

# **Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Dual Reporting) Report for The University of Edinburgh**

**Assessment Period: August 2019 - July 2020**

**Produced on Nov. 12, 2020 by *Ecometrica Sustainability* on behalf of Ecometrica**

# Assessment Details

## Consolidation Approach

Operational control

## Organisational Boundaries

Operations of The University of Edinburgh

### Included

- The University of Edinburgh
- Academic estate
- Accommodation

## Operational Boundary

- Air travel
- Bicycle
- Bus and coach
- Cars
- Composted waste
- Electricity
- Fuel oil
- Hazardous waste
- Hotel night stays
- Incinerated waste
- Landfilled waste
- Motorcycle
- Natural gas
- On foot
- Other fuel(s)
- Other fuels, UK (gross CV)
- Rail
- Rail (train, tram, light rail, underground)
- Recycled plastic
- Recycled waste
- Refrigerant gas loss and other fugitive emissions
- Residential waste mass anaerobic digestion (ERWMADI)
- Residential waste mass used to create energy (ERWMENE)
- Taxi
- Water supply
- Water treatment

## Quality Assurance Assessor

- Bertil Abbing - bertil.abbing@ecometrica.com
- Charlotte Wylie - charlotte.wylie@ecometrica.com

# Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Data Quality and Availability	5
Assessment Summary for The University of Edinburgh	7
Detailed Results	10
Location-Based methodology	10
Market-Based methodology	11
Summary by Company Unit	13
Location-Based methodology	13
Market-Based methodology	14
Annual Activity Data	15
References	18
Assessment Summary for Academic estate	19
Assessment Summary for Accommodation	22

# Introduction

A greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions assessment quantifies the total greenhouse gases produced directly and indirectly from a business or organisation's activities. Also known as a carbon footprint, it is an essential tool, providing your business with a basis for understanding and managing its climate change impacts.

A GHG assessment quantifies all seven Kyoto greenhouse gases where applicable and is measured in units of carbon dioxide equivalence, or CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>1</sup>. The seven Kyoto gases are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>), sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). The global warming potential (GWP) of each gas is illustrated in the Table 1.

**Table 1. GWP of Kyoto Gases (IPCC 2007)**

Greenhouse Gas	GWP
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	1
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	25
Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	298
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	124 - 14,800
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	7,390 - 12,200
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF <sub>3</sub> )	17,200
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> )	22,800

This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute's (WBCSD/WRI) Greenhouse Gas Protocol; a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, including the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. This protocol is considered current best practice for corporate or organisational greenhouse gas emissions reporting. GHG emissions have been reported by the three WBCSD/WRI Scopes.

Scope 1 includes direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company such as natural gas combustion and company owned vehicles.

Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat and steam generated off-site. As the subject of this assessment operates in markets which offer contractual instruments with product or supplier-specific data, scope 2 emissions are reported using both the location-based method and the market-based method. The location-based method applies average emission factors that correspond to the grid where consumption occurs, whereas the market-based method applies emission factors that correspond to energy purchased (or not purchased) through contractual instruments. Contractual instruments include energy attribute certificates, direct energy contracts, and supplier specific emission rates. The subject of this assessment has ensured that any contractual instruments used in the market-based method have met the Scope 2 Quality Criteria, as defined in the Guidance. Where contractual instruments do not meet the Quality Criteria, or where contractual instruments were not purchased, market-based scope 2 emissions have been calculated using residual mix emission factors. Where residual mix emission factors are not available, market-based scope 2 emissions have been calculated using default location grid-average emission factors, per the Protocol hierarchy. This may result in double counting between electricity consumers, as an adjusted emission factor taking into account voluntary purchases of electricity with specific attributes was not available.

Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions such as waste disposal, business travel and staff commuting. Reporting of these activities is optional under the WBCSD/WRI GHG Protocol, but as they can contribute a significant portion of overall emissions Ecometrica recommends they are reported where applicable.

