CAVITY
DENTAL STAFF.

Carbon Emissions Report 2026

Completed by Cavity Dental Staff Ltd August 2026



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1.0 Carbon Emissions Summary

Organisation Reporting: Cavity Dental Staff Ltd

Reporting Period: 1st July 2025 – 30th June 2026

Current Total Emissions: 108.949 Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

1.1 Emissions Table

Scope 1

Company Owned/Lease Vehicles	125	kg CO2e
Total	125	kg CO2e
Total (Tonnes)	**0.125**	**t CO2e**

Scope 2

Total Organisation Energy Usage on Site	436.2006	kg CO2e
Total	436.2006	kg CO2e
Total (Tonnes)	**0.436**	**t CO2e**

Scope 3

Total Organisation Energy Usage WFH	3,925.48	kg CO2e
Staff Commuting (not using owned/leased Vehicles)	104,462.683	kg CO2e
Total (Tonnes)	**108.388**	**t CO2e**
Total Organisation Emissions	**108.949**	**t CO2e**

2.0 **Context**

2.1 **The purpose of this report**

This Carbon Emission Report measures and calculates the total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions produced directly and indirectly from the organisation's activities. Compulsory for large organisations as part of their Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR), HM Government encourages all organisations to act and measure their emissions on a voluntary basis - as the most effective tool in monitoring and reducing an organisations climate impact.

GHG Emission (also referred to as Carbon Footprint) Calculation, Offsetting and Reducing are now the most popular method for businesses to make an environmental impact as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility policies due to the accurate and measured methodologies, providing complete transparency about their climate impact and resulting actions. Annual emissions reports are regularly used by organisations to track their progress in achieving emissions reductions across the business over time, and in many cases helps identify areas within the business that produce the most emissions - as an area to focus and improve.

Most importantly of all, carbon emission reports also help identify an organisations total carbon footprint - measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e), a set unit to ensure carbon offsetting is accurate, and will reverse the organisations environmental impact to achieve carbon neutral status - increasingly important for customers, shareholders, employees and other stakeholders.

2.2 **The Kyoto Protocol Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)**

Seven Greenhouse Gases are calculated as part of this emissions report, known as the seven Kyoto Protocol GHGs. These gases occurmost often because of business activities, with the highest Global Warming Potential. For the purposes of emissions reporting,these gases are simplified and measured in the unit of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e). The Global Warming Potential (GWP) of these gases are not the same however, which creates the unit equivalence compared to carbon dioxide over a period of 100 years (shown below). The latest AR5 values have been used.

GHG	Formula	GWP (CO_2e)
Carbon Dioxide	CO_2	1
Methane	CH_4	28
Nitrous Oxide	N_2O	265
Hydro fluorocarbons	HFCs	Depends on specific gas
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF6	23,500
Perfluorinated compounds	PFCs	265
Nitrogen trifluoride	NF_3	16,100

2.0 **Context**

2.3 **Calculating Emissions & Emissions Factors**

The emissions calculations have been made using current activity data, with full disclosure of all relevant and necessary information. The data used (such as energy usage in Kwh, or vehicle mileage) is then multiplied by the relevant emissions factors from published HM Government publications. Conversion factors 2023: condensed set (for most users) - updated 28 June 2023 using the relevant data published within this report.

2.4 **Reporting Standards**

GHG emissions reports are most widely carried out in accordance with the ISO 14064:1-2018 and GHG Emissions Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standards, whose methodologies have been used in the creation of this report.

The International Organisation of Standardisation (ISO) created the ISO 14064 standard in 2006, updating in 2018 to specify the principles and requirements at the organisational level for the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals. It includes requirements for the design, development, management, reporting and verification of an organisation's GHG inventory.

The "Greenhouse Gas Protocol - Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (GHG Protocol, 2011) developed in a partnership of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resource Institute (WRI) follow a similar methodology mirroring those of the ISO standard.

Using the two most widely recognised and used emission standards in the world, ensures all measurements, calculations and subsequent offsetting are completed to the most regulatedand accurate standards possible.

3.0 **Methodology**

Cavity Dental Staff Ltd has undertaken its own Emissions Report to measure and calculate the organisation's total carbon footprint for the period 1st July 2025 – 30th June 2026, with the purpose of offsetting the organisation emissions.

As a locum dental staff supplier, it was identified that the main emissions were to occur from staff commuting within the reporting period. Due to hybrid working, staff worked from home,of which the energy usage from home was also calculated.

The reporting period covers from the company's move of Head Office location into a shared managed office space following a business reorganisation.

3.1 **Reporting Standards**

Using the operational control consolidation approach was determined as the best method for Cavity Dental Staff Ltd, due to the standard business structure and business practices. As a result, the following scope of data was collected.

Scope 1 - Company Owned and Leased Vehicles (vehicle type and distance travelled).

Scope 2 - Energy (electricity, imported heat, steam in kwh) from the office and vehicles.

Scope 3 - Homeworking Energy (Days), Staff Commuting (average distance and type)

3.2 **Assumptions and Estimations**

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

Vehicle emissions were calculated using "Conversion factors 2023: condensed set (for most users) – updated 28th June 2023" based on mileage claimed by staff.

