





## Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Location Only) Report for The University of Edinburgh

Assessment Period: August 2012 - July 2013

Produced on April 1, 2020 by Our Impacts 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**

- · Bus and coach
- Cars
- Electricity
- Motorcycle
- Natural gas
- Other fuel(s)
- Rail (train, tram, light rail, underground)
- Taxi
- Air travel
- Composted waste
- Electricity
- Incinerated waste
- Landfilled waste
- Rail
- Recycled waste
- Taxi
- Water supply
- Water treatment

#### **Quality Assurance Assessor**

- Kevin Houston kevin@carbonmasters.co.uk
- Som Narayan som@carbonmasters.co.uk

### **Table of Contents**

Introduction	4
Data Quality and Availability	5
Assessment Summary for The University of Edinburgh	7
Detailed Results	8
Summary by Company Unit	10
Annual Activity Data	11
References	13
Assessment Summary for Academic estate	14
Assessment Summary for Accommodation	15

#### 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  $CO_2e^1$ . The seven Kyoto gases are carbon dioxide  $(CO_2)$ , methane  $(CH_4)$ , nitrous oxide  $(N_2O)$ , hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), nitrogen trifluoride  $(NF_a)$ , sulphur hexafluoride  $(SF_a)$  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. This protocol is considered current best practice for corporate or organisational greenhouse gas emissions reporting.

Note that this assessment is in compliance with the Scope 2 Guidance, which acts as an amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. The subject of this assessment has ensured that no company operations occur in markets which provide product or supplier-specific data in the form of contractual instruments. As a result, all scope 2 emissions are calculated using the location-based method.

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. 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>&</sup>lt;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**

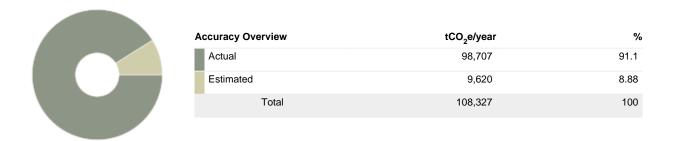


Table 2. Data Quality and Availability

Source of emissions	Data quality
Premises	
Electricity	Actual
Fuel oil	Unknown
Natural gas	Actual
Other fuel(s)	Mixed
Water supply	Actual
Water treatment	Actual
Company owned vehicles	
Other fuel(s)	Actual
Business Travel	
Air travel	Actual
Bus and coach	Actual
Cars	Actual
Rail (train, tram, light rail, underground)	Actual
Taxi	Actual
Staff Commuting	
Bicycle	Unknown
Bus and coach	Estimated
Cars	Estimated
Estimated emissions	Unknown
Motorcycle	Estimated
On foot	Unknown
Rail	Estimated
Taxi	Estimated
Student Commuting	

Bicycle	Unknown
Bus and coach	Estimated
Cars	Estimated
Estimated emissions	Unknown
Motorcycle	Estimated
On foot	Unknown
Rail	Estimated
Taxi	Estimated
Waste	
Composted waste	Mixed
Incinerated waste	Mixed
Landfilled waste	Mixed
Recycled waste	Mixed

## Assessment Summary for The University of Edinburgh Gross Overall Emissions: 108,327 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
737,000 Thousand GBP Revenue (£)	0.147 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per Thousand GBP Revenue (£)
807,000 Floor area (square metres)	0.134 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per Floor area (square metres)
8,197 Full Time Equivalent Employees	13.2 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per Full Time Equivalent Employee
32,868 Number of students	3.3 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per Student

#### Summary by Activity (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



By Activity	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Premises	89,409	82.5
Company owned vehicles	455	0.42
Business Travel	8,655	7.99
Staff Commuting	5,156	4.76
Student Commuting	4,302	3.97
Waste	350	0.323
Total	108,327	100

#### Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



Scope	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year	%
Scope 1	35,997	33.2
Scope 2	48,869	45.1
Scope 3	23,460	21.7
Total	108,327	100

#### **Summary by Greenhouse Gas**

Greenhouse Gas	GWP	tGHG/year	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year
CO <sub>2</sub>	1	96,834	96,834
CH <sub>4</sub>	25	4.48	112
$N_2O$	298	1.4	417
CO <sub>2</sub> e	1	10,965	10,965
		Total	108,327

### **Detailed Results**

#### **Detailed Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope**

Source of Emissions	tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr	tCH₄/yr	tN <sub>2</sub> O/yr	Total Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/yr)	%
Scope 1 Total	35,894	2.78	0.114	35,997	33.2%
Company owned vehicles Total	442	0.0119	0.045	455	0.42%
Other fuel(s)	442	0.0119	0.045	455	0.42%
Premises Total	35,452	2.77	0.0695	35,542	32.8%
Natural gas	35,250	2.76	0.0688	35,339	32.6%
Other fuel(s)	202	0.00406	6.92e-4	203	0.187%
Scope 2 Total	48,480	1.55	1.18	48,869	45.1%
Premises Total	48,480	1.55	1.18	48,869	45.1%
Electricity	48,480	1.55	1.18	48,869	45.1%
Scope 3 Total	12,460	0.148	0.106	23,460	21.7%
Business Travel Total	8,231	0.007	0.00434	8,655	7.99%
Air travel	7,995	3.48e-5	3.65e-4	7,995	7.38%
Bus and coach	0	0	0	130	0.12%
Cars	0	0	0	292	0.27%
Rail (train, tram, light rail, underground)	158	0.00639	0.00261	159	0.147%
Taxi	78.3	5.71e-4	0.00137	78.7	0.0726%
Premises Total	4,229	0.141	0.102	4,998	4.61%
Electricity: Electricity - transmission & distribution losses	4,229	0.141	0.102	4,263	3.94%
Water supply	0	0	0	249	0.229%
Water treatment	0	0	0	486	0.449%
Staff Commuting Total	0	0	0	5,156	4.76%
Bus and coach	0	0	0	841	0.776%
Cars	0	0	0	3,771	3.48%
Motorcycle	0	0	0	37	0.0342%
Rail	0	0	0	496	0.458%
Taxi	0	0	0	11	0.0102%
Student Commuting Total	0	0	0	4,302	3.97%
Bus and coach	0	0	0	2,301	2.12%
Cars	0	0	0	1,292	1.19%
Motorcycle	0	0	0	34	0.0314%
Rail	0	0	0	660	0.609%
Taxi	0	0	0	15	0.0138%
Waste Total	0	0	0	350	0.323%
Composted waste	0	0	0	3.89	0.00359%
Incinerated waste	0	0	0	25.1	0.0232%
Landfilled waste	0	0	0	293	0.27%