A GHG assessment is an essential tool in the process of monitoring and reducing an organisation's climate change impact as it allows reduction targets to be set and action plans formulated. GHG assessment results can also allow organisations to be transparent about their climate change impacts through reporting of GHG emissions to customers, shareholders, employees and other stakeholders. Regular assessments allow clients to track their progress in achieving reductions over time and provide evidence to support green claims in external marketing initiatives such as product labelling or CSR reporting. Ecometrica GHG assessments are designed to be transparent, consistent and repeatable over time.

---

<sup>1</sup> Carbon dioxide equivalent or CO<sub>2</sub>e is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO<sub>2</sub>e signifies the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> which would have the equivalent global warming impact.

# Data Quality and Availability

In order to provide the most accurate estimate of an organisation's GHG emissions, primary (actual) data should be used where it is available, up to date and geographically relevant. Secondary data in the form of estimates, extrapolations and industry averages may be used when primary data is not available. Table 2 details the quality of data submitted for this assessment with the key assumptions used stated below.

## Data Quality Overview



Location-based Accuracy Overview		
	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Actual	73,787	88.5
Estimated	9,584	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,371</b>	<b>100</b>



Market-based Accuracy Overview		
	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Actual	54,043	84.9
Estimated	9,584	15.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,627</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2. Data Quality and Availability**

Source of emissions	Data quality
<b>Premises</b>	
Electricity	Actual
Fuel oil	Actual
Natural gas	Actual
Other fuel(s)	N/A
Other fuels, UK (gross CV)	Estimated
Refrigerant gas loss and other fugitive emissions	Actual
Water supply	Actual
Water treatment	Actual
<b>Company owned vehicles</b>	
Other fuel(s)	Actual
<b>Business Travel</b>	
Air travel	Actual
Bus and coach	Actual
Cars	Actual
Hotel night stays	Actual
Rail (train, tram, light rail, underground)	Actual

Taxi	Actual
<b>Staff Commuting</b>	
Bicycle	Estimated
Bus and coach	Estimated
Cars	Estimated
Estimated emissions	N/A
Motorcycle	Estimated
On foot	Estimated
Rail	Estimated
Taxi	Estimated
<b>Student Commuting</b>	
Bicycle	Estimated
Bus and coach	Estimated
Cars	Estimated
Estimated emissions	N/A
Motorcycle	Estimated
On foot	Estimated
Rail	Estimated
Taxi	Estimated
<b>Contractor Vehicles</b>	
Other fuel(s)	Actual
<b>Waste</b>	
Composted waste	Mixed
Hazardous waste	Mixed
Incinerated waste	Actual
Landfilled waste	Estimated
Recycled glass	N/A
Recycled metal	N/A
Recycled paper & board	N/A
Recycled plastic	Actual
Recycled waste	Mixed
Residential waste mass anaerobic digestion (ERWMADI)	Mixed
Residential waste mass used to create energy (ERWMENE)	Mixed

# Assessment Summary for The University of Edinburgh

## Gross Overall Emissions (location-based): 83,371 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

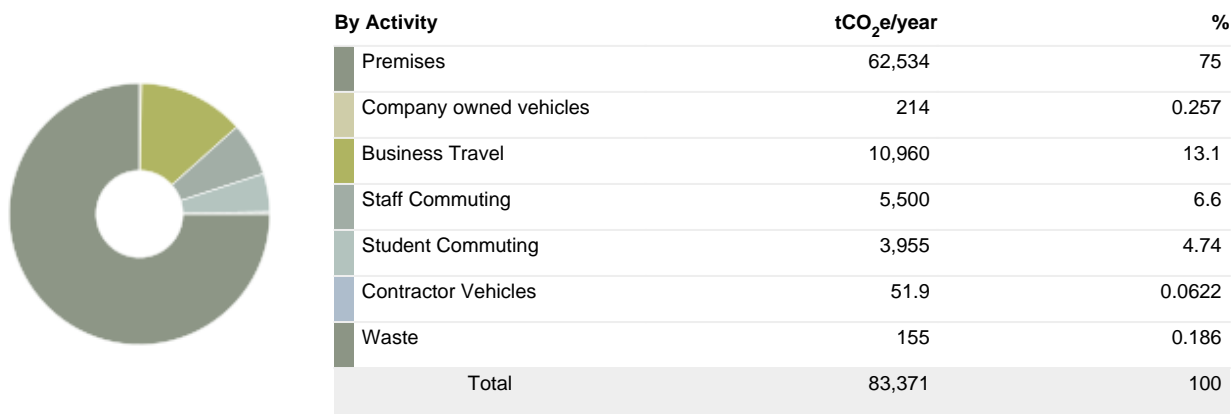
## Gross Overall Emissions (market-based): 63,627 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

