes mapped to NAICS 6-digit. Factor file version:

2.6.15-2026-10-05. Spend-based factors carry an uncertainty band this report takes as $\pm 25\text{--}40\%$. That band is an engineering estimate for spend-based screening, not a figure published by the GHG Protocol: §7.3.2 sanctions the economic-value METHOD and does not quantify its error. Activity-based factors use EPA Emission Factors Hub Table C-1 for liquid fuels, EPA Stationary Combustion factors for natural gas and propane, eGRID 2023 grid intensity for electricity, and IPCC AR5 100-year GWP for refrigerant fugitive emissions. Activity factor file version: **1.8-be-eea2024-2026-09-30.** Activity-based accuracy: $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$.

For this report, **0 of 189** classified rows (**0%**) used activity factors; **189** used spend-based factors. Activity rows take precedence over spend rows for the same emission category - no double-counting.

Scope 1 captures direct emissions from owned or controlled sources; activity data supplants spend where supplied, else the spend-proxy method applies and is disclosed as such. Scope 2 captures purchased electricity. Grid factor applied for Scope 2: **4.55 kg CO₂e per USD (US · OH).**

Cat 12 (End-of-Life). GHG Protocol Scope 3 Category 12 (end-of-life treatment of sold products) is **not applicable** to this report. The customer does not sell physical products, so there are no end-of-life emissions to attribute. A SaaS, service, or professional-services business legitimately reports Cat 12 as N/A under GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard §5.12.

Scope 3 category coverage. Of the 15 GHG Protocol Scope 3 categories, this report renders results for **Cats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12** - purchased goods and services (spend-based screening per §7.3.2), capital goods (equipment, IT and construction spend), fuel- and energy-related activities (Activity C - grid T&D losses derived from Scope 2), upstream transportation (when freight spend is present), waste generated in operations, business travel (when the relevant spend is present), employee commuting (see the limitation below), and end-of-life of sold products (Cat 12 where applicable; see §4b above for the three-branch disclosure). Each of these categories renders only when the classifier detects matching activity in the uploaded data - a report covering purely office-based SMB spend will typically render Cats 1, 3, and 12, while Cats 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 appear only when equipment, freight, waste, travel or commuting categories are populated. **Category 7 is bounded by the method.** A spend-based inventory can only see commuting the reporting entity PAID for - commuter benefits, transit passes and subsidies. Commuting borne by employees themselves does

not enter the ledger and therefore cannot enter this figure, and for most entities that is the larger share of it. A Category 7 total of zero here means no employer-paid commuting spend was found, not that employees do not commute. A complete Category 7 requires an employee survey of home-to-work distance and mode per the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard, which is outside a spend-based screening. Factor data is additionally provisioned for **Cats 8, 9** (upstream leased assets via EIA CBECS average-data intensity, downstream transportation via EPA Hub distance-based factors) - no route from customer input to these categories exists yet; rows exist in the factor file and are citable, but do not yet materialize in the report. Categories **10, 11, 13, 14, 15** (processing of sold products, use-phase of sold products, downstream leased assets, franchises, and investments) are not covered in this release and are disclosed as out-of-scope per GHG Protocol §5. A customer for whom any of these uncovered categories is material should supplement this screening with a category-specific inventory before using the numbers for regulatory filing or third-party assurance.

Energy is priced where and when it was bought. Each natural gas and road fuel purchase is converted to a quantity (litres, gallons, therms or kWh) at the official price for your country in the period of the transaction (EIA), net of any VAT or GST the business recovers. The quantity is then multiplied by the physical emission factor or the grid intensity. The quantity and price used are printed against each row of the transaction ledger.

Boundary, base year and recalculation. Organizational boundary: **Operational control**. Base year: **2025**. Where either is unstated the customer did not supply it, and this report makes no assumption on their behalf; both are required for a conforming inventory and both are collected at upload. Recalculation policy: the base year is restated when a structural change (acquisition, divestment, outsourcing), a methodology change, or a discovered error alters base-year Scope 1 + 2 by more than 5%. That threshold is this report's declared significance threshold per GHG Protocol Chapter 5; a screening inventory has no prior period to restate, so the policy governs from this year forward.

Gross figures, biogenic carbon and per-gas reporting. Every total in this report is GROSS: no purchased offsets, renewable energy certificates or allowances have been deducted, and the engine has no field in which to enter them. Biogenic CO₂ is not separately quantified - a spend-based screening cannot distinguish the biogenic fraction of a fuel or material purchase from its fossil fraction, so no biogenic figure is claimed either way. Per-gas: Scope 1 combustion is reported as CO₂ and non-CO₂ (CH₄ and N₂O combined) because the EPA Hub publishes the combustion factor as CO₂ with a single non-CO₂ uplift; splitting CH₄ from N₂O would require per-gas factors this engine does not carry, and inventing the split would be worse than declining it. Spend-based rows are blended CO₂e by construction and cannot be decomposed at all. No PFC or SF₆ sources were identified.

