

# Greenhouse Gas Report 2024 / 2025



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# Introduction

In 2019 South Ribble Borough Council declared a climate emergency, committing to the Borough becoming carbon net zero by 2030.

The Council's Climate Emergency Strategy and Action Plan affirms the Council's commitment as a major local employer, energy user and community leader in leading by example in reducing its corporate carbon emissions.

To this end the Council commenced an accelerated route to tackling greenhouse gas emissions arising from its estate and operations, particularly the powering and heating of its largest buildings, whilst also addressing its water consumption, and a transition to electric vehicles.

The Council serves an area of 113km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 111,000 residents (Census 2021)

This report is in two parts.

- Part 1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from the Council's estate and operations to the end of March 2025.
- Part 2 Greenhouse Gas emission levels in the Borough of South Ribble.



# Part One - The Council Estate

# 1. Reporting Period

This report is for the period 1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025.

#### 2. Baseline Year

The first greenhouse gas emissions for South Ribble Borough council were calculated for the financial year 2018/2019.

#### 3. Base Year Recalculations for 2024 / 2025

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol requires that if a company undergoes significant structural change (acquisitions, divestments and mergers), then the base year emissions should be recalculated to allow for consistent tracking of emissions over time in line with the companies Base Year Emissions Recalculation Policy (Appendix 1).

South Ribble Borough Council created its own leisure company (Leisure Ltd) to manage the four leisure centres (namely Bamber Bridge, Penwortham, Leyland and South Ribble Tennis Centre) in April 2021. Whilst not directly part of South Ribble Borough Council, it is a wholly owned Council company.

Prior to 2021 the emissions from these four buildings did not form part of South Ribble Borough Council's Greenhouse Gas reporting (table 1).

Tonnes of CO <sup>2</sup> e	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024
Civic & Depot	402	281	286	294	239
Bamber Bridge Leisure			376	130	111
Penwortham Leisure			321	282	348
Leyland Leisure			428	402	390
Tennis Centre			86	94	112
Total emissions	402	281	1496	1203	1201

Table 1 - Emission factors reported previously show a spike in 2021/2022 when the leisure centres were brought back in-house (2018/19 has been omitted from these calculations as they were calculated by One Carbon World, and South Ribble Borough Council do not have the raw data)

The same data is shown visually in the graph in figure 1.



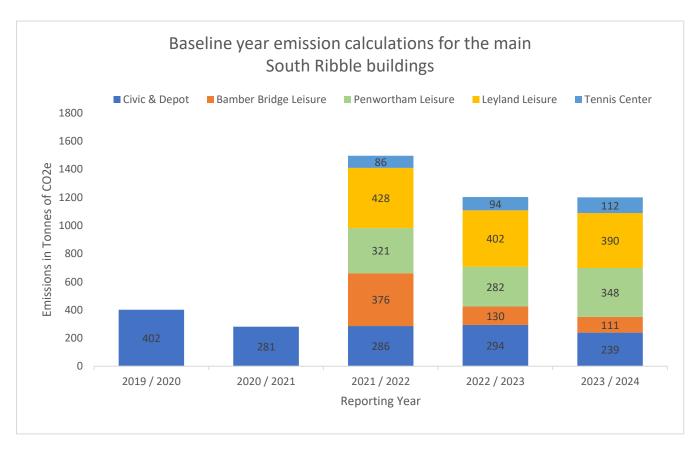


Figure 1 - graphical representation of the emission factors by building showing the spike in 2021/2022 when the leisure centres were brought back in house

As the leisure centres added 38% onto the Council's reported emissions total (more than the 5% stated in the policy), the emissions have been retroactively recalculated to reset the Base Year to 2021/22.

Emissions data from 2021/22 has been added into years 2019/20 and 2020/21 to allow for consistent tracking. Adding the total amount of emissions from the four leisure centres in year 2021/22 (1210 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e) on to the years 2020/2021 and 2019/20 (table 2 and figure 2).

To allow for consistency, only emissions factors for gas, electricity, water supply and wastewater have been used for these calculations. Therefore, total emissions shown here do not match results shown elsewhere in this report where other Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions have been included.



Tonnes of CO <sup>2</sup> e	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024
Civic & Depot	402	281	286	294	239
Bamber Bridge Leisure	376	376	376	130	111
Penwortham Leisure	321	321	321	282	348
Leyland Leisure	428	428	428	402	390
Tennis Centre	86	86	86	94	112
Total emissions	1612	1492	1496	1203	1201

Table 2 - Retroactively recalculated emissions adding the 2021/2022 value for the 4 leisure centres to years 2019/2020 and 2020/2021