### Key Performance Indicators

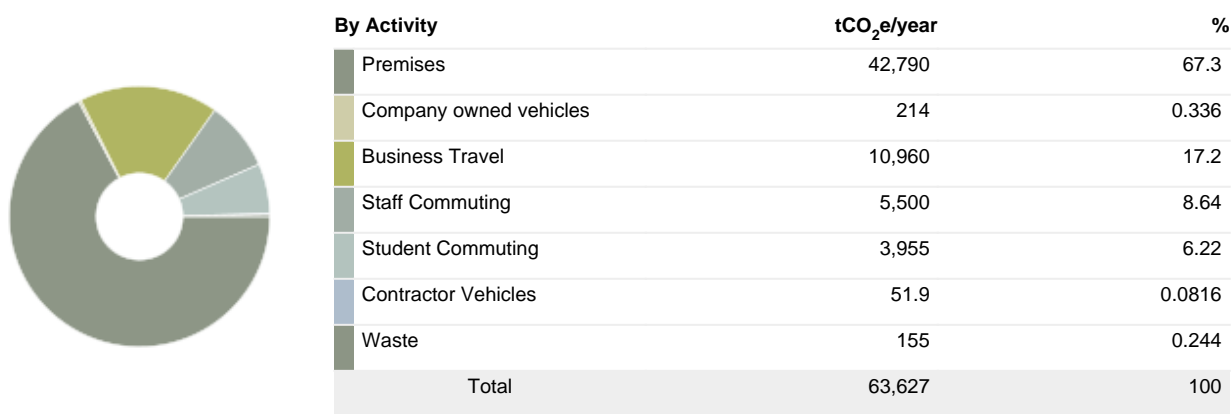
Absolute GHG emissions will vary over time and often correspond to the expansion or contraction of an organisation. It is useful therefore to use reporting metrics that take these effects into account and monitor relative GHG emissions intensity. A common emissions intensity metric is tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per full time equivalent. This has been calculated, along with other relevant metrics, in the table below:

Data	KPI
934,000 Floor area (square metres)	0.0893 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per square metre (Location-Based)
44,510 Number of students	1.87 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per Student (Location-Based)
11,446 Full Time Equivalent Employees	7.28 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per Full Time Equivalent Employee (Location-Based)
1,120,100 Thousand GBP Revenue (£)	0.0744 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per Thousand GBP Revenue (£) (Location-Based)
934,000 Floor area (square metres)	0.0681 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per square metre (Market-Based)
44,510 Number of students	1.43 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per Student (Market-Based)
11,446 Full Time Equivalent Employees	5.56 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per Full Time Equivalent Employee (Market-Based)
1,120,100 Thousand GBP Revenue (£)	0.0568 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per Thousand GBP Revenue (£) (Market-Based)

### Summary by Activity (Location-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



### Summary by Activity (Market-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



### Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (Location-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



Scope	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Scope 1	40,911	49.1
Scope 2	19,744	23.7
Scope 3	22,716	27.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,371</b>	<b>100</b>

### Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (Market-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



Scope	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Scope 1	40,911	64.3
Scope 3	22,716	35.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,627</b>	<b>100</b>

