

1st January 2024 – 31st December 2024



Royal Jersey
Laundry

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Royal Jersey Laundry

Topline 2024 Carbon Footprint Report



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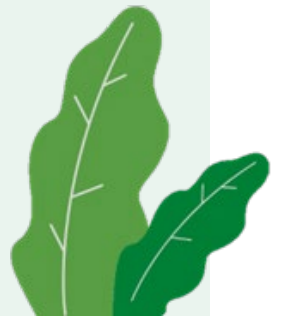
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Section 1: **Introduction**



A Carbon Footprint: The Basics

A carbon footprint is the total quantity of greenhouse gases produced by an organisation, project or place over a given time.

In accordance with the **GHG Protocol**, the most widely recognised and used standard in carbon accounting, the footprint will be presented as below:

Unit of Measurement

The carbon footprint is expressed in **tCO₂e**, or tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents – a standard unit for measuring carbon footprints.

CO₂e expresses the carbon footprint as a single number, based on the global warming potentials of each of the seven Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases.

Emission Categories

The carbon footprint is categorised into 3 'Scopes':

- **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources (e.g., building gas usage).
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from generation of purchased electricity, heat or steam.
- **Scope 3:** All indirect emissions that occur in the company value chain

Dual Reporting

The emissions associated with electricity consumption have been calculated and reported in two ways:

- **Location-Based:** uses the average fuel mix of the region e.g., the UK National Grid
- **Market-Based:** uses the actual fuel mix of the specific tariff purchased e.g., 100% renewable tariff from an energy supplier



Section 2: **2024 Results** **Overview**



2024 Carbon Footprint

Market-Based, Split by Activity and Scope

Activity	GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)				% of Total Footprint
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	
Gas	3,445.78	-	569.15	4,014.93	46.5%
Purchased Goods & Services	-	-	2,904.81	2,904.81	33.7%
Transport Fuels	762.12	-	179.87	941.98	10.9%
Electricity	-	556.06	165.19	721.25	8.4%
Employee Commuting	-	-	28.85	28.85	0.3%
Water	-	-	16.91	16.91	0.2%
Waste	-	-	1.90	1.90	0.02%
Business Travel	-	-	1.54	1.54	0.02%
Total (Market-Based)	4,207.90	556.06	3,868.20	8,632.16	100%

Market-based methodology calculates electricity emissions using **supplier-specific fuel mix**.

Market-based totals will be used for the remainder of this report, unless stated otherwise.

Table 1. Market-based GHG emissions in 2024, split by Scope and Category.

