Western Medical Services Limited

Carbon (GHG) Emissions Report
2023/24

Carbon Emissions Summary

Organisation	Western Medical Services Limited
Reporting Period	31st March 2023 – 1st April 2024
Consolidation Approach	Operational Control
Base Year	2023/24
Total Emissions	

SCOPE 1

Stationary or Mobile Combustion Source	-	kg C02e
Mains Gas	378.43	kg C02e
Company Owned/Lease Vehicles	68,851.1	kg C02e
Refrigerant Gas Loss Recharge	-	kg C02e
TOTAL	69,229.53	kg C02e
TOTAL (Tonnes)	69.23	t C02e

SCOPE 2

Total Organisation Energy Usage on site	6,043.12	kg C02e
Total Electric Vehicle Energy Usage	-	kg C02e
TOTAL	6,043.12	kg C02e
TOTAL (Tonnes)	6.04	t C02e

SCOPE 3

Total Organisation Energy Usage WFH	-	kg C02e
Organisation Waste	11,616	kg C02e
Business Travel (not using owned/leased Vehicles)	-	kg C02e
Staff Commuting (not using owned/leased Vehicles)	21,918	kg C02e
Business Hotel or Event Activities	-	kg C02e
Organisation Water Usage	121.36	kg C02e
Transmission & Distribution Losses	678.23	kg C02e
Well to Tank	32,022.58	kg C02e
TOTAL	66,356.17	kg C02e
TOTAL (Tonnes)	66.36	t C02e

Total Organisation Emissions	141.63	t C02e

The purpose of this report

This Carbon Emission Report calculates and analyses the total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions generated directly and indirectly by the organization's activities. While reporting is mandatory for large organizations under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) framework, HM Government encourages all organizations to voluntarily measure their emissions as an effective tool for monitoring and reducing their climate impact.

Calculating, offsetting, and reducing GHG emissions—commonly referred to as the organization's carbon footprint—has become a cornerstone of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategies. These practices rely on precise methodologies that provide transparency about an organization's environmental impact and the actions taken to address it. Annual emissions reports serve as a valuable resource for tracking progress in reducing emissions, often highlighting high-emission areas that need improvement.

Most importantly, carbon emission reports quantify an organization's total carbon footprint, expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e). This standardized measurement ensures accuracy in offsetting and supports efforts to reverse environmental impacts, helping organizations achieve carbon neutrality. These actions are increasingly vital to customers, shareholders, employees, and other stakeholders who prioritize sustainability and environmental responsibility.

The Kyoto Protocol Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

The emissions report calculates seven greenhouse gases covered under the Kyoto Protocol, as these are the most commonly emitted gases from business activities and have the highest Global Warming Potential (GWP). For reporting purposes, these gases are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e), a standardized unit that reflects their impact relative to carbon dioxide over a 100-year period. Since the GWP of each gas varies, this unit enables consistent comparison by expressing their effects in terms of CO_2 equivalence.

Scopes of Emissions

Using the ISO 14064 and GHG Emissions Protocol Standards, business emissions are identified using three scopes of emissions:

Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)

Scope 1 includes emissions released directly into the atmosphere from activities owned or controlled by the organization. For manufacturing businesses, this typically includes emissions from production equipment and machinery. Businesses that own or lease vehicles also contribute to Scope 1 emissions. In contrast, for many office-based businesses, Scope 1 emissions are generally minimal.

Scope 2 (Energy Indirect Emissions)

Scope 2 includes emissions released into the atmosphere as a result of the organization's consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam, and cooling. These are indirect emissions that occur at sources not owned or controlled by the organization but are a consequence of its activities. This category primarily covers the energy usage by the organization and its staff at sites under the business's operational control.

Scope 3 (Other Indirect Emissions)

Scope 3 includes emissions resulting from business activities that occur at sources not owned or controlled by the organization and are not classified as Scope 2 emissions. This category is broad and encompasses areas such as waste management, business travel, staff commuting, events, emissions from deliveries to and from the organization (including third-party delivery services), transmission and distribution losses associated with electricity usage, and well-to-tank emissions from fuel combustion.

Methodology

Business Introduction

This report has been created with the purpose of offsetting our total organisation emissions - to become Carbon Neutral. As a provider of independent ambulance services, it was identified that the main emissions were to occur from company owned/leased vehicles and the mileage completed within the reporting period.