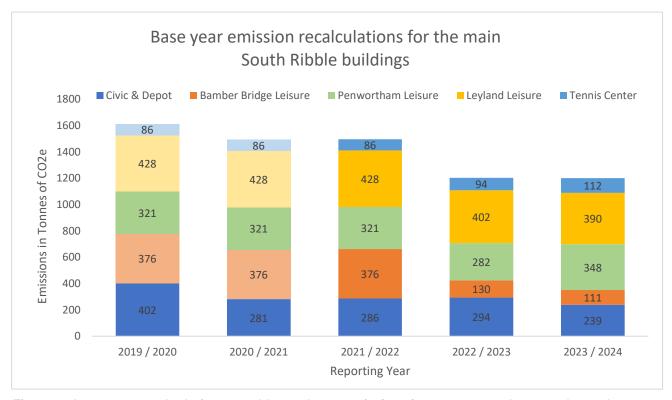


Figure 2 - base year recalculations to add 2021/2022 emissions into years 2019/2020 and 2020/2021



# 4. Emissions summary

Emissions are reported worldwide in Scopes 1, 2 and 3.

**Scope 1** (direct emission resulting from the Council's activities)

# Arising from

- Fuel used for heating Council operated buildings (not tenanted buildings)
- ◆ Fuel consumption from SRBC fleet vehicles
- ◆ Chemical use such as anti-freeze, weed killer, Ad Blue, engine oil, etc.

# But excluding

 Refrigerant emissions from air conditioning and other equipment

**Scope 2** (indirect emissions from electricity consumption)

# Arising from

Electricity consumption within council operated buildings

# Scope 3 (other indirect emission)

# Arising from

- ♦ Employee business travel
- ♦ Electrical transmission and distribution
- ♦ Waste disposal
- Water consumption
- ♦ Wastewater
- Well to tank (emissions incurred ahead of the fuel being utilised by the Council)
- Transmission and distribution (emissions incurred during the transportation and distribution of energy)

# But excluding

- Some material uses and disposal, including items such as books, tyres clothing / uniforms, and electrical items
- Employee and elected member commuting

Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the availability of comprehensive and reliable data. The Council will continue to improve its data capture, which will allow for future enhanced reporting of Scope 3 emissions.



The results for 2024/25 show that Scope 2 emissions for electricity have reduced because of decreases in electricity used across the Council estate. In addition, the Council has agreed a new 100% renewable energy contract for electricity supply at all its buildings. This means that the Council can report a zero emissions figure for electricity in this reporting year (known as market-based emissions). If the Council were to revert to a non-renewable energy contract (known as location-based) then the emissions would have to be re-counted in future reports.

Scope 1 emissions have risen from 1,457 tonnes CO<sup>2</sup>e in 2023/24 to 1,622 tonnes CO<sup>2</sup>e in 2024/25 because of increases in the amount of gas used to heat council buildings and diesel for council vehicles.

Moving forward, decarbonisation plans for the leisure centres will result in these buildings moving away from gas and onto air source heat pumps, LED lighting and solar PV during the course of 2025/2026. The associated Building Management Systems will allow the Council to track and regulate energy use across the sites. This will result in a marked decrease in gas consumption in the Greenhouse Gas Reports for 2026/2027 onwards.

Plans are also in place to decarbonise the Council's vehicle fleet, with a move away from diesel fuelled vehicles to electric alternatives. This will take place in line with the vehicle replacement policy.

Scope 3 emissions have increased from 595 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e in 2023/24 to 616 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e in 2024/25 because of increases in business travel mileage and improved reporting on waste and materials (the addition of road sweepings and paper rolls). National conversion factors for materials have been reviewed upwards, and this has also had an impact on the results.

Water supply results are slightly skewed as there has been an issue with the water meter at Leyland Leisure Centre and estimated bills have been used rather than meter readings.

Scope 3 reporting is currently voluntary for local authorities, but best practice encourages Councils to look at their wider carbon footprint. As more work is done in this area, improved reporting will increase scope 3 emissions over the coming years. Whilst increased reporting will increase the Council's overall emissions figure, the overall goal is transparency and to identify areas for improvement.

Utilising the 100% renewable energy contract and reporting zero Scope 2 emissions (nationally known as market-based reporting system) for this reporting period, then the



Council's overall carbon emissions have fallen by 11%, from 2,504 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e in 2023/24 to 2,238 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e in 2024/25.

If the Council had remained on a non-renewable energy contract (known nationally as location-based reporting system), then the emissions level for 2024/2025 would increase by 406 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e. Meaning that for this reporting period, that the Council's overall carbon emissions would have risen by 6%, from 2,504 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e in 2023/24 to 2,644 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e in 2024/25.