2024 Carbon Footprint

Market-Based, Split by Activity and Scope

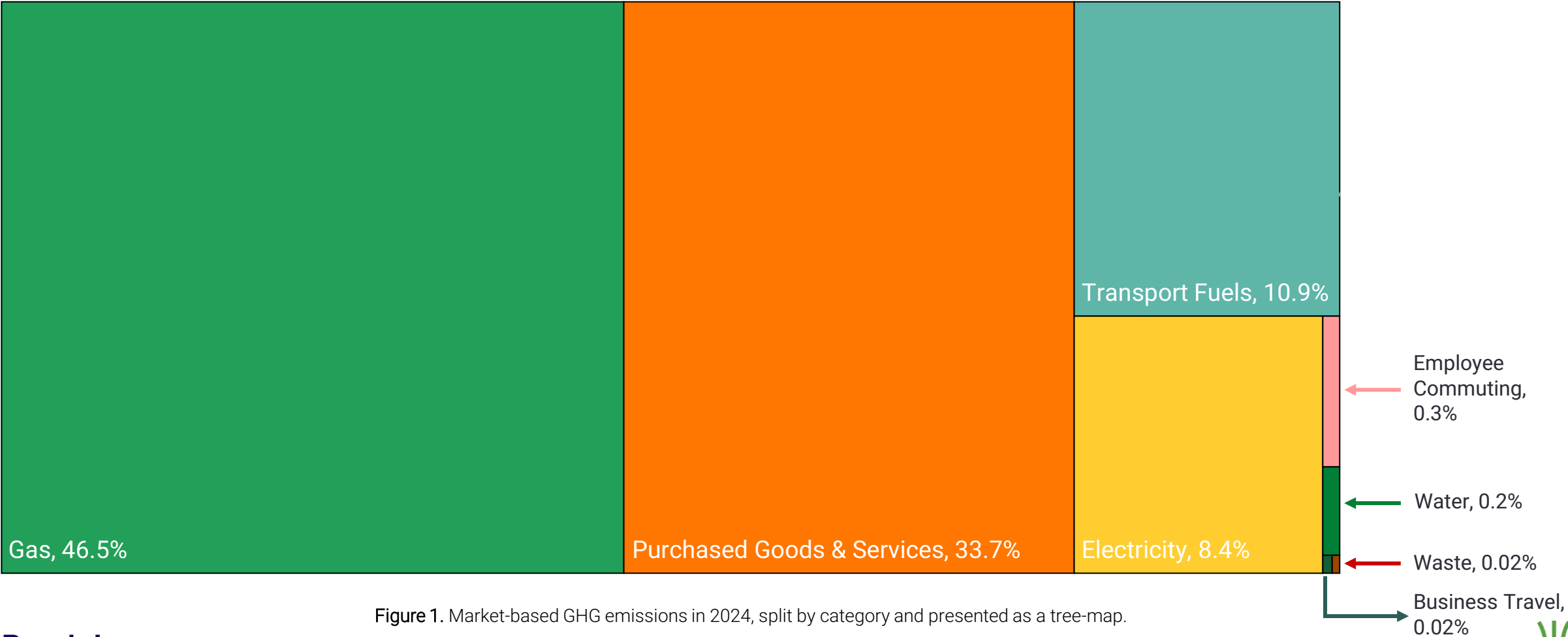


Figure 1. Market-based GHG emissions in 2024, split by category and presented as a tree-map.

2024 Carbon Footprint

Market-Based, Split by Scope

Activity	GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	% of Total
Scope 1	4,207.90	48.7%
Scope 2	556.06	6.4%
Scope 3	3,868.20	44.8%
Total (Market-Based)	8,632.16	100%

Table 2. Market-based GHG emissions in 2024, split by scope.

Market-based methodology calculates electricity emissions using **supplier-specific fuel mix**.



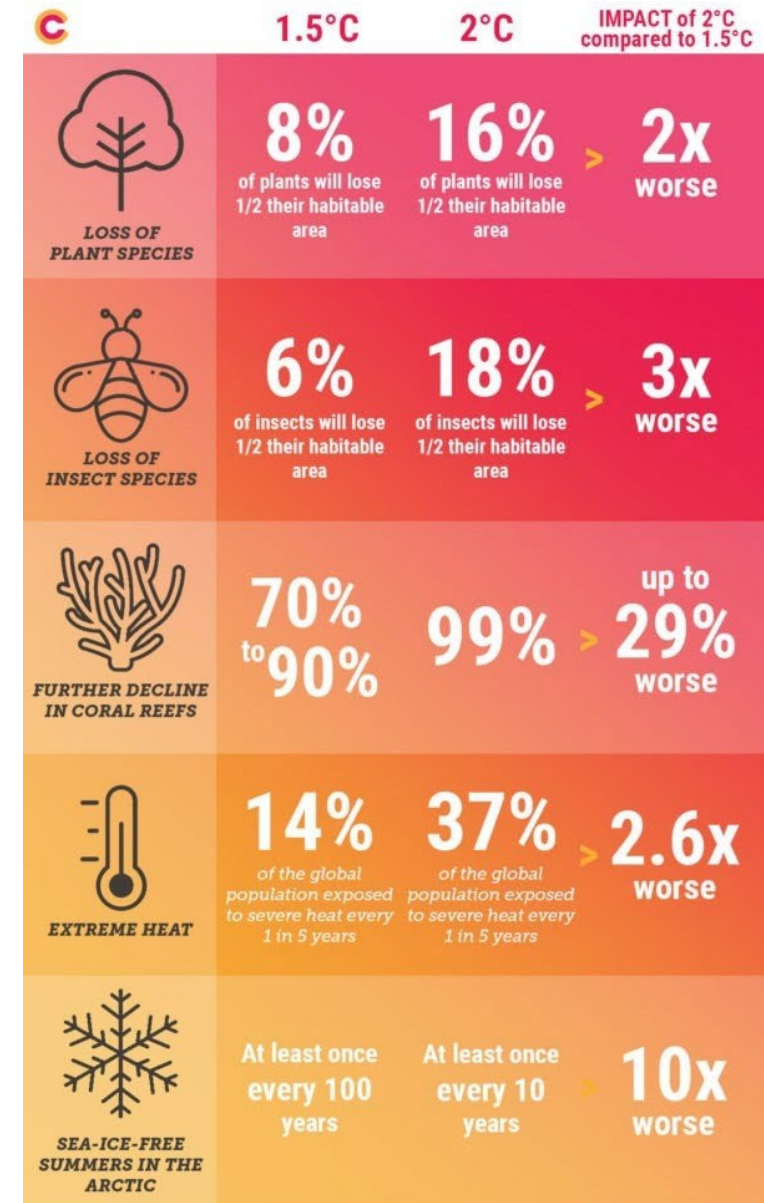
Section 3: **Near-Term and** **Net-Zero Science-** **Based Targets**



