





Greenhouse Gas Protocol Report for The University of Edinburgh

Assessment Period: August 2013 - July 2014

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Assessment Details

Consolidation Approach

Operational Control

Organisational Boundaries

Operations of The University of Edinburgh

Included

- 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 treament

Quality Assurance Assessor

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

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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 (N_5) , sulphur hexafluoride (SF_c) 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 ₂)	1
Methane (CH ₄)	25
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	298
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	124 - 14,800
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	7,390 - 12,200
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	17,200
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	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. 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.

¹ Carbon dioxide equivalent or CO_2 e is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO_2 e signifies the amount of CO_2 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	Mixed
Fuel oil	N/A
Natural gas	Complete
Other fuel(s)	Mixed
Water supply	Complete
Water treament	Mixed
Company owned vehicles	
Other fuel(s)	Complete
Business Travel	
Air travel	Complete
Bus and coach	Complete
Cars	Complete
Rail (train, tram, light rail, underground)	Complete
Taxi	Complete
Waste	
Composted waste	Mixed
Incinerated waste	Mixed
Landfilled waste	Mixed
Recycled waste	Mixed
Staff Commuting	
Bicycle	Unknown
Bus and coach	Estimated
Cars	Estimated
Estimated emissions	Unknown

Motorcycle	Complete
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

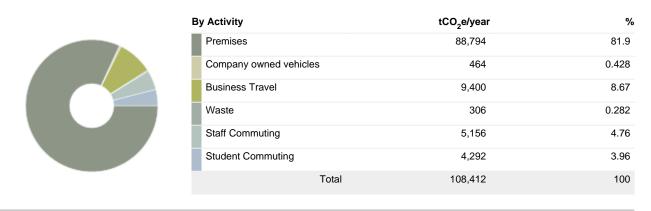
Assessment Summary for The University of Edinburgh Gross Overall Emissions: 108,412 tCO₂e

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 CO₂e per full time equivalent. This has been calculated, along with other relevant metrics, in the table below:

Data	KPI
30,579 Number of students	3.55 tCO ₂ e per Student
782,000 Thousand GBP Revenue (£)	0.139 tCO ₂ e per Thousand GBP Revenue (£)
8,729 Full Time Equivalent Employees	12.4 tCO ₂ e per Full Time Equivalent Employee

Summary by Activity (tCO₂e)



Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (tCO₂e)



Summary by Greenhouse Gas

Greenhouse Gas	GWP	tGHG/year	tCO ₂ e/year
CO ₂	1	97,052	97,052
CH ₄	25	4.58	115
N_2O	298	1.33	395
CO ₂ e	1	10,850	10,850
		Total	108,412

Detailed Results

Detailed Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope

Source of Emissions	tCO ₂ /yr	tCH₄/yr	tN ₂ O/yr	Total Emissions (tCO ₂ e/yr)	%
Scope 1 Total	38,629	3	0.121	38,740	35.7%
Company owned vehicles Total	450	0.0125	0.0462	464	0.428%
Other fuel(s)	450	0.0125	0.0462	464	0.428%
Premises Total	38,179	2.98	0.0748	38,276	35.3%
Natural gas	37,976	2.98	0.0741	38,073	35.1%
Other fuel(s)	202	0.00406	6.92e-4	203	0.187%
Scope 2 Total	45,448	1.45	1.1	45,813	42.3%
Premises Total	45,448	1.45	1.1	45,813	42.3%
Electricity	45,448	1.45	1.1	45,813	42.3%
Scope 3 Total	12,975	0.139	0.101	23,859	22%
Business Travel Total	9,028	0.0083	0.00549	9,400	8.67%
Air travel	8,749	7.28e-5	7.64e-4	8,749	8.07%
Bus and coach	0	0	0	69.3	0.0639%
Cars	0	0	0	300	0.277%
Rail (train, tram, light rail, underground)	187	0.00755	0.00311	188	0.174%
Taxi	92.4	6.74e-4	0.00162	92.9	0.0857%
Premises Total	3,947	0.131	0.0954	4,705	4.34%
Electricity: Electricity - transmission & distribution losses	3,947	0.131	0.0954	3,978	3.67%
Water supply	0	0	0	249	0.229%
Water treament	0	0	0	478	0.441%
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	0.0341%
Rail	0	0	0	496	0.458%
Taxi	0	0	0	11	0.0101%
Student Commuting Total	0	0	0	4,292	3.96%
Bus and coach	0	0	0	2,301	2.12%
Cars	0	0	0	1,282	1.18%
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	306	0.282%
Composted waste	0	0	0	4.07	0.00375%
Incinerated waste	0	0	0	24.6	0.0227%
Landfilled waste	0	0	0	245	0.226%