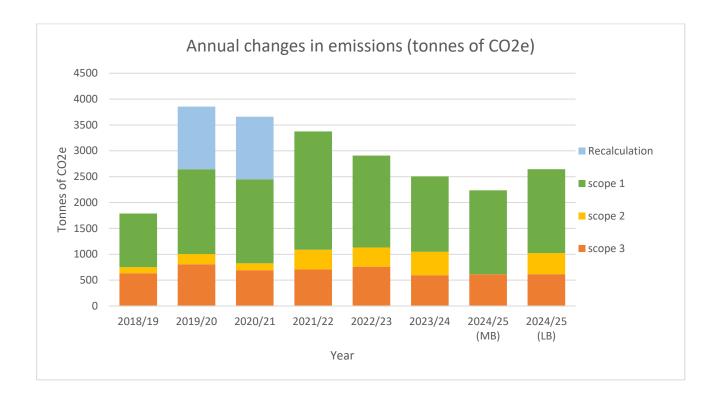


Figure 3 - Annual Changes in emissions

MB – Market based – 100% renewable energy tariff used so no Scope 2 emissions

LB – Location based – including Scope 2 emissions if the equivalent non-renewable energy was reported



# 5. Results

A summary of Greenhouse Gas emissions for 2024/2025 in tonnes of  $CO^2e$ .

Scope 1 emissions	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Natural Gas	199.09	143.66	895.02	848.04	724.26	877.75
Petrol for Council vehicles	12.45	12.54	11.29	11.57	10.49	9.35
Diesel for Council vehicles	1,326.36	1,370.16	1,218.89	841.22	635.55	675.94
Gas oil / Red diesel	67.63	66.02	68.96	50.76	60.62	41.33
Other, including lubricants, weed killer, antifreeze, etc.	35.36	32.23	21.72	25.36	26.52	17.34

Scope 2 emissions	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Electricity	197.65	134.64	381.69	372.65	451.87	(406.19)1

Scope 3 emissions	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Business travel	32.52	15.18	24.52	21.35	16.56	13.45
Water supply	5.29	3.01	3.18	3.34	5.08	3.51
Waste water	10.87	6.18	5.81	6.10	5.79	4.26
Other, including electricity generation, transport and distribution well to tank, material use and waste disposal	757.24	666.57	742.87	728.03	567.41	594.78

<sup>1.</sup> Electricity in 2024/25 was sourced on 100% green tariffs and therefore has a zero emissions factor if calculated on market-based greenhouse gas reporting protocol. The figure in brackets shows the emissions if green tariffs were not in use

<sup>•</sup> Raw data (pre conversion into emissions) - Appendix 2.



	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Total emissions (unamended)	2,644	2,450	3,374	2,908	2,504	
Recalculation	1210	1210				
Total gross emissions	3,855	3,661	3,374	2,908	2,504	2,238
Carbon offsetting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total annual net emissions (market- based)	3,855	3,661	3,374	2,908	2,504	2,238
Total annual net emissions (location-based)	3,855	3,661	3,374	2,908	2,504	2644

#### 6. Notes on the results

Emission figures are shown in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tonnes CO<sup>2</sup>e)

#### **Emission Conversion factors**

- The annual Greenhouse Gas emissions depend not only on the resources used by the Council, but the national emission conversion factors, which are revised and published on an annual basis.
- Due to conversion factors changing year on year, the emissions and raw data may not show the same patterns. An increase in emissions may not be due to an increase in usage (raw data is included in Appendix 2)
- 2024 Conversion factors used in this report can be found at ghg-conversion-factors-2024-full set for advanced users v1 1.xlsx. Where DESNZ and Defra does not provide for the activities undertaken by the council then these have been estimated using the data and methodology of One Carbon World. As the UK provides the calculation of emissions from such goods, the Council will transfer to the use of the UK methodology and data.
- For the 2024 there have been no significant changes in conversion factors from the
  previous reporting period except for Material Use where wood, plastic, paper and
  metal conversion factors have been updated. A copy of the changes can be found
  2024 Government greenhouse gas conversion factors for company reporting: Major
  changes to the Conversion Factors



• Emissions are calculated by multiplying the resources used during the reporting year by the relevant emissions factor for that year.

Greenhouse Gas emissions = SRBC usage data x emission factor

- There are some anomalies found across all figures for 2020/21 due to the Covid 19 pandemic affecting normal operations.
- Emissions not included in the scope of this report include emissions from leased commercial properties (such as industrial units), or Council owned housing stock where the tenants pay the utility bills

#### 7. Decarbonisation of the council estate

In 2020 South Ribble Borough Council received grant funding for the provision of further solar panels, solar battery storage, LED lighting, and an improved building management system.

In 2021, the Council received over £4 million Public sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) funding to undertake heat decarbonisation works at four of its largest energy using buildings.

- Leyland Leisure Centre
- Penwortham Leisure Centre
- Bamber Bridge Leisure Centre
- South Ribble Tennis and Fitness Centre

Works are currently underway to remove mains gas as a primary source of heating by installing new air source heat pumps and improving use of renewable energy. Additionally, solar PV is being added to all the leisure centres.

The Council has a rolling programme to replace end of life fleet vehicles with electric vehicles equivalents, where technology allows. In tandem the Council is working to ensure that it will have the required infrastructure installed to meet this changing demand.