Target Setting

Why is it Fundamental?

- Climate science predicts that unless we dramatically curb temperature rise, we will see catastrophic impacts of climate change.
- The Paris Agreement in 2015 saw 200 countries pledge to keep global temperatures preferably below 1.5C. The 1.5C was defined as the cap that, if exceeded, will see such catastrophic climate impacts.
- Whilst nation states have pledged to this agreement, it's fundamental that organisations can make the same commitment.



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Target Setting

Science-Based Targets



What are SBTs?

Created by the *Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi)*, SBTs provide companies with a clearly-defined pathway to set targets and reduce emissions in line with the global target of limiting global warming below 1.5C.

This makes them more robust and meaningful and in line with climate science. SBTs also set you on a pathway to reach real science-based net-zero by 2050 at the latest.

Why is Science Based Target Setting Fundamental?

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The Paris Agreement in 2015 saw 200 countries pledge to keep global temperatures preferably below 1.5C. The 1.5C was defined as the cap that, if exceeded, will see such catastrophic climate impacts.

Whilst nation states have pledged to this agreement, it's fundamental that organisations can make the same commitment.

Science-Based Net-Zero Criteria

The SBTi defines science-based net-zero as the achievement of three key steps:

1. Near-Term SBTs

What companies will do now, and over the next 5-10 years, to reduce emissions. This requires a **42% reduction by 2030** to be in line with 1.5C limit on global heating.

2. Long-Term SBTs

The degree of **decarbonisation** companies need to ultimately reach net-zero. This requires a **90% reduction** by a chosen net-zero year, which must be **2050 or earlier**.

3. Neutralisation of Residual Emissions

The residual GHGs left once long-term SBT has been achieved must be counterbalanced through the permanent removal and storage of carbon from the atmosphere. **Removals** of residuals is required in order to claim **net-zero status**.