Total	96,834	4.48	1.4	108,327	100%
Recycled waste	0	0	0	28	0.0259%

## **Summary by Company Unit**

Assessment	August 2011 - July 2012		July 2012 August 2012 - July 2013	
Company Unit	Total Emissions Emissions per FTE To (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/FTE) (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/FTE)			Emissions per FTE (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/FTE)
The University of Edinburgh	98,599	12.3	108,327	13.2
Academic estate	81,688	-	94,569	-
Accommodation	10,314	-	8,602	-

## **Annual Activity Data**

Source of Emi	ssions	Value	Unit
Business Tra	vel		
Air tra	vel .		
	Long-haul, average	9,808,474	pass.km
	Long-haul, business	1,739,141	pass.km
	Long-haul, economy	15,195,034	pass.km
	Long-haul, first class	36,543	pass.km
	Long-haul, premium economy	796,882	pass.km
	Medium-haul, average	4,165,111	pass.km
	Medium-haul, business	254,560	pass.km
	Medium-haul, economy	6,318,661	pass.km
	Short-haul	3,276,793	pass.km
Bus ar	nd coach		
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	130	tonne
Cars			
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	292	tonne
Rail (ti	ain, tram, light rail, underground)		
	Eurostar	33,887	pass.km
	Train, national	3,339,906	pass.km
	Underground	8,522	pass.km
Taxi			
	Black cab taxi	239,804	km
Company ow	ned vehicles		
Other	fuel(s)		
	Diesel	36,058	I
	Diesel, retail station biofuel blend	62,396	I
	Gas Oil	60,387	I
	Petrol, retail station biofuel blend	9,373	I
Premises			
Electri	city		
	Electricity consumption	99,198,527	kWh
Natura	ıl gas		
	Natural gas consumption (gross CV)	190,994,931	kWh
Other	fuel(s)		
	LPG	880,404	kWh
Water	supply		
	Water supply	722,443	m3
Water	treatment		
	Water treatment	686,321	m3
Staff Commu	ing		

	Bus and	I coach				
		Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	841	tonne		
	Cars					
		Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	3,771	tonne		
	Motorcy	cle				
		Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	37	tonne		
	Rail					
		Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	496	tonne		
	Taxi					
		Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	11	tonne		
Studer	nt Comm	uting				
	Bus and	l coach				
		Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	2,301	tonne		
	Cars					
		Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	1,292	tonne		
	Motorcycle					
		Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	34	tonne		
	Rail					
		Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	660	tonne		
	Taxi					
		Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	15	tonne		
Waste						
	Compos	sted waste				
		Composted waste, food & drink	205	tonne		
		Composted waste, garden waste	444	tonne		
	Incinerated waste					
		Incinerated waste, mixed commercial & industrial, with heat recovery	1,196	tonne		
	Landfille	ed waste				
		Mixed commercial and industrial waste, landfilled	748	tonne		
		Mixed municipal waste, landfilled	497	tonne		
	Recycled waste					
		Recycled waste, WEEE, open loop	94	tonne		
		Recycled waste, glass, closed loop	125	tonne		
		Recycled waste, mixed commercial & industrial, closed loop	1,115	tonne		

### References

Defra/DECC (2012). Guidelines to Defra/DECC's GHG conversion factors for company reporting. Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs/Department for Energy and Climate Change, London.

Defra/DECC (2014). UK Government conversion factors for greenhouse gas reporting. Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs/Department for Energy and Climate Change, London.

Defra/DECC (2015). UK Government conversion factors for greenhouse gas reporting. Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs/Department for Energy and Climate Change, London.; Defra/DECC (2014). UK Government conversion factors for greenhouse gas reporting. Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs/Department for Energy and Climate Change, London.

# Assessment Summary for Academic estate Gross Overall Emissions: 94,569 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

#### Summary by Activity (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



#### Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (tCO2e)



#### **Summary by Greenhouse Gas**

Greenhouse Gas	GWP	tGHG/year	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year
CO <sub>2</sub>	1	88,695	88,695
CH <sub>4</sub>	25	4.04	101
N <sub>2</sub> O	298	1.29	383
CO <sub>2</sub> e	1	5,390	5,390
		Total	94,569

# Assessment Summary for Accommodation Gross Overall Emissions: 8,602 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

#### Summary by Activity (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



#### Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (tCO2e)



#### **Summary by Greenhouse Gas**

Greenhouse Gas	GWP	tGHG/year	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year
CO <sub>2</sub>	1	8,139	8,139
CH <sub>4</sub>	25	0.435	10.9
$N_2^{}O$	298	0.112	33.3
CO <sub>2</sub> e	1	419	419
		Total	8,602