# 8. Renewable energy generation

During 2020 and 2021 the Council installed an array of PV solar panels and a solar battery package at the Civic Centre, Leyland.



The amount of energy generated by these units in 2024 /2025 was 29,519 kWh

# 9. Purchase of renewable energy - green tariffs

The Council's Climate Emergency Action Plan provides a commitment that 'All electricity will be purchased via green tariffs', which will be actioned on a 'rolling programme as present Council tariffs expire.'

South Ribble signed up to green energy tariffs for all its buildings in 2024. The electricity contract is currently with BrytEnergy on the 100% green renewable tariff. Their products are independently audited and verified and have been certified as 100% renewable electricity and zero carbon. This means that the Council's electricity consumption can be reported as zero carbon under the Greenhouse Gas Protocol - 100% Renewable Electricity - BrytEnergy

REC Certificate is provided in appendix 3

# 10. Carbon Offsetting

Carbon offsetting is the term used when compensating for carbon emissions by participating in activities or schemes which are designed to make the equivalent reduction in emissions.

In 2018/2019, One Carbon World gifted South Ribble Borough Council 300 tonnes of carbon offsets for using their services to produce its first Greenhouse Gas Report.

South Ribble Borough Council have not purchased any further carbon credits or offsets

South Ribble Borough Council has planted 220,861 trees across the Borough in 6 years since 2019 but has not to use these to offset its emissions.

Tree planting is estimated to capture around 500 tonnes of carbon per hectare of woodland over a 100-year period, depending on species planted, spacing and future management regimes (gov.uk 2024). The sequestering of carbon by trees does not happen at a linear rate over its lifespan. Any planting sites intending to be used for offsetting need to be independently verified using a recognised methodology to be able to count as offsets.

# 11. Intensity Measures

Intensity measures are a way of comparing emissions across organisations and can be shown as a proportion of a given value.



For 2024/2025 new intensity measures have been used where the given value is less likely to change year on year. These are

- Number of residents of the Borough, assuming 111,000 residents (Census 2021)
- Area of the Borough (assuming 113km²)

	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Tonnes CO <sup>2</sup> e per resident (111,000 residents)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Tonnes CO <sup>2</sup> e per square kilometre of the Borough (113km <sup>2</sup> )	34.11	32.39	29.86	25.74	22.16	19.66

# 12. Progress towards net zero target

It is anticipated that as the decarbonisation works to the Council's largest energy using buildings are commissioned within the coming months, that the decrease in the use of mains gas, and increase in use of solar powered electricity will provide for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in future reports.



# Part 2 – The Borough of South Ribble

#### 13. National trends

Nationally the main findings from the latest available Local Authority statistics compiled by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) are:

- Between 2005 and 2022 greenhouse gas emissions fell by
  - 43% in England
  - 40% in Wales,
  - 38% in Scotland and by
  - 26% in Northern Ireland,
- Between 2021 and 2022, greenhouse gas emissions decreased in 346 out of the 361 local authorities in the UK (96%). This is consistent with the decrease in overall UK emissions in 2022, which decreased by 5% largely due to a reduction in fuel use to heat buildings.
- Overall, in 2022, of the greenhouse gas emissions assigned to local authority areas
  - 31% of were attributed to transport,
  - 22% to the domestic sector,
  - 16% to industry,
  - 13% to agriculture and
  - 9% to the commercial sector.

There are wide local variations, mainly because of the economy and geography of different local areas.

The transport sector had the highest share of greenhouse gas emissions in 55% of authorities, the domestic sector had the highest share in 21%, the agriculture sector in 14% and the industrial sector in 7% of authorities.

Source - UK local authority greenhouse gas emissions estimates 2022

# 14. Local trends

Information published by (DESNZ) indicates a gradual decrease in emissions for South Ribble from 2005 to 2022. This is in line with trends across other areas of the UK.

Emissions for 2022 were 624,000 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e.



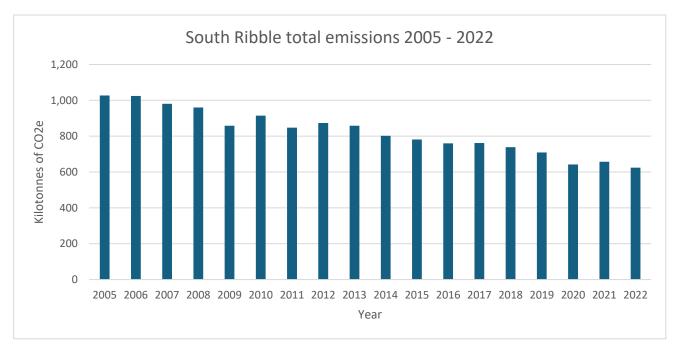


Figure 4- South Ribble total emissions 2005 – 2022

Source - 2005 - 2022-uk-local-authority-ghg-emissions.xlsx

# Greenhouse gas emissions in South Ribble by sector

Figure 5, below, provides data from DESNZ and illustrates how emissions for the Borough can be broken down by sector.