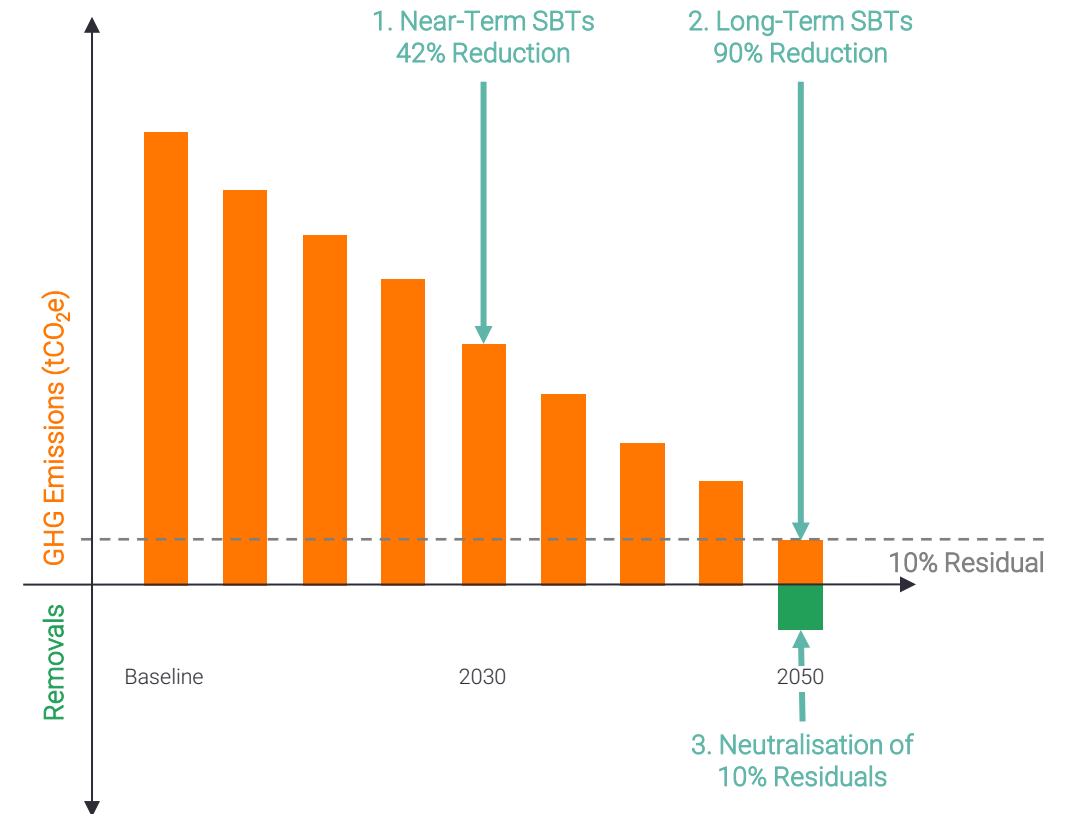


Figure 2. SBTi's net-zero requirements timeline. Based on: *SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard* ([Net-Zero-Standard.pdf](#) ([sciencebasedtargets.org](#)))

Science-Based Targets for Royal Jersey Laundry

	Near-Term	Long-Term Net-Zero
Target Year	5-10 years from date of target submission	2050 (or sooner)
Scopes 1 and 2	Coverage: 95% of total emissions Reduction Required: 42% absolute reduction by 2030	Coverage: 95% of total emissions Reduction Required: 90% absolute reduction
Scope 3	Coverage: 67% of total emissions* Reduction Required: Absolute Reduction Method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum 42% absolute reduction by 2030 OR Intensity Reduction Method (Physical or Economic): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 51.6% reduction by 2030 	Coverage: 90% coverage of total emissions Reduction Required: Absolute Reduction Method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90% absolute reduction AND neutralisation of final 10% of emissions by permanent, physical carbon removals OR Intensity Reduction Method (Physical or Economic): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 97% physical intensity reduction AND neutralisation of remaining residual emissions by permanent, physical carbon removals

Table 3. Overview of what science-based targets look like for Royal Jersey Laundry.

* Currently, the SBTi does not have an official system for validating Scope 3 near-term targets for SMEs. Instead, an SME must commit to measure and reduce their Scope 3 emissions.

Near-Term Targets

Scope 1, Absolute Contraction Approach

TARGETS CONTENT:	Near-Term			Long-Term		
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3