### Summary by Greenhouse Gas

Greenhouse Gas	GWP	tGHG/year (Location-Based)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year (Location-Based)	tGHG/year (Market-Based)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year (Market-Based)
CO <sub>2</sub>	1	72,641	72,641	53,075	53,075
CH <sub>4</sub>	25	4.93	123	2.49	62.3
N <sub>2</sub> O	298	0.71	211	0.317	94.6
Biogenic CO <sub>2</sub>	0	6.49	0	6.49	0
HFC-134a	1430	0.025	35.8	0.025	35.8
HFC-404a	3921.6	0.056	220	0.056	220
HFC-407c	1773.85	0.0351	62.3	0.0351	62.3
HFC-410a	2087.5	0.0342	71.4	0.0342	71.4
CO <sub>2</sub> e	1	10,006	10,006	10,006	10,006
<b>Total</b>			<b>83,371</b>		<b>63,627</b>



# Summary of Scope 2 Market-Based Method for The University of Edinburgh

## Energy Consumed and Emissions By Factor Type In Scope 2 Market-Based Method

Scope 2 Market-Based Energy

Scope 2 Market-Based Emissions



No Data Available

Emission Factor Type	Energy		Market-Based Emissions	
	MWh	%	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	%
Client-supplied market-based instrument	84,687	100	0	0
Residual mix factors	0	0	0	0
Default location-based factors	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,687</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# Detailed Results

## Detailed Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope

### Location-Based methodology

Source of Emissions	tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr	tCH <sub>4</sub> /yr	tN <sub>2</sub> O/yr	Total Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/yr)	%
<b>Scope 1 Total</b>	<b>40,437</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>0.0996</b>	<b>40,911</b>	<b>49.1%</b>
Company owned vehicles Total	211	0.00465	0.00888	214	0.257%
Other fuel(s)	211	0.00465	0.00888	214	0.257%
Premises Total	40,226	2.19	0.0907	40,697	48.8%
Fuel oil	472	0.0195	0.0179	478	0.573%
Natural gas	39,737	2.17	0.0728	39,813	47.8%
Other fuels, UK (gross CV)	17.4	5.06e-4	3.72e-5	17.4	0.0209%
Refrigerant gas loss and other fugitive emissions	0	0	0	389	0.467%
<b>Scope 2 Total</b>	<b>19,566</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>0.392</b>	<b>19,744</b>	<b>23.7%</b>
Premises Total	19,566	2.44	0.392	19,744	23.7%
Electricity	19,566	2.44	0.392	19,744	23.7%
<b>Scope 3 Total</b>	<b>12,638</b>	<b>0.303</b>	<b>0.218</b>	<b>22,716</b>	<b>27.2%</b>
Business Travel Total	10,904	0.0979	0.182	10,960	13.1%
Air travel	9,745	0.0356	0.163	9,794	11.7%
Bus and coach	59.7	4.83e-4	0.00163	60.2	0.0722%
Cars	233	0.00876	0.00501	235	0.281%
Hotel night stays	567	0.0378	0.00412	569	0.683%
Rail (train, tram, light rail, underground)	232	0.0152	0.00617	234	0.281%
Taxi	66.8	4.63e-5	0.00204	67.4	0.0808%
Contractor Vehicles Total	51.3	0.00212	0.00194	51.9	0.0622%
Other fuel(s)	51.3	0.00212	0.00194	51.9	0.0622%
Premises Total	1,683	0.203	0.0341	2,094	2.51%
Electricity: Electricity - transmission & distribution losses (MCR)	1,683	0.203	0.0341	1,698	2.04%
Water supply	0	0	0	134	0.161%
Water treatment	0	0	0	262	0.314%
Staff Commuting Total	0	0	0	5,500	6.6%
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0%
Bus and coach	0	0	0	1,300	1.56%
Cars	0	0	0	3,409	4.09%
Motorcycle	0	0	0	55	0.066%
On foot	0	0	0	0	0%
Rail	0	0	0	716	0.859%
Taxi	0	0	0	20	0.024%
Student Commuting Total	0	0	0	3,955	4.74%

Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0%
Bus and coach	0	0	0	1,922	2.31%
Cars	0	0	0	1,061	1.27%
Motorcycle	0	0	0	33	0.0396%
On foot	0	0	0	0	0%
Rail	0	0	0	854	1.02%
Taxi	0	0	0	85	0.102%
<b>Waste Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>0.186%</b>
Composted waste	0	0	0	9.42	0.0113%
Hazardous waste	0	0	0	4.08	0.0049%
Incinerated waste	0	0	0	16.9	0.0202%
Landfilled waste	0	0	0	49.3	0.0591%
Recycled plastic	0	0	0	0.108	1.29e-4%
Recycled waste	0	0	0	34.8	0.0417%
Residential waste mass anaerobic digestion (ERWMADI)	0	0	0	2.34	0.00281%
Residential waste mass used to create energy (ERWMENE)	0	0	0	38.5	0.0462%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,641</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>83,371</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Market-Based methodology

Source of Emissions	tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr	tCH <sub>4</sub> /yr	tN <sub>2</sub> O/yr	Total Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/yr)	%
<b>Scope 1 Total</b>	<b>40,437</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>0.0996</b>	<b>40,911</b>	<b>64.3%</b>
Company owned vehicles Total	211	0.00465	0.00888	214	0.336%
Other fuel(s)	211	0.00465	0.00888	214	0.336%
<b>Premises Total</b>	<b>40,226</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>0.0907</b>	<b>40,697</b>	<b>64%</b>
Fuel oil	472	0.0195	0.0179	478	0.751%
Natural gas	39,737	2.17	0.0728	39,813	62.6%
Other fuels, UK (gross CV)	17.4	5.06e-4	3.72e-5	17.4	0.0274%
Refrigerant gas loss and other fugitive emissions	0	0	0	389	0.611%
<b>Scope 2 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Premises Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Scope 3 Total</b>	<b>12,638</b>	<b>0.303</b>	<b>0.218</b>	<b>22,716</b>	<b>35.7%</b>
<b>Business Travel Total</b>	<b>10,904</b>	<b>0.0979</b>	<b>0.182</b>	<b>10,960</b>	<b>17.2%</b>
Air travel	9,745	0.0356	0.163	9,794	15.4%
Bus and coach	59.7	4.83e-4	0.00163	60.2	0.0947%
Cars	233	0.00876	0.00501	235	0.369%
Hotel night stays	567	0.0378	0.00412	569	0.895%
Rail (train, tram, light rail, underground)	232	0.0152	0.00617	234	0.368%

Taxi	66.8	4.63e-5	0.00204	67.4	0.106%
<b>Contractor Vehicles Total</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>0.00212</b>	<b>0.00194</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>0.0816%</b>
Other fuel(s)	51.3	0.00212	0.00194	51.9	0.0816%
<b>Premises Total</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>0.203</b>	<b>0.0341</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>3.29%</b>
Electricity: Electricity - transmission & distribution losses (MCR)	1,683	0.203	0.0341	1,698	2.67%
Water supply	0	0	0	134	0.21%
Water treatment	0	0	0	262	0.411%
<b>Staff Commuting Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>8.64%</b>
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0%
Bus and coach	0	0	0	1,300	2.04%
Cars	0	0	0	3,409	5.36%
Motorcycle	0	0	0	55	0.0864%
On foot	0	0	0	0	0%
Rail	0	0	0	716	1.13%
Taxi	0	0	0	20	0.0314%
<b>Student Commuting Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>6.22%</b>
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0%
Bus and coach	0	0	0	1,922	3.02%
Cars	0	0	0	1,061	1.67%
Motorcycle	0	0	0	33	0.0519%
On foot	0	0	0	0	0%
Rail	0	0	0	854	1.34%
Taxi	0	0	0	85	0.134%
<b>Waste Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>0.244%</b>
Composted waste	0	0	0	9.42	0.0148%
Hazardous waste	0	0	0	4.08	0.00641%
Incinerated waste	0	0	0	16.9	0.0265%
Landfilled waste	0	0	0	49.3	0.0775%
Recycled plastic	0	0	0	0.108	1.7e-4%
Recycled waste	0	0	0	34.8	0.0546%
Residential waste mass anaerobic digestion (ERWMADI)	0	0	0	2.34	0.00368%
Residential waste mass used to create energy (ERWMENE)	0	0	0	38.5	0.0606%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,075</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>0.317</b>	<b>63,627</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Summary by Company Unit