Price-level adjustment. The EPA's USEEIO Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors v1.3 are published per 2022 dollar at purchaser prices. Each Scope 3 row priced with them is moved to the dollars of its own year with the BEA GDP implicit price deflator (NIPA Table 1.1.9): the factor times the deflator for 2022

over the deflator for the year of the purchase, so a 2025 dollar carries 8% less than a 2022 dollar. Spend after 2025, the latest published year, uses 2025.

All spend values were processed in USD; no foreign-currency conversion was required.

Calculation. For spend-based rows: $\text{tCO}_2\text{e} = (\text{spend USD}) \times (\text{factor kg/USD}) \div 1,000$.

For activity-based rows: $\text{tCO}_2\text{e} = (\text{physical quantity}) \times (\text{per-unit factor}) \div 1,000$.

Refrigerant fugitive emissions: $\text{tCO}_2\text{e} = (\text{refrigerant kg}) \times (\text{GWP100}) \div 1,000$.

Rows were classified on the deterministic keyword path (vendor names, account names and descriptions mapped to EEIO commodity codes); Claude was not used for this upload. Vendor name takes precedence over expense_category when both are present. This report was generated on **05 October 2026**.

Sensitivity. The range below is asymmetric because the two error sources are. Factor uncertainty for spend-based screening is taken as $\pm 25\text{--}40\%$ and cuts both ways; incomplete coverage only ever understates. Applied to the inventory total (**793.8 tCO₂e**), the range is **476.3–1,114.9 tCO₂e**. The upper bound includes **2.6 tCO₂e** for spend this report could not identify, priced at the average intensity of the spend it could – an ASSUMPTION, not a measurement, and the true figure is unknown by construction. **What this range does NOT cover:** misclassification. A row assigned to the wrong category moves by the RATIO of two factors, not by a percentage, and the factors in this pack span roughly two orders of magnitude – so a single misrouted row can exceed the whole band. The per-row factor and mapping logic in the transaction ledger are there to make that checkable. Substituting activity data for spend in high-impact categories tightens the factor half toward $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$.

This draft is intended for screening, supplier-disclosure response (CDP, Walmart Project Gigaton, Microsoft Supplier Sustainability), and management decision support. For formal regulatory filings or third-party assurance, supplement with primary activity data across material categories and engage an ISO 14064-3 reviewer.

§ 2.1 SCOPE BOUNDARY STATEMENT

This inventory declares **Scope 1** (direct fuel combustion), **Scope 2** (purchased electricity), and **Scope 3** (value chain) emissions. Scope 3 categories assessed from your spend data: Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services; Category 2 – Capital Goods; Category 3 – Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2); Category 4 – Upstream Transportation; Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations; Category 6 – Business Travel. Other value-chain categories are included only where they can be identified from spend; those not derivable from the ledger (for example employee commuting or use of sold products) are not assessed. Of **266** line items, **189** were classified into Scope 1, 2 or 3; **76** were excluded as non-emission (payroll, tax, rent and similar). Of the spend uploaded, **55.6%** carries an emission factor, **44.2%** is non-emitting and was deliberately excluded (payroll, tax, rent and similar), and **0.2%** could not be identified. Only the last of those three

understates your footprint. **A further 1 rows could not be recognized**, carrying \$3,100 of the \$1,688,981 uploaded. They contribute nothing to the totals above, so this footprint is understated. If those rows emit at the same average intensity as the spend that did price, they would add roughly 2.6 tCO₂e (+0.3%). That is an assumption and not a measurement - the true intensity of an unidentified row is unknown, which is why it is unidentified - but it is the size of the question, and it is not small. The unrecognized rows are listed in the appendix; naming those vendors more explicitly in your ledger is the fastest way to bring them in. **Credits & refunds.** 1 negative-amount rows (credit memos, returns, billing adjustments) were netted against purchases in the same emission category before applying factors, per GHG Protocol §7.3.2 (economic-value method) and consistent with GAAP/IFRS return accounting.

§ 2.2 DATA INTAKE DECISIONS · STRUCTURAL

auto-detected

Before parsing the upload, the engine inspected its structure and auto-detected the settings below. Each decision normalizes the data to a consistent internal format before emission factors are applied, preserving the ability to reconcile each line against your general ledger.

File encoding	UTF-8
Decimal convention	US (1,234.56)
Negative amount format	Hyphen (-1234.56)
Date convention	MM/DD/YYYY (month-first)
Localized column headers mapped	Date→date, Vendor→vendor, Category→category, Amount→amount

Additional notes. Mapped localized column headers: 'Date'→date, 'Vendor'→vendor, 'Category'→category, 'Amount'→amount; Detected date format: MM/DD/YYYY (based on 266 date cells with majority-vote convention)

§ 2.3 ROW-LEVEL INFERENCE DECISIONS · TOP 20 BY SPEND

rescued rows

ROW	ORIGINAL GAP	INFERRED VALUE	SIGNAL SOURCE
R-178	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-64	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-134	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-242	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-110	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-19	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-202	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-223	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-88	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-43	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-154	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-266	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-65	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-1	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-22	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-243	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-111	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-224	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-203	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine
R-157	Other	No currency in the file; read	Engine