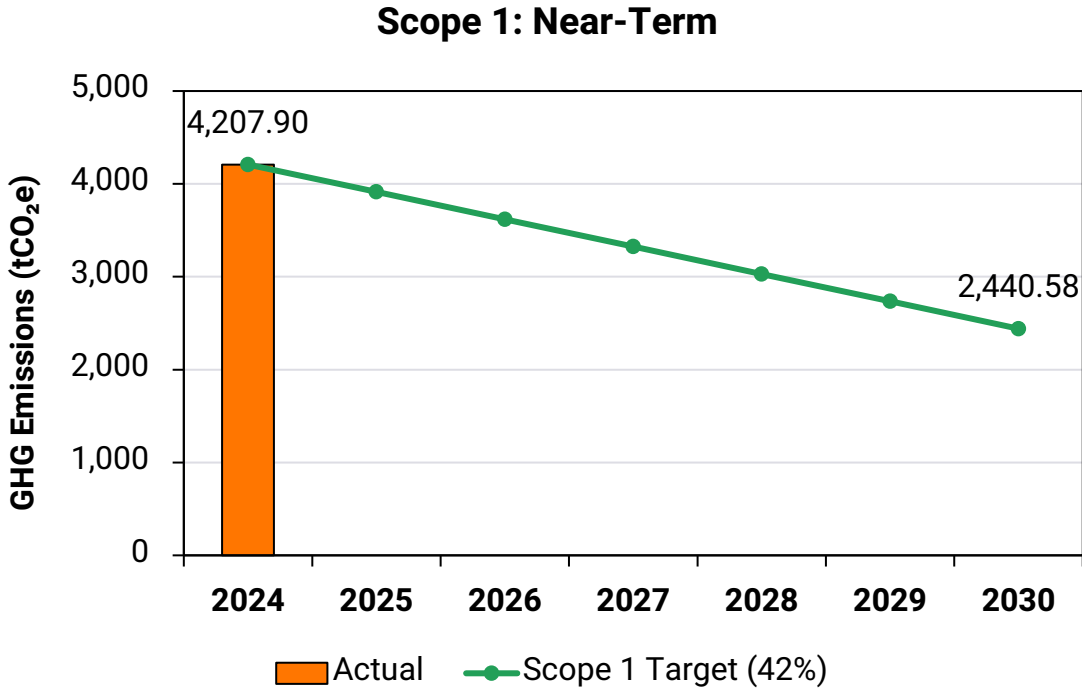


Figure 3. Scope 1 near-term Science Based Target.

Approach: Absolute Reduction

Target Year: 2030

Reduction Ambition: 42% (Minimum Requirement)

For its scope 1 near-term target, Royal Jersey Laundry’s target is a **42% reduction in absolute scope 1 emissions by 2030**.

In 2024, **scope 1 emissions made up 48.7%** of Royal Jersey Laundry’s carbon footprint. These largely came from **natural gas used on site (81.9%)** as well as **fuels used in company-owned and leased vehicles (18.1%)**.

It should be noted that in 2024, there were no fugitive losses (or refrigerant leaks). However, as these leaks are variable year-to-year, Royal Jersey Laundry should continue to track any refrigerant top ups and conduct regular maintenance on any A/C units to minimise leakage.

Near-Term Targets

Scope 2, Absolute Contraction Approach

TARGETS CONTENT:

Scope 1

Near-Term
Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 1

Long-Term
Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2: Near-Term

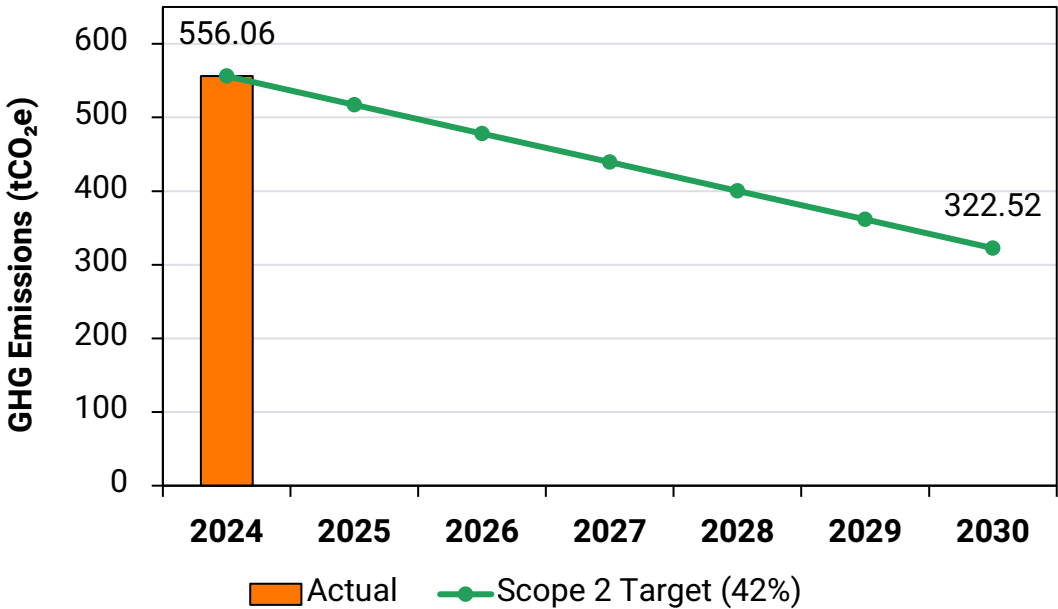


Figure 4. Scope 2 near-term Science Based Target.

Approach: Absolute Reduction

Target Year: 2030

Reduction Ambition: 42% (Minimum Requirement)

For its scope 2 near-term target, Royal Jersey Laundry’s target is a **42% reduction in absolute scope 2 emissions by 2030**.

In 2024, **scope 2 emissions made up 6.4%** of Royal Jersey Laundry’s carbon footprint. These scope 2 emissions came entirely from **electricity used on site**.