## Location-Based methodology

Assessment	August 2018 - July 2019		August 2019 - July 2020	
Company Unit	Total Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emissions per FTE (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/FTE)	Total Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emissions per FTE (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/FTE)
The University of Edinburgh	92,355	8.42	83,371	7.28
Academic estate	72,899	-	66,862	-
Accommodation	6,968	-	7,054	-

## Market-Based methodology

Assessment	August 2018 - July 2019		August 2019 - July 2020	
Company Unit	Total Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emissions per FTE (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/FTE)	Total Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emissions per FTE (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/FTE)
The University of Edinburgh	103,154	9.41	63,627	5.56
Academic estate	82,531	-	49,245	-
Accommodation	8,136	-	4,927	-

# Annual Activity Data

Source of Emissions	Value	Unit
<b>Business Travel</b>		
Air travel		
Long-haul, average class (RFI 1.9)	11,992,328	pass.km
Long-haul, business (RFI 1.9)	2,981,231	pass.km
Long-haul, economy (RFI 1.9)	24,446,151	pass.km
Long-haul, first class (RFI 1.9)	34,569	pass.km
Long-haul, premium economy (RFI 1.9)	1,763,235	pass.km
Medium-haul, average class (RFI 1.9)	3,579,316	pass.km
Medium-haul, business (RFI 1.9)	251,798	pass.km
Medium-haul, economy (RFI 1.9)	5,434,639	pass.km
Short-haul (RFI 1.9)	3,236,414	pass.km
Bus and coach		
Average bus	562,241	pass.km
Coach	82,524	pass.km
Cars		
Average car (unknown fuel)	1,369,083	km
Hotel night stays		
Hotel night stays	23,028	night
Rail (train, tram, light rail, underground)		
Eurostar	5,700	pass.km
Intercity/National train	6,338,639	pass.km
Taxi		
Average taxi	330,909	km
<b>Company owned vehicles</b>		
Other fuel(s)		
Diesel, retail station biofuel blend	54,787	l
Gas Oil	22,425	l
Petrol, retail station biofuel blend	5,870	l
<b>Contractor Vehicles</b>		
Other fuel(s)		
Gas Oil	18,819	l
<b>Premises</b>		
Electricity		
Electricity consumption	84,687,308	kWh
Fuel oil		
Gas Oil	173,178	l
Natural gas		
Natural gas (average UK network) (gross)	216,526,933	kWh
Other fuels, UK (gross CV)		

LPG (gross CV)	11,200	l
<b>Refrigerant gas loss and other fugitive emissions</b>		
HFC-134a emissions	25	kg
R404a emissions	56	kg
R407c emissions	35.1	kg
R410a emissions	34.2	kg
<b>Water supply</b>		
Water supply	389,184	m3
<b>Water treatment</b>		
Water treatment	369,725	m3
<b>Staff Commuting</b>		
<b>Bicycle</b>		
Bicycle	2,961,322	km
<b>Bus and coach</b>		
Total CO2e emissions	1,300	tonne
<b>Cars</b>		
Total CO2e emissions	3,409	tonne
<b>Motorcycle</b>		
Total CO2e emissions	55	tonne
<b>On foot</b>		
On foot	1,466,523	km
<b>Rail</b>		
Total CO2e emissions	716	tonne
<b>Taxi</b>		
Total CO2e emissions	20	tonne
<b>Student Commuting</b>		
<b>Bicycle</b>		
Bicycle	2,374,404	km
<b>Bus and coach</b>		
Total CO2e emissions	1,922	tonne
<b>Cars</b>		
Total CO2e emissions	1,061	tonne
<b>Motorcycle</b>		
Total CO2e emissions	33	tonne
<b>On foot</b>		
On foot	4,496,582	km
<b>Rail</b>		
Total CO2e emissions	854	tonne
<b>Taxi</b>		
Total CO2e emissions	85	tonne
<b>Waste</b>		
<b>Composted waste</b>		



