Climate Springboard

WORKSHOP 2

Creating a carbon footprint may sound daunting, but it's far easier than it seems. Follow this simple step guide to ensure you create a carbon footprint in line with guiding principles.

BOUNDARY TIMEFRAME DATA CALCULATOR

How to create a carbon footprint



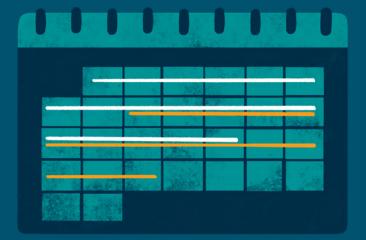


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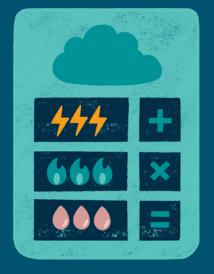


PART 2 Set the timeframe

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Input data into a calculator



Carbon Footprint

A measure of the total greenhouse gas emissions caused directly and indirectly by a person, company, event or product. This document will focus on how to make a **company** carbon footprint.

Units

Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides are all greenhouse gases (GHGs).

We measure GHGs in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e).

Example Emission Sources

- \rightarrow Natural gas or heating fuel
- \rightarrow Combustion of fuel in company owned vehicles
- \rightarrow Purchased electricity
- \rightarrow Business travel
- \rightarrow Waste generated through operations
- \rightarrow Purchased goods and services

All potential emission sources are listed here.

Do I have to include everything in *my footprint?*

Greenhouse Gas Protocol

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol is the world's most widely used set of emissions accounting standards, that can help organisations create an accurate and useful carbon footprint. There are multiple standards for the different types of footprints.

This guide follows the GHG corporate standard (Standards & Guidance | GHG Protocol).

It categorises emission sources into scopes based on the level of 'control' an organisation has over the source. Businesses are then provided with a better understanding of their specific reduction opportunities.



Learn more about the Greenhouse Gas Protocol





PART 1

How to set your boundary

STEP 1

Follow the GHG Protocol

This states:

- \rightarrow You must include Scope 1 and 2.
- \rightarrow You can include what is 'reasonable and relevant' from Scope 3.

Find all emission sources here



STEP 2

Decide what is 'reasonable and relevant'

 \rightarrow Significance to footprint

Include the activities you do the most of. This can often be measured on what you spend the most on.

\rightarrow Data availability

How easy would it be for you to calculate how much of the activity you have done? E.g. how much you have bought of a specific product. How long will it take you to get this data?

\rightarrow Influence you have over it Can you currently change the emissions associated with this activity? And do you have the influence to reduce it?

\rightarrow Has someone requested it? What is the purpose?

Has a funder requested your footprint? If so, what do they want to see included?

Key reminder

You can reset your boundary. E.g. You set a boundary for your baseline footprint and expand out to include more in year 3 and repeat.





Carbon Footprint Boundary

Fill in this worksheet with your chosen boundary.

EXAMPLES

Applicable and included

E.g. Business travel

Our organisation conducts a significant amount of business travel and we have the data to hand.

Not included

E.g. Purchased goods and services

Due to unavailability of data we are excluding purchased goods and services from our baseline. We are taking action to start to record this data and will look to include our top 3 purchases in year 3.

Not relevant/not currently applicable

E.g. Fleet The business has no owned fleet.

Key point

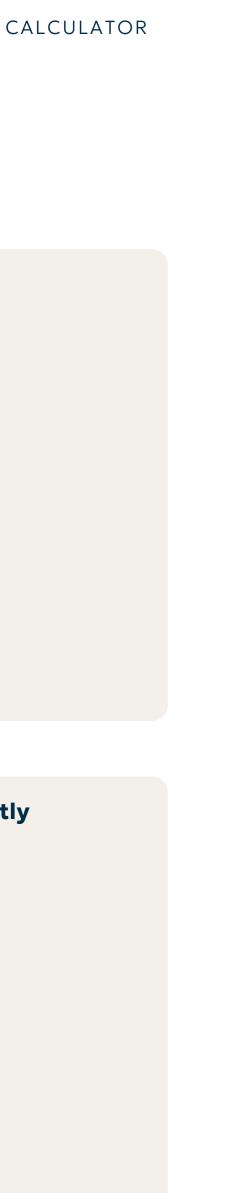
It is useful to explain 'why' something is not included. Adding a short sentence with your reasoning can help.