Operational Boundary and Data

Using the **operational control consolidation approach** was identified as the most suitable method for Western Medical Services Limited, given the organisation's standard business structure and practices. Based on this approach, the following scope of data was collected:

- **Scope 1**: Includes stationary and mobile source emissions (equipment usage and fuel quantities combusted), company-owned and leased vehicles (vehicle type and distance travelled), and refrigerant gas losses (refrigerant type and units added or disposed of) specifically for the organization.

- **Scope 2**: Covers energy consumption, including electricity and imported heat or steam (measured in kWh) for office operations and vehicles, calculated using the location-based method.

- **Scope 3**: Encompasses homeworking energy (days worked remotely), water usage (consumption and waste volume), waste management (weights of landfill, recycled, and composted waste), business travel (travel type and distance), staff commuting (average distance and travel type), hotel stays (categorized by UK, Europe, or worldwide days), transmission and distribution losses associated with electricity consumption (kWh), and well-to-tank emissions from combusted fuels (volume combusted).

Assumptions and Estimations

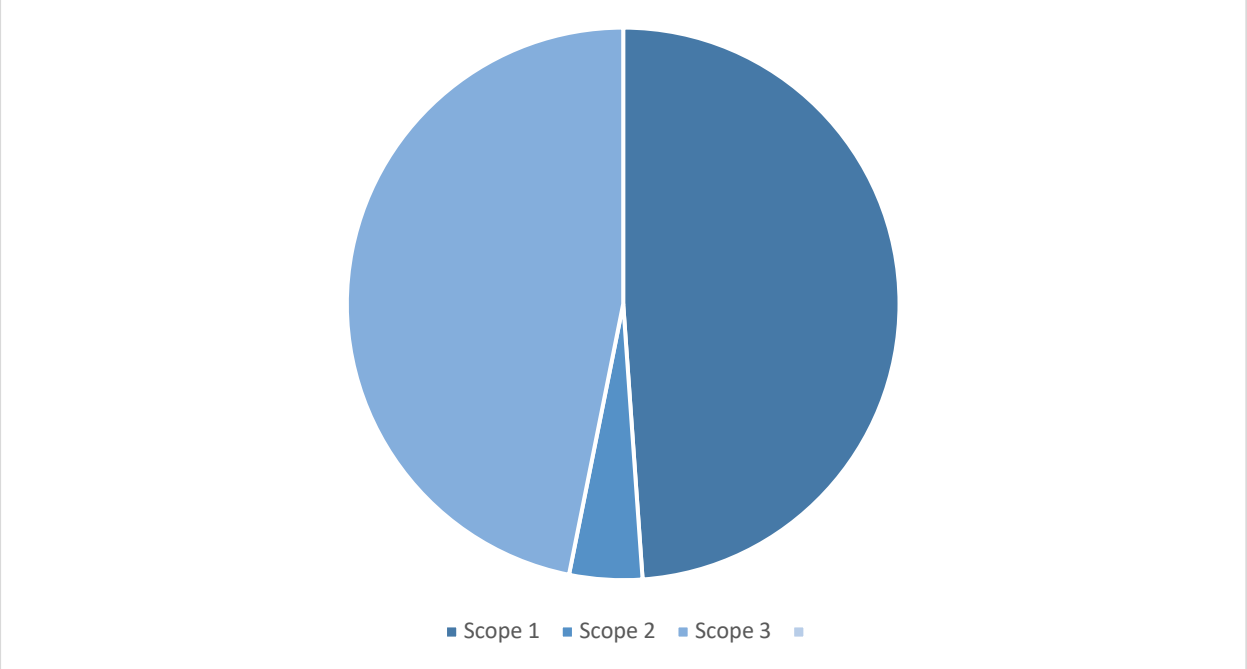
Where primary emissions data could not be collected, the following assumptions and estimations were used:

- Vehicle emissions were calculated using Defra vehicle categories and HM Government Emission Factors (2022).
- Waste figures were estimated based on the volume and frequency of collection (in litres).
- Transmission and distribution losses associated with electricity usage, as well as 'well to tank' emissions from combustion fuels were included in the assessment.
- Any incidental emissions less than 1% from the sources measured were not included within this report.