Composted waste, food and drink waste	426	tonne
Composted waste, garden waste	497	tonne
Hazardous waste		
Combusted waste, energy recovery, mixed commercial and industrial	191	tonne
Incinerated waste		
Combusted waste, energy recovery, mixed commercial and industrial	792	tonne
Landfilled waste		
Mixed commercial and industrial waste, landfilled	108	tonne
Recycled plastic		
Closed loop recycling - average plastics	5.06	tonne
Recycled waste		
Closed loop recycling - books	1.41	tonne
Closed loop recycling - cardboard	0.65	tonne
Closed loop recycling - glass	93.6	tonne
Closed loop recycling - mixed commercial and industrial waste	1,403	tonne
Closed loop recycling - mixed paper & board	43.8	tonne
Closed loop recycling - scrap metal	9.25	tonne
Open loop recycling - WEEE - mixed	54.8	tonne
Open loop recycling - WEEE - small	0.74	tonne
Open loop recycling - average construction material	75.6	tonne
Open loop recycling - average plastics	1.44	tonne
Open loop recycling - wood	19	tonne
Residential waste mass anaerobic digestion (ERWMADI)		
Municipal waste, average, anaerobic digestion	229	tonne
Residential waste mass used to create energy (ERWMENE)		
Combusted waste, energy recovery, municipal waste, average	1,808	tonne

# References

IEA (2019). Statistics. <http://www.iea.org/stats/index.asp>

CIBSE (2012). Energy Efficiency in Buildings, Guide F. The Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers.

Client-supplied market-based instrument emission factor

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2019). 2019 Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2020). 2020 Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

EC (2009). National Inventory Report. Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada: 1990 - 2007. Environment Canada.

EC (2019). National Inventory Report. Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada: 1990 - 2017. Environment Canada.

EC (2019). National Inventory Report. Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada: 1990 - 2017. Environment Canada.

EPA (2018). GHG Emission Factors Hub. Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. March 2018.

[https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-03/documents/emission-factors\\_mar\\_2018\\_0.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-03/documents/emission-factors_mar_2018_0.pdf).

EPA (2018). eGrid2016. Release : 2/15/2018. Online: <https://www.epa.gov/energy/emissions-generation-resource-integrated-database-egrid>. Accessed March 12, 2018.

EPA (2019). Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2017. United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Government of India (2018). Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority. National Electricity Plan, Volume 1, Generation. January 2018.

Governo do Brasil (2019). MCTIC. Arquivos dos fatores médios de emissão de CO2 grid mês/ano. Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia, Inovações e Comunicações. Online: [http://www.mctic.gov.br/mctic/opencms/ciencia/SEPED/clima/textogeral/emissao\\_corporativos.html](http://www.mctic.gov.br/mctic/opencms/ciencia/SEPED/clima/textogeral/emissao_corporativos.html). Accessed August 2019.

IPCC (2006). Revised IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Reference Manual. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

IPCC (2007). IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

IPCC (2007). IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Statistics Canada (2019). Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada (57-003-X). 2015 Revision. Online:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/57-003-x/57-003-x2019001-eng.pdf>

# Assessment Summary for Academic estate

**Gross Overall Emissions (location-based): 66,862**

**tCO<sub>2</sub>e**

**Gross Overall Emissions (market-based): 49,245 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**

## Key Performance Indicators

Absolute GHG emissions will vary over time and often correspond to the expansion or contraction of an organisation. It is useful therefore to use reporting metrics that take these effects into account and monitor relative GHG emissions intensity. A common emissions intensity metric is tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per full time equivalent. This has been calculated, along with other relevant metrics, in the table below:

Data	KPI
736,000 Floor area (square metres)	0.0908 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per square metre (Location-Based)
736,000 Floor area (square metres)	0.0669 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per square metre (Market-Based)

## Summary by Activity (Location-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



By Activity	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Premises	55,617	83.2
Company owned vehicles	193	0.289
Business Travel	10,960	16.4
Contractor Vehicles	51.9	0.0776
Waste	40.2	0.0601
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,862</b>	<b>100</b>