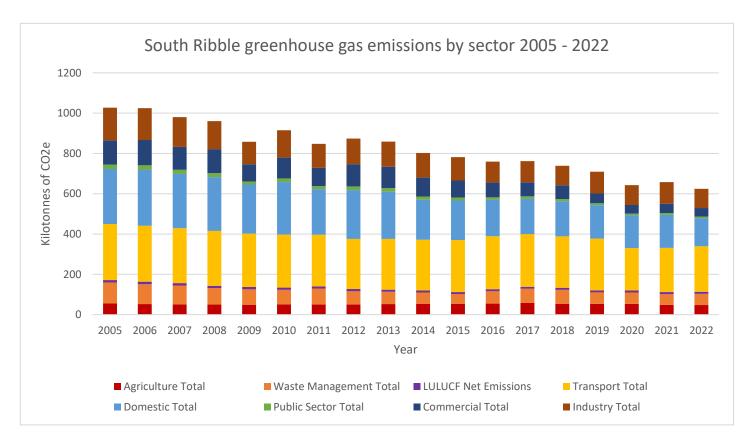


Figure 5 - South Ribble Greenhouse gas emissions by sector 2005 – 2022

Source -2005-22-uk-local-authority-ghg-emissions.xlsx or viewed at LAGHG Interactive Map



Scatter, a local authority focused emissions measurement and modelling tool, provides a further breakdown into subsectors contributing to Greenhouse Gas emissions within the Borough. The latest data period available is 2020.

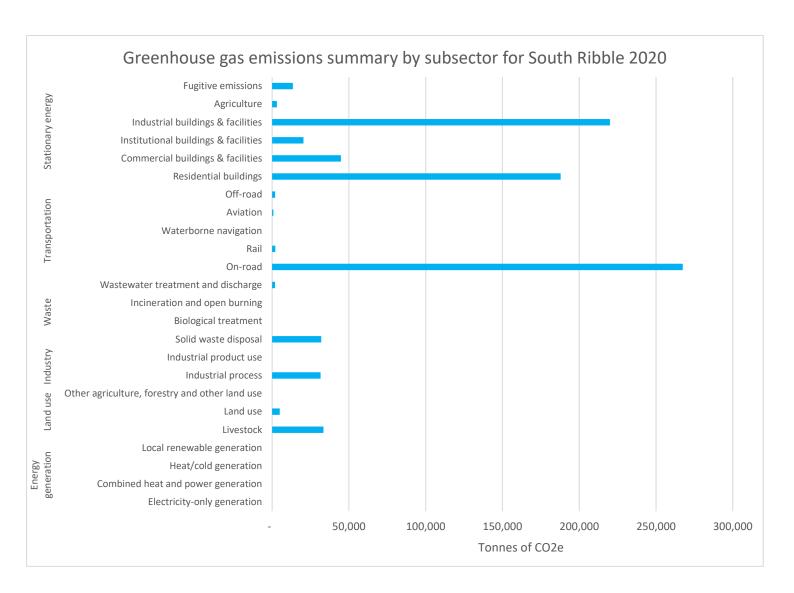


Figure 6 - Greenhouse gas emissions summary for the Borough of South Ribble 2020 (latest available data period) Source - <a href="https://scattercities.com/data/inventory">https://scattercities.com/data/inventory</a>,

- On road transportation 31%
- Industrial buildings and facilities 25%
- Residential buildings 22%



# 15. Intensity Measures

In line with South Ribble Borough Council's intensity measures for emissions per square kilometre of the borough of 19.66 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e per km<sup>2</sup> (Part 1 -Section 11), the intensity measure for the Borough is 5,000 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e per km<sup>2</sup>.

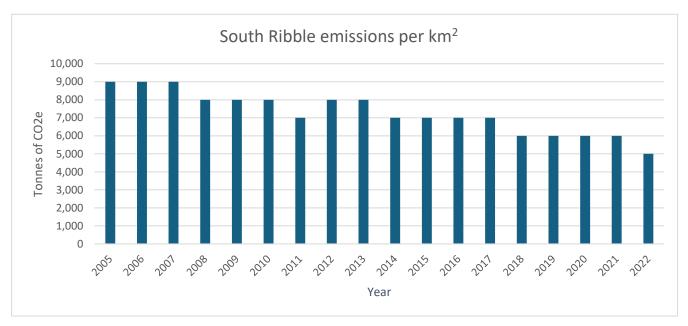


Figure 7 - South Ribble emissions by square kilometre (assuming an area of 114.6km2)

Source - 2005-22-uk-local-authority-ghg-emissions.xlsx

Per capita emissions for South Ribble Borough Council were 0.02 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e per resident, whilst the intensity measure for the Borough is 5.6 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e per resident