Near-Term Targets

Scope 3, Absolute Contraction Approach

TARGETS CONTENT:	Near-Term			Long-Term		
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3

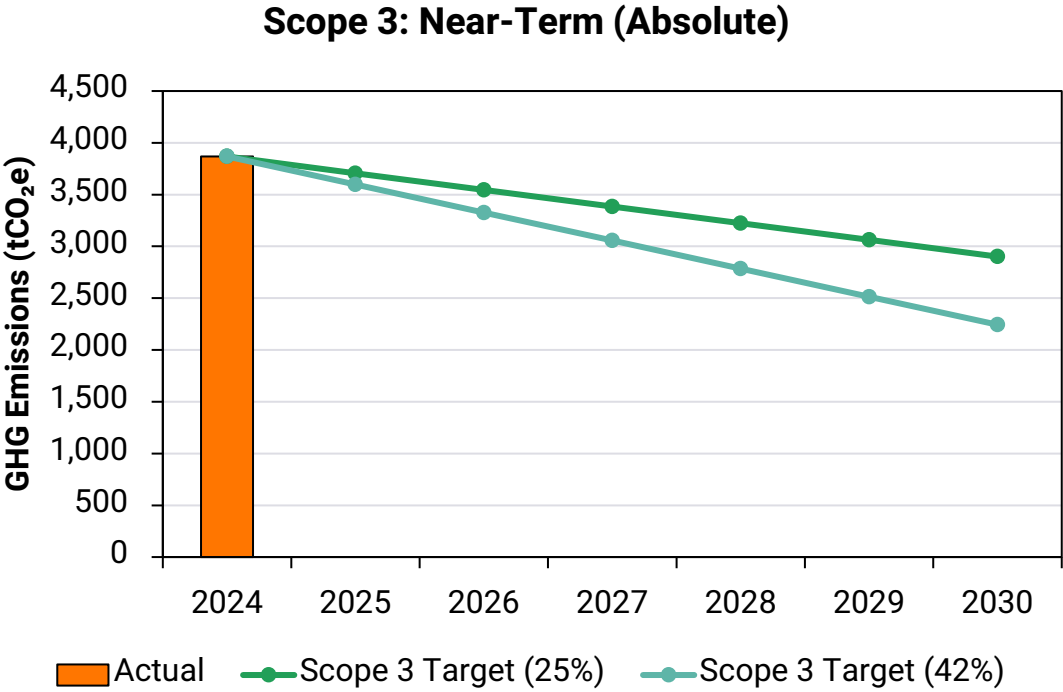


Figure 5. Scope 3 near-term Science Based Target.

Mapped Approach: Absolute Reduction

Mapped Target Year: 2030

Reduction Ambition: 25% (Minimum Requirement) **OR** 42%

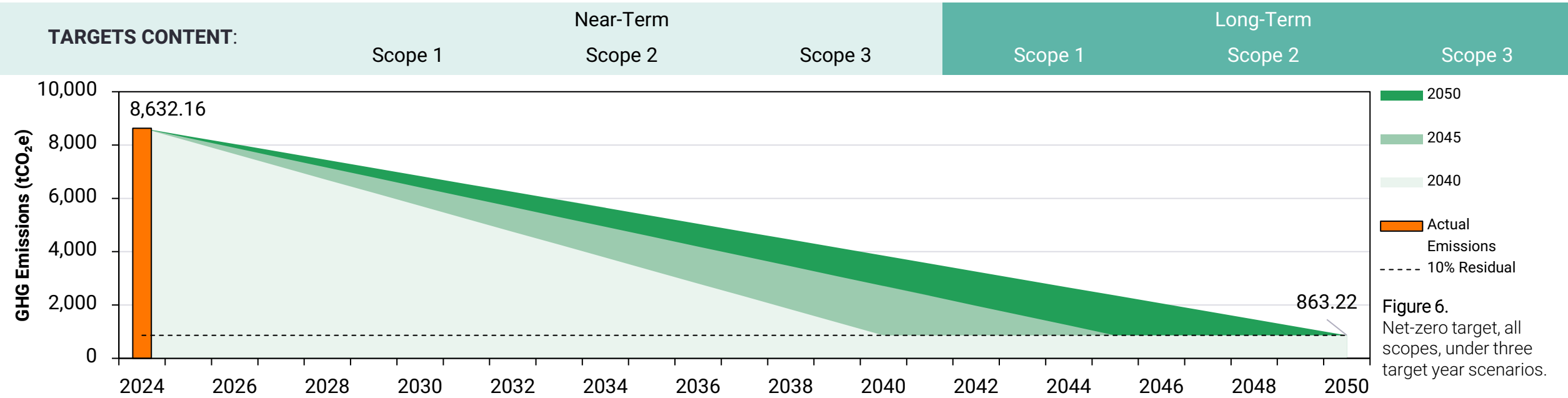
For its scope 3 near-term target, Royal Jersey Laundry has a few methods it can choose from. The first would be a reduction based on its **absolute scope 3 emissions**, as mapped in Figure 5. Within this absolute contraction approach, Royal Jersey Laundry could either follow a 25% reduction trajectory, or a more ambitious 42% reduction by 2030.