## Summary by Activity (Market-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



By Activity	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Premises	38,000	77.2
Company owned vehicles	193	0.393
Business Travel	10,960	22.3
Contractor Vehicles	51.9	0.105
Waste	40.2	0.0816
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,245</b>	<b>100</b>

## Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (Location-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



Scope	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Scope 1	36,304	54.3
Scope 2	17,617	26.3
Scope 3	12,941	19.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,862</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (Market-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



Scope	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Scope 1	36,304	73.7
Scope 3	12,941	26.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,245</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Summary by Greenhouse Gas

Greenhouse Gas	GWP	tGHG/year (Location-Based)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year (Location-Based)	tGHG/year (Market-Based)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year (Market-Based)
CO <sub>2</sub>	1	65,755	65,755	48,296	48,296
CH <sub>4</sub>	25	4.4	110	2.22	55.5
N <sub>2</sub> O	298	0.654	195	0.305	90.8
Biogenic CO <sub>2</sub>	0	5.63	0	5.63	0
HFC-134a	1430	0.025	35.8	0.025	35.8
HFC-404a	3921.6	0.056	220	0.056	220
HFC-407c	1773.85	0.0351	62.3	0.0351	62.3
HFC-410a	2087.5	0.0342	71.4	0.0342	71.4
CO <sub>2</sub> e	1	414	414	414	414
<b>Total</b>			<b>66,862</b>		<b>49,245</b>

# Summary of Scope 2 Market-Based Method for Academic estate

## Energy Consumed and Emissions By Factor Type In Scope 2 Market-Based Method

Scope 2 Market-Based Energy

Scope 2 Market-Based Emissions



No Data Available

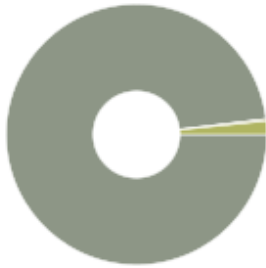
Emission Factor Type	Energy		Market-Based Emissions	
	MWh	%	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	%
Client-supplied market-based instrument	75,565	100	0	0
Residual mix factors	0	0	0	0
Default location-based factors	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,565</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# Assessment Summary for Accommodation

Gross Overall Emissions (location-based): 7,054 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

Gross Overall Emissions (market-based): 4,927 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

## Summary by Activity (Location-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



By Activity	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Premises	6,918	98.1
Company owned vehicles	20.8	0.294
Waste	115	1.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>100</b>

## Summary by Activity (Market-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



By Activity	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Premises	4,791	97.2
Company owned vehicles	20.8	0.421
Waste	115	2.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>100</b>

## Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (Location-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



Scope	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Scope 1	4,607	65.3
Scope 2	2,127	30.2
Scope 3	320	4.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>100</b>

## Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (Market-Based, tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



Scope	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Scope 1	4,607	93.5
Scope 3	320	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>100</b>

### Summary by Greenhouse Gas

Greenhouse Gas	GWP	tGHG/year (Location-Based)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year (Location-Based)	tGHG/year (Market-Based)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year (Market-Based)
CO <sub>2</sub>	1	6,887	6,887	4,779	4,779
CH <sub>4</sub>	25	0.535	13.4	0.272	6.79
N <sub>2</sub> O	298	0.0551	16.4	0.0129	3.84
Biogenic CO <sub>2</sub>	0	0.865	0	0.865	0
CO <sub>2</sub> e	1	137	137	137	137
		<b>Total</b>	<b>7,054</b>		<b>4,927</b>

# Summary of Scope 2 Market-Based Method for Accommodation

## Energy Consumed and Emissions By Factor Type In Scope 2 Market-Based Method

Scope 2 Market-Based Energy

Scope 2 Market-Based Emissions



No Data Available

Emission Factor Type	Energy		Market-Based Emissions	
	MWh	%	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	%
Client-supplied market-based instrument	9,122	100	0	0
Residual mix factors	0	0	0	0
Default location-based factors	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,122</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>