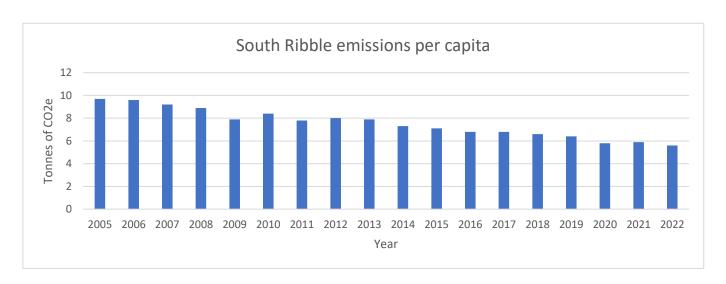


Figure 8 - South Ribble emissions per capita

Source - 2005-22-uk-local-authority-ghg-emissions.xlsx



# 16. The Pathway to Net Zero

Councils across Lancashire have stated their intention to be carbon net zero by 2030

On behalf of Lancashire County Council, Blackburn with Darwen Council, Blackpool Council and the Lancashire Economic Partnership, Atkins produced a report which provides an evidence-based assessment of Lancashire's current carbon footprint at a territorial level 'Lancashire Net Zero Pathways Options' Lancashire net zero pathways report,

It generates a carbon reduction pathway that would put the region on track to achieve three targets (against the national target of Net Zero by 2050) and examines those actions needed to meet this commitment.

- Net Zero emissions by 2030 (100% reduction relative to 1990 levels).
- 68% reduction of emissions by 2030 (relative to 1990 levels); and
- 78% reduction of emissions by 2035 (relative to 1990 levels).

The report details those measures necessary across the County, including but not exclusively relating to –

- Transport providing sustainable modes of transport, the infrastructure for clean transport and the need for behavioural change.
- Buildings key improvement measures including fabric improvements, LED lighting, decarbonisation of heating and renewable energy sources.
- Industrial installations including energy efficiency, fuel sources, and carbon capture and storage.

However, in considering potential future national and regional actions, the report warns that 'net zero emissions are unlikely to be possible any earlier than 2040.'

Figure 9 below, taken from the report, gives the projection to carbon neutrality in 2040, considering local sequestered / mitigation measures (including measures such as peatland restoration, woodland planting and carbon removal technologies)

The report also considers the wider benefits of pursuing net zero including enhancing business opportunities, employment opportunities, the overall health and wellbeing of residents, reduced energy costs, enhanced biodiversity and improved air quality.



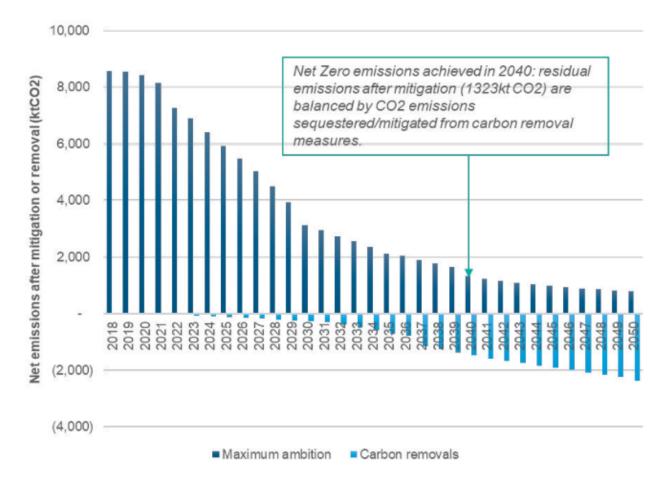


Figure 9 - emissions inventory for Lancashire

Source - Lancashire net zero pathways report,

Manchester University's Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research have also published reports for all local authorities, presenting climate change targets derived from the Paris Agreement. The South Ribble report <u>Local and Regional Implications of the United Nations Paris Agreement on Climate Change</u>, suggests an emission budget that would see the Borough reach net zero no later than 2041.



#### 17. Conclusion

If the market-based reporting system is used for this reporting period, then the Council's carbon emissions have fallen by 11%, from 2504 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e in 2023/24 to 2238 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e in 2024/25.

If the location-based reporting system is used for this reporting period, then the Council's carbon emissions have risen by 6%, from 2504 tonnes of  $CO^2e$  in 2023/24 to 2644 tonnes of  $CO^2e$  in 2024/25.

As the Council progresses with works to decarbonise its estate and operations it is anticipated that emissions will decrease within the coming years, affirming the Council's ambition to be carbon net zero by 2030.

In respect to the borough, emissions are identified as reducing, with an approximate 403 tonnes of CO2e reduction since 2005. However, the borough still has an emission rate of 624 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e in 2022 (latest data available) indicating a significant way to go to achieve the Council's goal of net carbon-zero by 2030.

The intensity measures for the Borough and the Council can be compared and the disparity between emission levels clearly seen.