§ 3 DATA QUALITY · CONFIDENCE & PROVENANCE

rows classified

50% of total emissions came from rows classified at high confidence (vendor or category matched at ≥ 0.8). The balance sits in medium- or low-confidence rows - review those in the Transaction Ledger if citing specific line items. Top 3 vendors represent 93% of Scope 3 spend (17 distinct vendors total) - reduction effort concentrated on those three accounts has the highest leverage. **Note.** 60 of the 189 rows that carry a factor (32%) were matched on weaker evidence than a direct vendor hit (< 0.8). Common causes: partial vendor names, ambiguous expense categories, or contradictory vendor/category pairs. Cleaner vendor names or activity-data overrides would tighten these rows. Rows that could not be matched at all are a separate figure and are reported in § 2.1 as uncovered spend.

Classification method	GHG Protocol spend-based (automated)
Emission-factor source	US EPA USEEIO v1.3 supply-chain factors (purchaser price, with margins) and the EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub for activity-based fuel and electricity; factor pack v2.6.15-2026-10-05
Rows uploaded	266
Rows priced into the totals	189
High-confidence mappings	129
Items for review	60
Total transactions flagged	2
· unrecognized, not priced	1
· negative amounts (credits)	1

Industry-standard estimation per GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (2015 Revised). Spend items were classified via automated mapping with keyword and vendor recognition. For tighter accuracy, supply actual activity data (kWh, litres, km) where available.

§ 5 AUDIT TRAIL · SAMPLE

top 20 by spend

REF	VENDOR	CATEGORY	CONF.	USD
R-178	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 31.579 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$65,725
R-64	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 31.382 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$65,314
R-134	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 31.363 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$65,275
R-242	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 30.834 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$64,175
R-110	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 30.349 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$63,166
R-19	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 30.223 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$62,903
R-202	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 29.536 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$61,474

R-223	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 28.586 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$59,496
R-88	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 28.547 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$59,415
R-43	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 27.773 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$57,803
R-154	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 27.329 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$56,880
R-266	Gordon Food Service	Food Manufacturing [S3] · SPEND f=0.4805 · 26.920 tC02e · USEEIO in 2025 USD (BEA GDP deflator 117.988/128.088) Partial keyword: 'food inventory' → food_manufacturing	Good	\$56,028
R-239	WEX Fleet	Diesel [S1] · SPEND f=2.752 · 17.222 tC02e · 1,638 gal @ 3.822 USD/gal 2025-11 Exact keyword: 'wex fleet' → gasoline (the row says 'diesel')	Strong	\$6,259
R-220	WEX Fleet	Diesel [S1] · SPEND f=2.858 · 17.635 tC02e · 1,677 gal @ 3.679 USD/gal 2025-10 Exact keyword: 'wex fleet' → gasoline (the row says 'diesel')	Strong	\$6,169
R-40	WEX Fleet	Diesel [S1] · SPEND f=2.862 · 17.522 tC02e · 1,666 gal @ 3.675 USD/gal 2025-02 Exact keyword: 'wex fleet' → gasoline (the row says 'diesel')	Strong	\$6,123

R-61	WEX Fleet	Diesel [S1] · SPEND f=2.933 · 17.932 tC02e · 1,705 gal @ 3.585 USD/gal 2025-03 Exact keyword: 'wex fleet' → gasoline (the row says 'diesel')	Strong	\$6,113
R-85	WEX Fleet	Diesel [S1] · SPEND f=2.948 · 17.571 tC02e · 1,671 gal @ 3.567 USD/gal 2025-04 Exact keyword: 'wex fleet' → gasoline (the row says 'diesel')	Strong	\$5,960
R-199	WEX Fleet	Diesel [S1] · SPEND f=2.806 · 16.557 tC02e · 1,574 gal @ 3.748 USD/gal 2025-09 Exact keyword: 'wex fleet' → gasoline (the row says 'diesel')	Strong	\$5,901
R-16	WEX Fleet	Diesel [S1] · SPEND f=2.894 · 17.066 tC02e · 1,623 gal @ 3.634 USD/gal 2025-01 Exact keyword: 'wex fleet' → gasoline (the row says 'diesel')	Strong	\$5,897
R-263	WEX Fleet	Diesel [S1] · SPEND f=2.909 · 16.269 tC02e · 1,547 gal @ 3.615 USD/gal 2025-12 Exact keyword: 'wex fleet' → gasoline (the row says 'diesel')	Strong	\$5,593

* = outlier or missing vendor · Strong/Good/Review = vendor-match confidence · [S1/S2/S3] = scope tag · ACTIVITY / SPEND = factor class · f= = emission factor applied · Resolved = identified by you, not by the engine

§ 5b UNRECOGNIZED ROWS

1 rows · \$3,100

These carry no emission factor and contribute nothing to any total above, so the inventory is understated by whatever they represent. They are the fastest thing to fix: tell us what these vendors are, or name them more fully in your ledger, and they price on the next run.

REF	VENDOR	CATEGORY	CONF.	USD
R-103	Carrier Commercial Ser	N/A · SPEND	Review	\$3,100