



Climate & Environmental Statement

What is actually true about how ERIANUX, LLC is structured with respect to environmental impact, assessed against the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's emissions scopes — with no offset the Company has not bought and no footprint figure nobody measured.

ISSUED BY ERIANUX, LLC

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT

EFFECTIVE 11 SEPTEMBER 2026

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

ERX-POL-007

VERSION

2.0

STATEMENT OWNER

Managing Member

REFERENCE
FRAMEWORK

GHG Protocol · ISO 14064-1

CONTACT

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NEXT REVIEW

11 September 2027

01 · Purpose and basis

1.1 Purpose. This statement describes the environmental profile of ERIANUX, LLC, what the Company does about it, and — equally important — what it does not claim. It is published so that a customer, partner or procurement team can see the reasoning rather than a badge.

1.2 Voluntary. The Company is not subject to mandatory climate reporting. The EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, the UK's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements and comparable state-level disclosure regimes apply at thresholds well above the Company's size. This statement is voluntary and does not purport to be a compliant disclosure under any of them.

1.3 Framework. The structure follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, which separates direct emissions from owned or controlled sources (Scope 1), indirect emissions from purchased energy (Scope 2), and indirect emissions across the value chain (Scope 3). ISO 14064-1 is referenced for terminology. Using the recognised framework is what makes the statement checkable; it is not a claim of conformity with it.

1.4 Honesty standard. The Company applies the same evidentiary standard here as it applies to product claims under clause 4 of the [Code of Conduct](#): nothing published that cannot be substantiated. Environmental marketing is also subject to the FTC Act's prohibition on deceptive claims and to the FTC's Green Guides, and the Company treats both as binding on this page.

02 · What is structurally true

- ◆ **2.1 The core business is digital.** Software products are delivered as a download. There is no packaging, no freight and no physical unit produced for each sale. A marginal sale of a licence adds a file transfer, not a manufactured object.
- ◆ **2.2 Remote by design, not by policy.** The Company has no office. There is no commute to an Erianux workplace, no leased floor to heat or cool, no company vehicle and no fleet of any kind, because the business was never built to need them. See [Careers](#).
- ◆ **2.3 No owned infrastructure.** The Company owns no data centre and no server hardware. Compute, storage and delivery are rented from providers operating at a scale and utilisation no small business could match on its own equipment.
- ◆ **2.4 The Store is produced on demand.** Physical goods are made against a real order rather than manufactured speculatively and warehoused. Less unsold stock means less wasted material by construction, not by offset. See the [Sustainable Procurement Policy](#).
- ◆ **2.5 Durability is specified.** Merchandise is specified for a long service life rather than a low unit price, because a garment or mat that lasts years is materially better than one replaced each season regardless of how either was manufactured.
- ◆ **2.6 Minimal business travel.** The Company operates without a travel programme. Customer support, partner discussions and community engagement are conducted remotely as the normal case.

03 · Where the Company's impact actually sits

Mapped against the GHG Protocol scopes, without quantification, because the Company has not measured and will not publish a number it has not measured.

SCOPE	POSITION	MATERIALITY
Scope 1	No owned or controlled combustion sources, premises or vehicles	Negligible
Scope 2	No purchased energy for a Company facility; work is performed in homes on domestic supply	Very low
Scope 3 – purchased goods	Manufacture of merchandise: cotton, polymers, metals, printing	Largest single source
Scope 3 – transport	Outbound parcel shipping of merchandise, often internationally	Material
Scope 3 – cloud services	Hosting, CDN, source control and payment infrastructure	Low but real
Scope 3 – product use	Electricity consumed by customers running the software on their own machines	Outside our control

Two conclusions follow. First, the Company’s environmental profile is dominated by Scope 3, which is exactly where a small business has the least measurement capability and the most purchasing leverage – which is why the substantive commitments live in the Sustainable Procurement Policy rather than here. Second, the honest description of the Company’s direct footprint is “small because of what the business is,” not “small because of what the Company achieved.”

04 • What we do about it

4.1 Production on demand. The Company does not commission speculative manufacturing runs, which removes the category of impact that is pure waste: goods produced and never sold.