	Borough 2022 (DESNZ)	SRBC 2022/2023	SRBC 2023/2024	SRBC 2024/2025
Tonnes CO <sup>2</sup> e per resident (111,000 residents)	5.6	0.03	0.02	0.02
Tonnes CO <sup>2</sup> e per square kilometre of the Borough (113km <sup>2</sup> )	5,000	25.74	22.16	19.66

Further information relating to the actions South Ribble Borough Council are taking to address the climate emergency can be found on the <u>Climate Change – South Ribble</u> pages of the website.



# **Appendix 1 - Base Year Recalculation Policy**

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol requires that if a company undergoes significant structural change (acquisitions, divestments and mergers), then the base year emissions should be recalculated to allow for consistent tracking of emissions over time in line with the companies Base Year Emissions Recalculation Policy.

The base year should be that with the earliest reliable data.

In establishing a base year emissions recalculation policy, South Ribble Borough Council have chosen to follow advice given in the <u>Greenhouse Gas Protocol</u> on how to measure and report greenhouse gas emissions.

To enable meaningful monitoring and tracking a reference point should be set against which the Council will compare data – the Base Year. The base year should be the earliest relevant point where the organisation has reliable data.

Should the Council in-source or acquire a facility or emission source from another party, then it will retroactively recalculate the base year emissions provided that:

- The facility or emission source in question was operational during the base year
- The Council had not accounted for the emissions from this facility or emission source when it first established its base year emissions; and
- The emissions from the in-sourced or acquired emission source equate to more than 5% of the Council's original base year emissions.

Should the Council outsource a facility or emission source to another party, it will not retroactively recalculate the base year emissions but will instead report the emissions arising from the outsourced facility or activity as part of the Scope 3 emissions, provided that:

- The Council can source comprehensive and accurate data on emissions arising from the facility / activity from the other party to which the facility / activity has been outsourced; and
- The emissions from the outsourced facility or activity equate to more than 5% of the Council's original base year emissions.

Should the Borough boundary or structure change significantly the Council will retroactively recalculate the base year emissions using revised or amended data to correct any errors,



for the entire reporting year where the changes take place. If the availability of data precludes this then the recalculation will take place in the following financial year.

Should the Council discover significant errors in the data that is used to calculate the base year emissions, or a number of cumulative errors that are collectively significant, it will retroactively recalculate the base year emissions using revised / amended data to correct any errors

In all other circumstances, the Council will not recalculate the base year emissions, unless this is specifically required or advised in relevant guidance.



# Appendix 2 – Raw Data

Raw data for the last 3 years is shown below. Areas highlighted in red show an increase in usage.

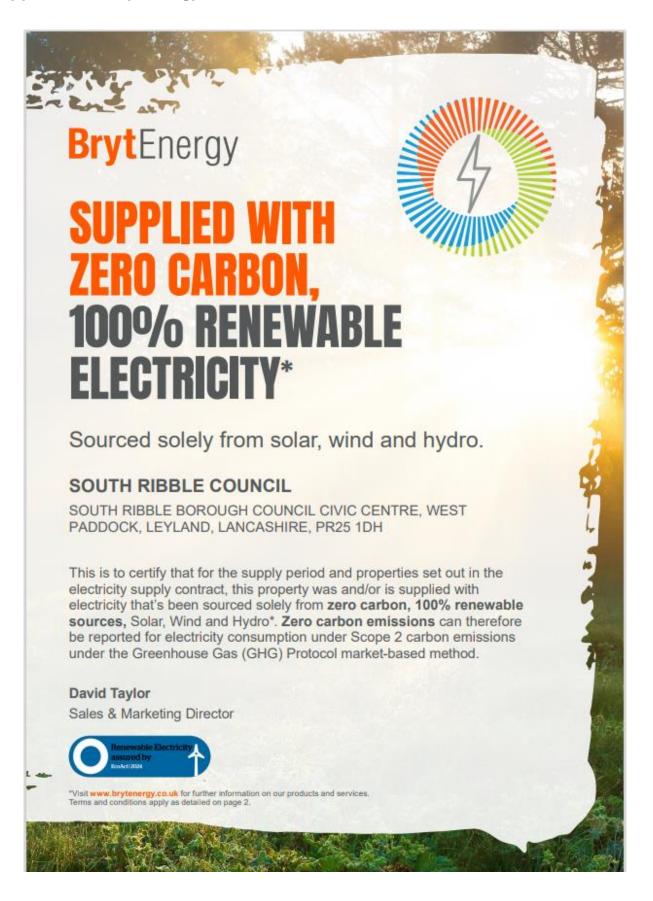
		2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Scope 1	units			
Natural Gas	kWh	4645800	3959267	4799083
Petrol for Council vehicles	litres	5350	5000	4485
Diesel for Council vehicles	litres	328881	253000	269000
Gas oil / Red diesel	litres	18402	22000	15000
Ad blue	kg	5856	16000	5120
Antifreeze	kg	410	200	161
weed killer	litres	74	1071	1035
Hydraulic Oil	litres	2880	3000	3090
Engine Oil	litres	1200	1500	1410
Acetylene	litres	10	10	10
Auto transition fluid	litres	-	1100	1100