Summary

Western Medical Services Limited Carbon (GHG) Emissions

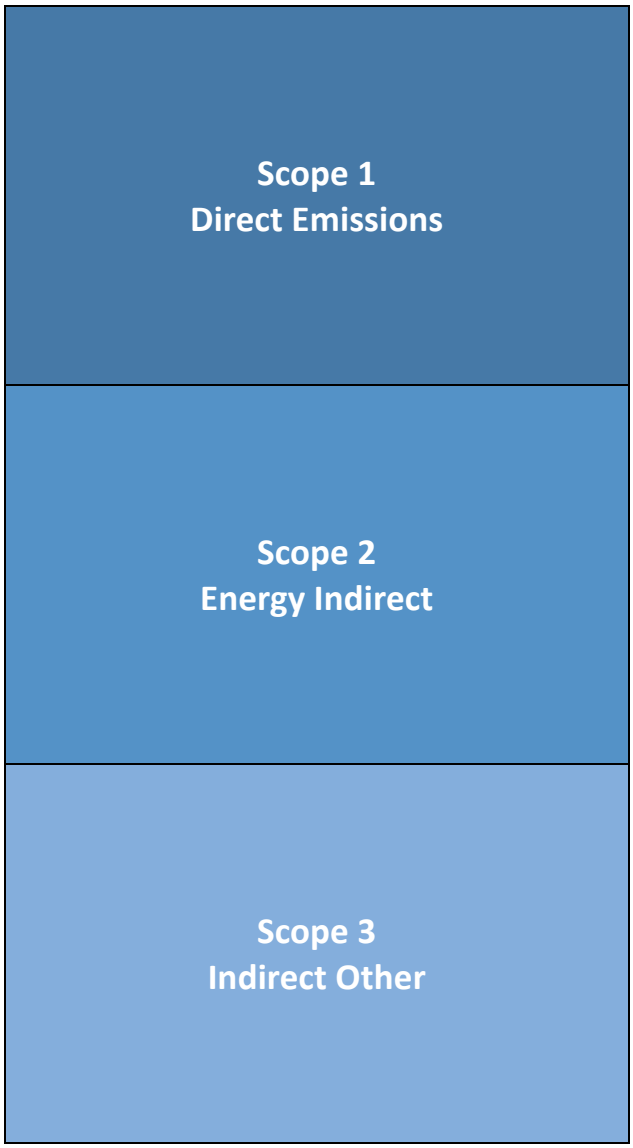
Reporting Period – 01/11/2023 – 31/10/2024



Scope 1 Direct Emissions	Scope 2 Energy Indirect	Scope 3 Indirect Other

Total Carbon Footprint	GHG Emissions 2023/24 - GHG Emissions per FTE –
141.63 tC02e	Completed November 2024

Emissions by Scope



The main Scope 1 emissions occurred from the company owned/leased vehicles, and the mileage completed within the reporting period. Other emissions occurred from mains gas.

All Scope 2 emissions occurred from electricity consumption within the reporting period.

The main Scope 3 emissions occurred from well to tank emissions. Other emissions occurred from waste, staff commuting, water usage and transmission and distribution losses.

Carbon Offsetting Projects

Western Medical Services Limited has offset its total carbon emissions through internationally certified carbon offsetting projects – Global Portfolio.

Carbon Footprint Ltd have supported Western Medical Services Ltd to reduce carbon emissions at source. They are ISO14001:2015 and ISO9001:2015 certified, making them committed to supporting businesses to reduce emissions and be Carbon Neutral.