4.2 Specification for life, not for unit cost. Merchandise is specified for durability under clause 5.2 of the Sustainable Procurement Policy. A product used for years is the single most effective lever available to a business of this size.

4.3 Lower-impact materials where the option is genuinely comparable. Chosen when price and quality are equivalent; not substituted where it would shorten the life of the product, and not advertised as an achievement where the Company cannot verify the input.

4.4 Shipping discipline. Consolidated shipment where a fulfilment partner supports it, minimal packaging, no expedited air freight as a default, and production close to the customer where a partner offers regional printing.

4.5 Efficient software. An indicator that recalculates only what changed consumes less of a customer's processor than one that recalculates everything on every tick. The Company optimises for this because it makes the product better on modest hardware; the reduced energy use is a genuine consequence rather than the motivation, and is described that way.

4.6 Provider selection. Where a hosting, delivery or repository provider publishes its energy and emissions position, that is a factor in selection. The Company does not restate a provider's renewable-energy procurement as its own carbon claim.

4.7 Equipment lifecycle. Hardware is used for its full useful life and then reused, resold or recycled through a responsible route rather than discarded.

05 · What we do not claim

5.1 No measured footprint. The Company has not completed a greenhouse-gas inventory. It has no Scope 1, 2 or 3 figure, no intensity metric and no baseline year, and will not publish an estimate dressed as a measurement.

5.2 No offsets. The Company has purchased no carbon credits and makes no carbon-neutral, net-zero, climate-positive or carbon-negative claim. It holds no target validated by any initiative and has signed no pledge.

5.3 No certification. No ISO 14001 environmental management system, no third-party environmental rating, and no eco-label on any product page.

5.4 No unverified supply-chain claim. The Company does not know the energy source of every factory in its merchandise supply chain, and does not assert that it does.

5.5 Why the absence is stated rather than omitted. A statement that lists only positives invites the reader to assume the rest. Naming what is missing is what makes the remainder credible, and it is the same standard this Company applies to its product claims.

06 · Commitments that are within reach

Rather than a target the Company cannot verify, four commitments it can actually keep:

- ◆ **6.1 Keep the structural advantages structural.** Remain remote, remain production-on-demand, and remain free of speculative inventory. If any of that changes, this page changes with it.
- ◆ **6.2 Ask the supply-chain question.** Country of manufacture, and material origin where a partner can supply it, on every physical-goods partner — and record the answer, including when the answer is that they do not know.

- ◆ **6.3 Publish nothing unverified.** No badge, figure or environmental adjective on any page unless it can be substantiated on request.
- ◆ **6.4 Measure when measurement would be meaningful.** If the Company reaches a scale at which a screening inventory across Scopes 1 to 3 is worth doing properly — a first employee, a leased space, a material merchandise volume, or an enterprise customer that requires supplier emissions data — it will commission one, publish the method and the boundary alongside the result, and say what it excluded.

07 · Governance and review

The Managing Member owns this statement. It is reviewed annually and additionally on any of the trigger events at clause 6.4, on the addition of a product category, or on any change in applicable environmental-disclosure law. Each review is logged whether or not the text changes.

Environmental claims made anywhere on erianux.com, including in marketing copy and on product pages, are subject to this statement; where a claim on another page conflicts with this one, this one governs and the other is corrected.

08 · Digital footprint: what the Company controls

A website's energy cost is paid three times over: in the data centre that serves it, in the network that carries it, and in the device that renders it. The third is the largest and the most often ignored. The following are engineering practices with a verifiable output, not claims.

- ◆ **8.1 Page weight is treated as a budget.** Pages are built from text and markup rather than from heavy frameworks and video backgrounds. A page that transfers less costs less energy on every visit, on every device, for as long as it exists.
- ◆ **8.2 Images are sized for their slot.** Screenshots are served in modern compressed formats at the dimensions they are displayed at, not scaled down in the browser from an oversized original.
- ◆ **8.3 Caching and edge delivery.** Static assets are cached aggressively and served from an edge network, so a repeat visit and a second visitor in the same region do not re-fetch the same bytes across the world.
- ◆ **8.4 No always-on background work.** The site does not run analytics beacons on a timer, poll for updates a visitor did not ask for, or autoplay media. Work happens when a user asks for it.
- ◆ **8.5 Right-sized infrastructure.** The Company runs the smallest footprint that serves its traffic reliably, and does not leave idle instances, unused storage or abandoned environments running because nobody looked.