The alternative scope 3 target method could be a reduction of normalised scope 3 emission based on either physical or economic intensity. Within this intensity approach, Royal Jersey Laundry would need to reduce its normalised GHG emissions by 51.6% by 2030 (not currently modelled).

In 2024, **44.8%** of Royal Jersey Laundry’s **GHG emissions fell under scope 3** emissions.

Long-Term Net-Zero Target

All 3 Scopes, Absolute Contraction Approach



Royal Jersey Laundry’s long-term net-zero reduction trajectory has been mapped above in Figure 6. Unlike the near-term targets previously discussed, the long-term net-zero target is a **90% reduction of scopes 1, 2, and 3 by 2050** or sooner. 2040, 2045, and 2050 pathways have been mapped as potential target dates.

The remaining 10% GHG emissions are referred to as “residual emissions,” which are to be permanently removed using nature- or technology-based solutions.

Possible Messaging for RJ Laundry's Website



“In 2024, we emitted 8,632.16 tCO₂e, from the following sources:

[Include summary table split by scope in slide 8]

Royal Jersey Laundry has set near-term and net-zero science-based targets aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Our scope 1 near-term target is a 42% reduction in scope 1 emissions by 2030 from a 2024 baseline year.

Our scope 2 near-term target is a 42% reduction in scope 2 emissions by 2030 from a 2024 baseline year.

Our scope 3 near-term target is a [25% OR 42%] reduction in scope 3 emissions by 2030 from a 2024 baseline year.

Our net-zero target is a 90% reduction in combined scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by [2040, 2045 OR 2050] from a 2024 baseline year.”

Thank you!

Any questions?



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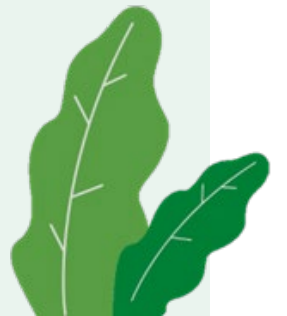
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Section 4: **Appendix**