Renewable Solar Power Project by ReNew Solar Power Limited

INDIA

Project Number: VCS1851

Dongyuan Xiantang Landfill Gas Power Generation Phase | Project

CHINA

Project Number: VCS3308

Grid Connected Wind Power Project in Tamil Nadu

INDIA

Project Number: VCS909

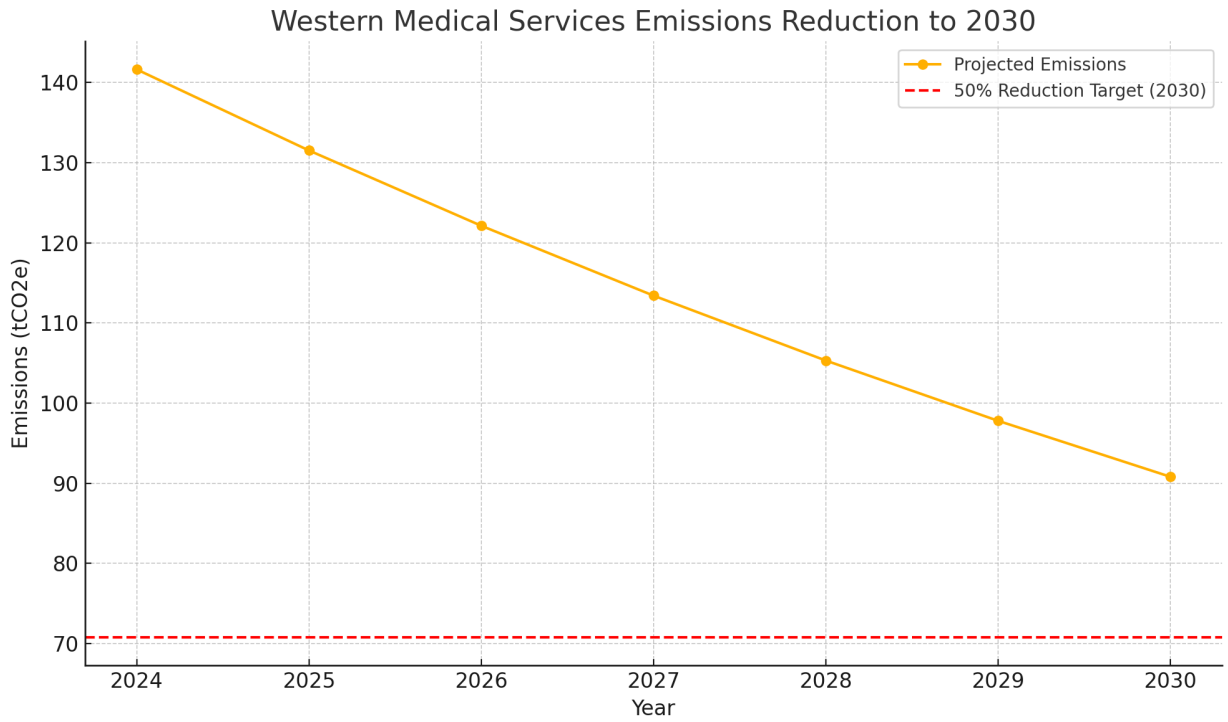
Carbon Reduction Plan

Reduction Overview

IPCC studies (and COP discussions) have highlighted the importance of businesses making a difference in the next 5 years before changes to the climate are irreversible, and by Carbon Offsetting and becoming Carbon Neutral, Western Medical Services Limited is proactively doing its part for the planet.

In addition to Carbon Offsetting and Carbon Neutral status – Western Medical Services Limited takes further action to reduce its future emissions- as much as practically possible. By reducing all avoidable emissions to zero- the organisation will achieve Net Zero status.

Reduction Target Plan



In order to achieve a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030, Western Medical Services Limited is required to reduce its emissions by **70.815 tCO2e** over the next 7 years.

This will require a reduction of **7.14% (10.11 tCO2e)** per year from the 'Baseline' (first year) assessment of the organisation. A further reduction of **2.5% (1.77 tCO2e)** each year is then required in order to achieve Net Zero.

Reduction Strategies

Although some emission reductions will require technological and third-party improvements, it is recommended that Western medical Services Limited targets the three largest avoidable emissions sources of the organisation, in order to make the most impactful, and quickest reduction in emissions possible. The three largest avoidable emission sources are:

Company Owned/Leased Vehicles – 68.851 (47.2%)
Staff Commuting – 21,918 (15.4%)
Organisation Waste – 11,616 (8.2%)

Recommendations for the organisation are as follows:

Company Vehicle Emissions

Immediate reduction in vehicle emissions can occur from improved efficiency in the journeys undertaken. If journeys can be avoided (facilitating meetings via video call), routes can be shortened, and ride sharing can occur – small but incremental improvements can be made overtime. Switching vehicles to hybrid and/or electric vehicles will understandably have the most significant impact.

Commuting

Although this may not be reduced to zero (until electric vehicles become the predominant mode of transport from 2030 onwards), emissions can be reduced by encouraging ride sharing, walking, cycling to work wherever possible. Financial incentives – such as ride to work schemes, and electric vehicle allowances are also recommended.

Waste

Landfill waste produces the highest volume of carbon emissions, and so should be avoided wherever possible. ‘Zero to Landfill’ solutions are increasingly available for businesses of all sizes, and by doing so, a significant reduction can be achieved. Reviewing packaging/goods used and efficiency of material use is also recommended to reduce the initial production of waste.