- ◆ **8.6 Data minimisation as an environmental control.** Data that is not collected does not need to be stored, replicated, backed up or powered. The retention limits in the [Privacy Policy](#) have an environmental benefit as well as a privacy one.

09 · Merchandise: where the impact actually is

9.1 Cotton apparel. The dominant impacts in a cotton garment occur before it is printed: cultivation water and land use, dyeing and finishing chemistry, and the energy of spinning and knitting. Nothing the Company does at the printing stage changes that materially. The two levers it does hold are specifying a garment that lasts and producing only against a real order.

9.2 Synthetics. Polyester and blended fabrics carry a fossil feedstock and shed microfibres in laundering. Where a blend is specified for durability, that trade-off is made knowingly rather than presented as a sustainability feature.

9.3 Drinkware and desk mats. Stainless steel and polymer goods are embodied-energy heavy at manufacture and very long-lived in use. For these categories the honest conclusion is that a single durable item used for years is better than any material substitution the Company could specify.

9.4 Shipping. A single parcel shipped internationally by air can outweigh the manufacturing impact of the item inside it. Regional production where a partner offers it, and consolidation of multi-item orders, are the practical responses available to the Company.

9.5 Returns. A returned garment is frequently the highest-impact outcome in the whole chain. The Company therefore publishes accurate sizing and honest product photography, because the cheapest environmental saving available to a small store is the return that never happens.

10 · The rules this Company applies to its own environmental copy

Greenwashing is usually not a lie; it is a true statement placed where it implies something larger. The Company therefore applies four drafting rules to every page, consistent with the FTC's Green Guides and the equivalent UK and EU guidance on environmental claims.

10.1 No unqualified general claims. The words *eco-friendly*, *green*, *sustainable*, *clean* and *planet-friendly* are not used as standalone adjectives for a product or for the Company. A general benefit claim implies far more than any small business can substantiate.

10.2 Attribute-level claims must name the attribute and its limit. "Printed on demand, so nothing is manufactured before it is ordered" is a claim about one stage of one process and says so. "Sustainable apparel" is not.

10.3 No borrowed credentials. A supplier’s certification, a hosting provider’s renewable procurement and an industry body’s membership belong to them. The Company may state that a supplier holds something; it does not write it in a way that reads as the Company’s own achievement.

10.4 No imagery that implies a claim. Leaves, globes, green badges and forest photography are not used to imply an environmental credential the text does not support.

11 · Terms used in this statement

Scope 1 — direct emissions from sources the organisation owns or controls. **Scope 2** — indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat or steam, reported on a location basis using grid averages or a market basis using contractual instruments. **Scope 3** — all other indirect emissions across the value chain, upstream and downstream, divided by the GHG Protocol into fifteen categories. **Carbon neutral** — a claim that residual emissions have been matched by purchased reductions or removals; the Company makes no such claim. **Net zero** — a claim of deep absolute reduction in line with a scientific pathway, with only residual emissions neutralised by permanent removals; a materially stronger claim than carbon neutrality and one the Company does not make. **Offset** — a tradable instrument representing an emission reduction or removal elsewhere; the Company holds none. **Embodied energy** — the energy consumed in producing a good before it is ever used.

Annex A · Version history

VERSION	DATE	CHANGE
1.0	10 Sep 2026	First published.
2.0	11 Sep 2026	Structured against the GHG Protocol scopes with a materiality map; added the regulatory basis and the FTC Green Guides standard; expanded the structural facts; set out seven operating measures, five explicit non-claims, four keepable commitments, and governance with trigger-based review.

QUESTIONS AND SUPPLIER DATA REQUESTS

Procurement teams requiring supplier environmental data, and anyone with a question about a claim on this site, should write to legal@erianux.com. The Company will answer with what it holds, and will say plainly where it holds nothing.