		2022/23	2023/2024	2024/2024
Scope 2				
Electricity	kWh	1927018	2182154	1961773

Scope 3		2022/2023	2023/2024	2024 / 2025
Business travel (fuel)	miles	61,434	48,445	50,492
Buisness travel (EV)	miles	266	1,557	2,776
Water supply	cubic meters	22442	28755	22950
Compost	tonnes	3.78	3.78	1.65
Farmyard manure	tonnes	3.92	3.92	0
Moss Side Depot - general waste	tonnes	26	26	26
Moss Side Depot - paper and card	tonnes	52	52	52
Moss Side Depot - metal	tonnes	90	60	120
Moss Side Depot - street sweepings	tonnes			195
Civic Centre - general waste	tonnes	156	156	156
Civic Centre - paper and card	tonnes	104	104	104
Worden Park - general waste	tonnes	26	26	26
Paper A4 / A3	tonnes	3.00	1.97	1.96
Paper rolls (Planning)	tonnes			2.94



# Appendix 3 - BrytEnergy Green Tariff Certificate





# 100% RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY

## **OUR SUPPLY AND FUEL MIX**

From our beginning, we've provided British businesses with zero carbon, 100% renewable electricity\*. By harnessing the power of nature, our electricity supply is sourced solely from solar, wind and hydro power – there's no coal, gas, nuclear or biomass in our mix.

We chose solar, wind and hydro for our fuel mix because they are all zero carbon and 100% renewable forms of energy, meaning they don't create any carbon emissions at the point of generation and are naturally replenishing.

For a more detailed look into why we have chosen the sources in our fuel mix, including their unique benefits and considerations, read our blog here.

#### WHAT IS SUPPLIED THROUGH THE GRID

As standard in Great Britain, electricity to all properties is supplied via National Grid's transmission network, and local distribution network operator's (DNO) networks – not directly from any specific renewable (or non-renewable) generator. Sites are provided with electricity from the whole mix of generation sources that the grid is being supplied with at that time, even when you have a renewable contract.

# **HOW WE PURCHASE CUSTOMERS' ELECTRICITY**

At Bryt Energy we purchase electricity through our parent company, Statkraft. Statkraft use the British wholesale electricity market to procure the volume of electricity agreed for the duration of your contract.

#### HOW WE MATCH THIS WITH RENEWABLE GENERATION

To supply customers with zero carbon 100% renewable electricity\*, we purchase and manage Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) certificates to match your contracted electricity volume – this ensures that an equivalent amount to your supplied electricity was generated from renewable assets in Great Britain in that given compliance year.

We source the majority of our REGOs certificates ("unbundled") through our parent company, Statkraft, but we may also purchase them elsewhere to ensure we get the best price for our customers. When we purchase REGOs from Statkraft they can be from Statkraft-owned renewable generation assets, assets with which Statkraft has a power purchase agreement (PPA), or fully independent 3rd party renewable energy generators.

Certificates are held by energy suppliers for **Fuel Mix Disclosure** (FMD) purposes and Bryt Energy's FMD represents the total amount of electricity purchased from the wholesale market to cover our portfolio of customers' supply in given FMD year. We always ensure that **we only purchase REGOs from solar, wind and hydro electricity generation**. Learn more about our fuel mix **here**, or read our fuel mix **FAQs**.

#### WHAT THIS MEANS FOR CUSTOMERS' REPORTING

Our supply products have been audited and verified by an independent third party, EcoAct. They have certified that our zero carbon, 100% renewable electricity\* supply is backed by Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin certificates (REGOs).

This allows all of our customers to report their electricity consumption (Scope 2) as **zero carbon**, under the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol market-based method. You can view our verification assurance statement here.

For more information, visit www.brytenergy.co.uk.

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# **Glossary**

Carbon neutral – having no net release of carbon dioxide into the environment.

Carbon offsetting – practices to neutralise remaining emissions that cannot be removed entirely.

CO<sup>2</sup>e - the universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of GHGs, expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Cubic metre (m³) – volume made by a cube that is 1 metre on each side. It is equivalent to 1000 litres or 220 gallons.

Defra – Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DESNZ – Department of Energy Security and Net Zero

GHG – greenhouse gases - There are seven main GHGs that contribute to climate change, as covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ), methane ( $CH_4$ ), nitrous oxide ( $N_2O$ ), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride ( $SF_6$ ) and nitrogen trifluoride ( $NF_3$ ).

GWP – Global warming potential – relative potency of a greenhouse gas, taking into account how long it remains active in the environment.

Kilowatt (kW) – a measure of power, a universal standard for measuring gas and electricity.

Kilowatt Hour (kWh)

Solar PV - Solar Photovoltaic