Now your boundary is set, let's move on to a carbon footprint!

Applicable and included

Not included

Not relevant/not currently applicable





PART 2 Set the timeframe

Your organisational carbon footprint is the total greenhouse gas emissions your company was responsible for over one year.

It could be a calendar year, financial year or any other 12-month timeframe.

Our company carbon footprint timeline:

to

Climate Springboard How to create a carbon footprint







PART 3 Find your data

General rule

TIER 1 DATA

Consumption level How much did you consume?

TIER 2 DATA

Cost How much did you spend?

Note

Financial data is not as accurate an option as consumption data but can be used as an alternative. You may use financial data in year 1 and set up data collection processes to use in future years.

Hints and tips

Does anyone already have this data? Is someone within your organisation already tracking certain emission sources? Facilities or estates can be a good place to start.

| | | Ň | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | GAS | ELECTRICITY | FLEET |
| Unit | kWh | kWh | Litres |
| Finding the data-gold standard | Smart meter. Reading from last year (on invoice) | Smart meter. Reading from last year (on invoice) | Record of litres of fuel purchased |
| Alternatives | Spend | Spend | Spend on fuel, record of mileage |
| Who has this data? | Finances | Finances | Operations |



How to find your gas and electricity data

TIER 1 DATA

TIER 2 DATA

Kilowatt per hour

Cost in pounds (£)

STEP 1

If no one has your data, what meter do you have? Manual or Smart?

MANUAL METER

- \rightarrow Has someone submitted your meter reading recently? If not, you should be because you are likely being overcharged.
- → **To find usage:** usage will be listed on the invoice. To calculate a year, compare last year invoice vs this year invoice or total up monthly.

k Use our data tracking Excel file

SMART METER

- \rightarrow If you have a smart meter, explore your readings by logging into your energy account online.
- \rightarrow If you can't find this data, contact your energy provider. You might find someone else at the company was emailed the login details a while back so re-request access.
- \rightarrow You can also utilise free apps such as Bright to review your data.

STEP 2

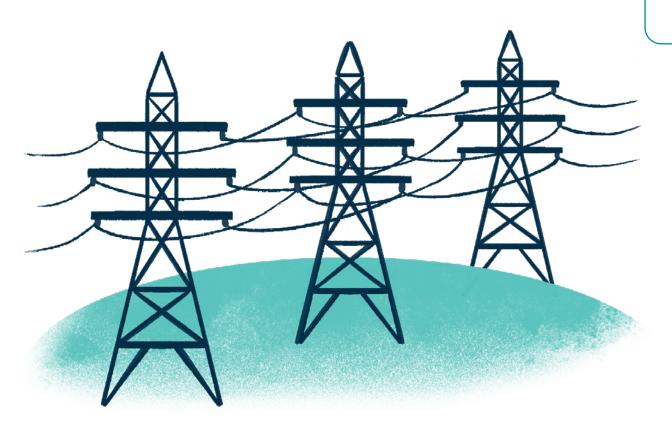
If no reader has ever been submitted, ensure you establish a system to start recording and submitting your meter readings, you could start with monthly readings.

STEP 3

Write down the process you took to find this data. This will save you time next year!

Tips to manually log the readings at intervals for a basic overview of your consumption patterns:

- \rightarrow See Citizens Advice for how to read your meter
- \rightarrow Business Energy Scotland has a template for recording available via this webpage.





















How to find your fleet data

TIER 1 DATA Litres of fuel **TIER 2 DATA** Miles/Cost in pounds (£)

STEP 1

If you're using telematics, the mileage and fuel should be recorded. If not, how is fuel paid for? Fuel cards should record spend and hopefully litres, whereas receipts will also work.

STEP 2

If you were unable to easily access the best data, your task for next year is to look at establishing a system for tracking.

Is there a software or app you can utilise?

- \rightarrow Start tracking your mileage and fuel use using the Fleet Management Toolkit from Energy Saving Trust.
- \rightarrow Some modern vehicles automatically track miles per gallon (MPG), or you can use an MPG calculating app such as Fuelly.

