



CHEC

healthcare for local people



Streamlined Energy and Carbon Report

01.07.2022 - 30.06.2023

www.chec.uk

Executive Summary

SECR Statement for Accounts

Measurement	Current reporting year (2022) UK and offshore						
Annual energy consumption used to calculate emissions (kWh).	959,308						
	Total	CO2	CH4	N2O	HFCs	PFCs	SF6
	tCO2e	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)
Emissions from combustion of gas (Scope 1).	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes (Scope 1).	126.0	125.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2, location-based).	198.6	196.6	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee-owned vehicles where company is responsible for purchasing the fuel (Scope 3).	103.4	102.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct CO2 emissions from Biogenic combustion.	0.0						
Total gross tCO2e based on above.	428.1						
Intensity ratio: Tonnes of CO2e/'000 patient appointments	1.27						
Methodology	Internal Methodology - Location Based (UK)						

Quantification and reporting methodology

We have followed the 2019 HM Government environmental reporting guidelines. We have also used the GHG reporting protocol – Corporate Standard and have used the 2022 UK Government’s conversion factors for company reporting.

Intensity Measurement

The chosen intensity measurement ratio is total gross emissions in metric tonnes CO2e per '000 patient appointments.

Energy Efficiency Measures in the period

During this financial year the company has continued to expand. Energy efficiency investment has focused on embedding good engineering standards into new sites with LEDs and effective building controls.

CHEC SECR Report FY 2022-2023

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting analysis for CHEC for the financial period 01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023

1.1 Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Background

The UK Government's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) policy was implemented on 1 April 2019. Businesses who are caught by the compliance are required to comply for financial years starting on or after 1 April 2019.

Under the SECR framework there are three parts, the first (Scope 1) covers gas usage and fuel used by company fleet vehicles. The second part (Scope 2) covers electricity usage. The third (Scope 3) covers the third-party fuel used, e.g. business mileage expense claims paid to staff.

1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work for delivery of SECR involved the following:

- *Development of a data collection sheet for to capture internal fuel and transport data. All data for the report would be provided by the company in the appropriate format.*
- *Analysis of the above data to develop the annual SECR Carbon Footprint.*
- *Review of carbon emissions against total the preferred-out measurement agreed by James T Blakeman.*
- *Development of the reporting format in conjunction with James T Blakeman staff suitable for inclusion in the Director's report to include a brief description of energy efficiency measures implemented.*
- *Production of the annual SECR Report.*

2.0 SECR Carbon Footprint Analysis

2.1 Carbon Footprint Boundary

The calculated carbon footprint covers all the operating sites of CHEC in the UK. This includes the following emissions.

2.2 Emissions Covered

Greenhouse gas emissions are categorised into three groups or 'Scopes' by the most widely used international accounting tool, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. Scope 1 covers direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed by the reporting company. Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions that occur in a company's value chain.

CHEC are required to report on emissions from fuel and transport. The report includes scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee-owned vehicles where company is responsible for purchasing the fuel are included within this report.

Scope 1

- Natural Gas supplied to sites for space heating.
- Company Vehicles
- Company cars

Scope 2

- Purchased Electricity

Scope 3

- Use of Private Vehicles on Company Business

The calculated carbon footprint excludes the emissions of any subsidiaries, partners or related company sites.

2.3 Carbon Footprint Calculation Period and Methodology

The Energy consumption and Carbon Emissions were calculated for the period 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022 to comply with the company financial year. The emissions have been calculated by following the 2019 HM Government environmental reporting guidelines and have been grouped according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. The Carbon emissions associated with the emission sources have been calculated using the 2022 UK Government's Conversion Factors for Company Reporting

Data Sources

Data to calculate the Carbon Footprint was obtained from the following sources:

- Electricity Consumption - Supplier invoices
- Company Cars - Calculated based on litres of fuel purchased from company records.

Carbon Footprint Quantified Emissions Breakdown

A breakdown summary of the Carbon Footprint for CHEC is shown in the following tables and graphs.

Carbon Footprint Summary for the period 01.07.2022 – 30.06.2023

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Scope 3	103.4	102.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

2.4 Intensity Ratio

The requirement for SECR reporting requires the total carbon emitted to be benchmarked against a suitable intensity ratio. For CHEC the intensity measure chosen is patient appointments, for the period the total number was 338,109

For the SECR report we have calculated tonnes of CO2e per tonnage of production produced.

Total gross tCO2e based on above – 428.1

Intensity ratio: Tonnes of CO2e/'000 appointments – 0.98

2.5 Energy and Carbon Reduction Measures

SECR also requires CHEC to report on the energy and carbon reduction measures which have been implemented since the previous reporting period.

During this financial year the company has continued to expand. Energy efficiency investment has focused on embedding good engineering standards into new sites with LEDs, effective building controls, energy saving campaigns and efficient use of vehicles.