2024 Carbon Footprint

Location-Based, Split by Activity and Scope

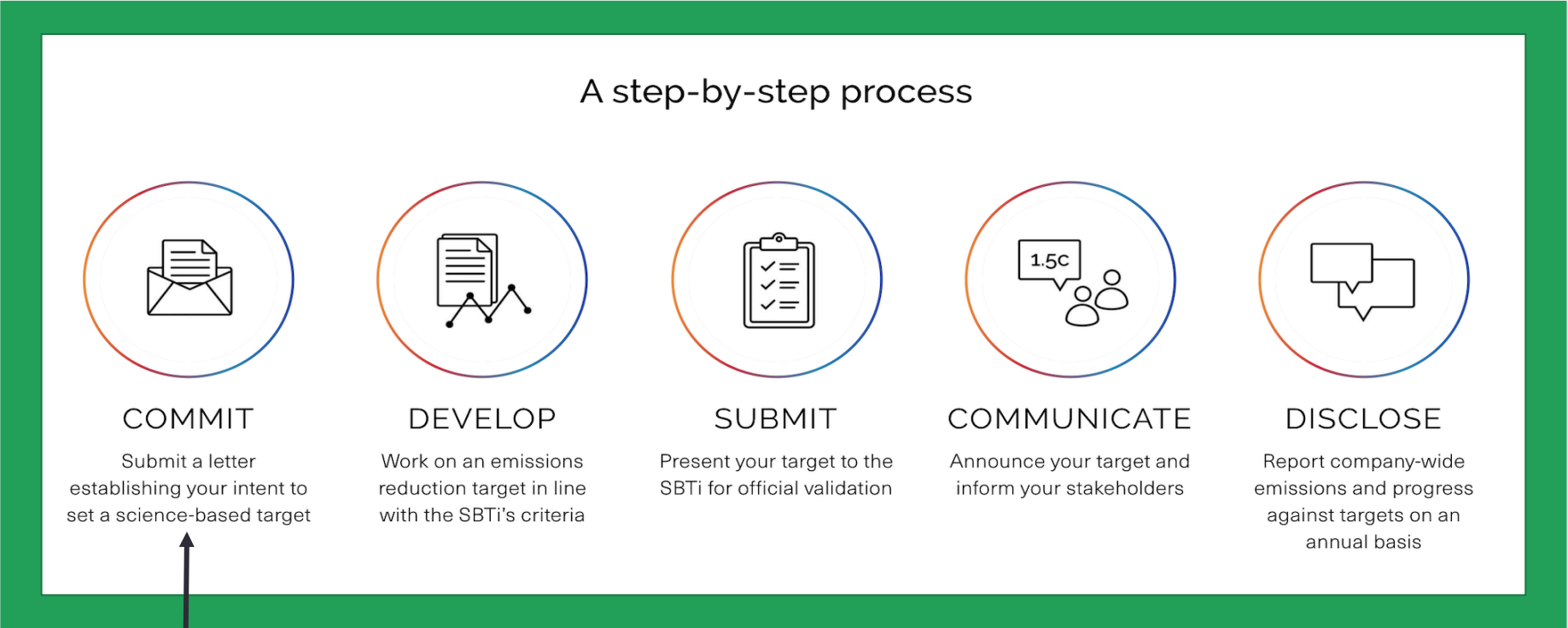
Activity	GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)				% of Total Footprint
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	
Gas	3,445.78	-	569.15	4,014.93	47.6%
Purchased Goods & Services	-	-	2,904.81	2,904.81	34.5%
Transport Fuels	762.12	-	179.87	941.98	11.2%
Electricity	-	388.81	128.01	516.83	6.1%
Employee Commuting	-	-	28.85	28.85	0.3%
Water	-	-	16.91	16.91	0.2%
Waste	-	-	1.90	1.90	0.02%
Business Travel	-	-	1.54	1.54	0.02%
Total (Location-Based)	4,207.90	388.81	3,831.03	8,427.74	100%

Location-based methodology calculates electricity emissions using **the average fuel mix of the region** (i.e. the UK National Grid).

Table A1. Location-based GHG emissions in 2024, split by Scope and Category.

Science-Based Targets Validation Process

Below is the step-by-step process of having targets officially validated by the SBTi.



Not applicable for SMEs

Source: Guidance from the [SBTi website](#).

Methodology: General

Carbon Factors

- Carbon factors sourced from a range of governmental and environmental organisational databases (e.g., UK government, EPA, National Grid etc.) and consumption data (e.g., kWh of electricity) were used to calculate RJ Laundry's carbon footprint.



Methodology: Carbon Factors

Core carbon factors have been sourced from the below inventories:

Carbon Factor	Source
IPCC Emissions Factor Database	https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/EFDB/main.php
Global Emissions Model for Integrated Systems	http://iinas.org/gemis.html
UK Government Factors	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting
EPA US Factors	https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-03/documents/emission-factors_mar_2018_0.pdf https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting
World Input Output Database – financial spend	http://www.wiod.org/home
GHG Scope 3 Evaluator	https://ghgprotocol.org/scope-3-evaluator



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Further Reading & Resources

- GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard: [Corporate Standard | Greenhouse Gas Protocol \(ghgprotocol.org\)](https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard)
- GHG Protocol Scope 3 Calculation Guidance: [Scope 3 Calculation Guidance | Greenhouse Gas Protocol \(ghgprotocol.org\)](https://ghgprotocol.org/scope-3-calculation-guidance)
- Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) setting and validation process: [Set a Target - Science Based Targets](https://sciencebasedtargets.org/set-a-target)
- SBTi new (launched 28/10/2021) net-zero standard: [The Net-Zero Standard - Science Based Targets](https://sciencebasedtargets.org/net-zero-standard)
- Green Element Podcast: [Sustainable Business Podcast - Green Element](#)
- Green Element Guides: [Environmental and Sustainability ebooks | Green Element](#)