EXTRA STEPS

Ways to capture the data if you're not already

Try to ensure staff track the mileage data for every trip they take.

Include the following:

- \rightarrow Number of miles covered
- Driver and vehicle used \rightarrow
- \rightarrow Why the trip was made
- The number of stops on the route \rightarrow
- \rightarrow Record your fuel costs, the type, and where it was purchased and when.

Ways this data can be collated

- \rightarrow Fuel cards can log this, allowing you to track spend and limit usage (see Expert Market's review of the best card providers for your circumstances).
- \rightarrow An even simpler method to utilise is an electronic logging device (sites like Expert Market can compare systems based on the size of your fleet) or a fleet management app that also monitors mileage (see: Software Advice).





Optional extras

We have detailed tips for tracking data for Scope 3 emission sources. These are optional and based on your chosen boundary.







Option 1

How much do you spend on waste disposal?

Option 2

How much waste is roughly collected? E.g. number of bags.

Option 3

×

What weight is collected of each type? E.g. 120 kg of landfill, 70 kg of food waste, 20 kg of mixed recycling.

Tips

Your waste contractor should provide a waste transfer note (you legally need one), detailing how much waste was collected (number of bags) and what type (landfill or recycling). Ideally, you want to start logging this into a spreadsheet!

Alternatively, you can use a proxy

How many bins ×

frequency of emptying

how full when emptied











BUSINESS TRAVEL

Focus on the most polluting types

Air travel and private hire vehicles.

Data to be collected

Mode of transport and number of miles travelled.

Tips

- \rightarrow If you use a travel agent, they may have this data.
- \rightarrow Mileage claims should have number of miles travelled.
- → If booking through a taxi company, they can often record this for you if requested.





PURCHASED GOODS AND SERVICES

Step 1

Pick a maximum of 3 to 5 purchases to start with.

Step 2

What quantity to you buy?

- \rightarrow Tier 1 How much exactly of what product. E.g. 100,000 reams of recycled paper.
- \rightarrow **Tier 2** Financial data. E.g. £10,000 of paper.





Recording the data

| Scope | Emission Source | Consumption Unit (£, kWh, miles) | Consumption data for year |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| EXAMPLE Scope 1 | Natural Gas | Cost – Pounds (£) | £100,000 |
| | Natural Gas | | |
| | Electricity | | |
| | Fleet | | |
| | | | |



You can also use our data collection Excel file

| Name of person who holds the data | Notes/improvements for next year |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Jane Joe (Head of finances) | Use kWh. John from operations will now take a monthly meter reading and submit it to the supplier. |





PART 4

Input data into a calculator



Carbon Planner NatWest – Carbon Planner – Customer Portal – Login

A free and user friendly tool to input your data.



Welsh template net-zero-carbon-reportingspreadsheet.xlsx (live.com)

The welsh template offers more opportunities to input figures for purchased goods and services.

Tips

The section 'Additional questions' allows you to input more data.

Footprint tips

- \rightarrow When giving to the funder, always separate Scopes 1 and 2 from your total footprint to allow easier comparison.
- \rightarrow Add a metric, tCO₂e per £1 of revenue or staff member etc. This will help track reductions even if the business is growing.

Common misunderstandings

- \rightarrow How do I account for a growing company? Use a metric to report your carbon footprint.
- \rightarrow What's normal? Benchmarking.
- \rightarrow You can do this in-house. Online calculators use the government issued emission factors!









Well done on completing your carbon footprint

STEP 1

Are you using this to create a climate strategy? Input your carbon footprint into your strategy. Find our template here.

STEP 2

Now time to reduce your carbon emissions. Access our simple step action plans here.

> See our Carbon Reduction Plan Template

Great resources

- \rightarrow Our simple steps
- \rightarrow BES Green Champion training
- \rightarrow Industry guides: <u>The Carbon Trust</u> Green Business Fund | SME energy efficiency support
- \rightarrow Free fleet reviews by the Energy Savings Trust for Scottish businesses
- \rightarrow Grey fleet review for your business **Energy Saving Trust**







Get in touch

Get in touch if you have any questions or would like to book in a call to talk more.

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Find out more

More about the Net Zero transition for SMEs.

Access resources



In partnership with



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