Total	97,052	4.58	1.33	108.412	100%
Recycled waste	0	0	0	32.3	0.0298%

Summary by Company Unit

Assessment	August 2012 - July 2013		August 2013	- July 2014
Company Unit	Total Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Emissions per FTE (tCO ₂ e/FTE)	Total Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Emissions per FTE (tCO ₂ e/FTE)
The University of Edinburgh	108,327	13.2	108,412	12.4
Academic estate	94,569	-	92,863	-
Accommodation	8,602	-	10,393	-

Annual Activity Data

Source of Emis	ssions	Value	Unit
Business Trav	vel		
Air trav	rel		
	Long-haul, average	431,813	pass.km
	Long-haul, business	1,751,501	pass.km
	Long-haul, economy	27,674,886	pass.km
	Long-haul, first class	76,405	pass.km
	Long-haul, premium economy	953,555	pass.km
	Medium-haul, average	2,740,670	pass.km
	Medium-haul, business	299,272	pass.km
	Medium-haul, economy	12,474,466	pass.km
	Short-haul	3,394,446	pass.km
Bus ar	nd coach		
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	69.3	tonne
Cars			
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	300	tonne
Rail (tr	ain, tram, light rail, underground)		
	Eurostar	192,549	pass.km
	Light rail	15,848	pass.km
	Train, national	3,891,116	pass.km
	Tram	2,342	pass.km
	Underground	7,450	pass.km
Taxi			
	Black cab taxi	283,183	km
Company own	ned vehicles		
Other	ruel(s)		
	Diesel, retail station biofuel blend	98,165	I
	Gas Oil	62,230	1
	Petrol, retail station biofuel blend	12,411	1
Premises			
Electri	city		
	Electricity consumption	93,507,891	kWh
Natura	l gas		
	Natural gas consumption (gross CV)	205,769,920	kWh
Other	ruel(s)		
	LPG	880,404	kWh
Water	supply		
	Water supply	722,853	m3
Water	treament		
	Water treatment	674,247	m3

Staff Comm	uting		
	and coach		
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	841	tonne
Cars	·	041	torne
Cars		0.774	tonno
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	3,771	tonne
Moto	rcycle		
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	37	tonne
Rail			
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	496	tonne
Taxi			
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	11	tonne
Student Con	nmuting		
Bus	and coach		
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	2,301	tonne
Cars			
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	1,282	tonne
Moto	rcycle		
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	34	tonne
Rail			
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	660	tonne
Taxi			
	Total CO2e emissions (metric tonnes)	15	tonne
Waste	, ,		
	posted waste		
00111	Composted waste, food & drink	235	tonne
		443	
la ele	Composted waste, garden waste	443	tonne
Incin	erated waste	4.470	
	Incinerated waste, mixed commercial & industrial, with heat recovery	1,172	tonne
Land	filled waste		
	Mixed commercial and industrial waste, landfilled	1,232	tonne
Recy	cled waste		
	Recycled waste, WEEE, open loop	129	tonne
	Recycled waste, glass, closed loop	131	tonne
	Recycled waste, mixed commercial & industrial, closed loop	1,276	tonne

Key Observations

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.

Assessment Summary for Academic estate Gross Overall Emissions: 92,863 tCO₂e

Summary by Activity (tCO₂e)



Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (tCO₂e)



Summary by Greenhouse Gas

Greenhouse Gas	GWP	tGHG/year	tCO ₂ e/year
CO ₂	1	87,132	87,132
CH ₄	25	4.1	102
N ₂ O	298	1.17	348
CO ₂ e	1	5,280	5,280
		Total	92,863

Assessment Summary for Accommodation Gross Overall Emissions: 10,393 tCO₂e

Summary by Activity (tCO₂e)



Summary by WBCSD/WRI Scope (tCO2e)



Summary by Greenhouse Gas

Greenhouse Gas	GWP	tGHG/year	tCO ₂ e/year
CO ₂	1	9,919	9,919
CH ₄	25	0.483	12.1
N ₂ O	298	0.158	47.1
CO ₂ e	1	414	414
		Total	10,393