## Character encoding should be included in the page head

<meta charset="UTF-8">

## Link paths should be relative to the directory root such as ‘/about-us’ or ‘/’ for the homepage.

Using relative paths ensured if the domain name changes, or if you’re using a different subdomain the same relative path can be found.

## Use base styles for common elements such as paragraphs or heading

When creating internal pages all of the heading properties would need to be repeated as they styled specific to their context.

Instead of

.latest-outer .latest-container .card-text p {  
 color: #666;  
 font-size: 0.8125rem;  
 line-height: 1.375rem;  
 margin: 0;  
 margin-bottom: 25px;  
}

.tooltip .tooltip-data p {  
 margin: 0 0 10px;  
 font-size: 0.8125rem;  
 line-height: 1.375rem;  
}

You could have

p {  
 font-size: 0.8125rem;  
 line-height: 1.375rem;  
}

The same concept can be applied to the buttons. Instead of using a mixin for common button properties you can use a base button class with modifier classes.

.btn {  
 display: inline-block;  
 height: auto;  
 line-height: 35px;  
 padding: 5px 15px;  
}  
  
.btn--web {  
 background-color: $web-design-light;  
}

<a href="#" class=".btn btn--web">Read More</a>

This also removes some of the specificity of your selectors.

.service-list-section .service-list-container .service-list-shell1 .service-list-item1 .sl-button {

I like your use of ‘mailto:’ and ‘tel:’ links.

For the social links it’s often a good idea to add target=”\_blank” to open in a new tab and rel=”nofollow” to tell Google the destination isn’t associated with this site.

Make sure you override the default anchor element text colour, services text shouldn’t be blue.

Sub navigation menu could have a ‘top’ property to be better positioned.

Good use of flexbox for service cards, works well in IE.

Good use of variables.

li {  
 &:nth-of-type(n+2)::before {

Can also be written as

li + li::before {