Throughout the reporting period, some staff worked remotely from home. Due to the unknown primary energy data from staff at home, the energy usage was calculated based on the number of days staff worked, assuming 8 hours per day.

Business energy (electricity) usage was used from figures provide by the landlord based on the business square foot rented.

3.0 **Methodology**

3.3 **Scopes of Emissions**

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

- **Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)**
  Activities owned or controlled by the organisation that release emissions straight into the atmosphere.

- **Scope 2 (Energy Indirect)**
  Emissions being released into the atmosphere associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These are indirect emissions that are a consequence of the organisation's activities - but occur at sources that the business does not own or control.

  These emissions are essentially energy used by the organisation and staff working at sites under the operational control of the business.

- **Scope 3 (Other Indirect)**
  Emissions that are a consequence of business activity which occur at sources which are not owned or controlled, which are not classed as scope 2 emissions.

  Scope 3 emissions are quite broad, including areas such as waste management, business travel, staff commuting, Staff working on 3rd party sites, events, the emissionsproduced from delivery to and from the organisation (including third party delivery services), transmission and distribution losses associated with electricity usage, as well to tank emissionsfrom combustion fuels.

3.4 **Quality and Accuracy**

The accuracyof this GHG assessment is directly relatedto the quality of the activity data known, and for this assessment and report, 'primary data' (such as electrical usage in Kwh for the reportingperiod), have been used wherever possible. 'Secondary data' from Suppliers and Clients is not yet available and is part of our ongoing work over the next few years to establish emissions from these, many small businesses how do not fall within the Emissions reporting.

4.0 **Results**

4.1 **Summary of Cavity Dental Staff Ltd Carbon (GHG) Emissions**

Reporting Period - 01/07/25 - 31/6/26

Scope 1 Direct Emissions	0.125	kg CO2e
Scope 2 Energy Indirect	0.436	kg CO2e
Scope 3 Indirect/Other	108.949	kg CO2e
Total Carbon Footprint (August 2026)	**108.949**	**t CO2e**

4.2 **Emissions by Scope**

Scope 1 Direct Emissions: 0.125
All Scope 1 emissions occurred from the company owned/leased vehicles, and the mileage completed within the reporting period, no other Scope 1 emissions occurred.

Scope 2 Energy Indirect: 0.436
The main Scope 2 emissions occurred from the company's energy usage within the reporting period.

Scope 3 Indirect Other: 108.949
The main Scope 3 emissions occurred from staff commuting. Other emissions occurred from the energy consumption from staff working at home (these emissions were attributed to 'additional' energy consumption that would not have otherwise occurred at home)

4.3 **Carbon Offsetting Project**

Through Ecologi Action Ltd, Cavity Dental Staff Ltd has offset its total carbon emissions through their community-based carbon avoidance project; this benefits people for example, improving access to clean water may not seem like a climate solution, but it means that dirty water doesn't have to boiled to make it safer, so less fuel has to be burned, creating fewer emissions.



- Prevents GHG emissions that cause climate change
- Contributes towards the UN SDGs
- Improves lives of local people

5.0 Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP)

5.1 Reduction Overview

IPCC studies (and COP discussions) havehighlighted 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, Cavity Dental Staff Ltd is proactively doingits part for the planetnow - when it is the most important.

In addition to CarbonOffsetting and CarbonNeutral Status - Cavity Dental Staff Ltd is looking to further reduce its future emissions - as much as practically possible. By reducing all avoidable emissions to zero - the organisation will achieve Net Zero status.

As part of the 2015 Paris Agreement, world governments committed to curbing global temperature rise to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. In 2018, the IPCC warned that global warming must not exceed 1.5°C to avoidthe catastrophic impactsof climate change.

It was agreed that to achievethis, GHG emissions must halve by 2030 – and drop to Net Zero by 2050. To align with these Science Based Targets - Cavity Dental Staff Ltd is committed to reducing half of its GHG emissions by 2030, and to achieveNet Zero by 2050.

5.2 Procurement Policy Note 06/21

The UK Government amended the Climate Change Act 2008 in 2019 by introducing a target of at least a 100% reduction in the net UK carbon account (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, compared to 1990 levels) by 2050. This is otherwise known as the 'Net Zero' target.

To aid in this target, UK suppliers to government contracts are required to meet the requirements of Procurement Policy Note (PPN) 06/21, by providing a Net Zero Carbon Reduction Plan.

In addition to calculating Scope 1, 2 and a subset of Scope 3 emissions in tCO2e for the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol (as outlined in this report), Cavity Dental Staff Ltd has made a commitment to achieving net zero by 2050, outline its reduction plans, and publish its Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP) on its website.

5.3 Reduction Target Plan

To achieve a 50% reduction in emissions by 2040, Cavity Dental Staff Ltd needs to reduce its emissions by 54.475 tCO2eover the next 4 years.

5.4 Reduction Strategies

Cavity Dental Staff Ltd looks to target the three largest emissions sources of the organisation, in order to make the most impactful, and quickest reduction in emissions possible. The largest emission source is:

Staff Commuting – 108.949 tCO2e (74% of total emissions)

Commuting

Although this may not be able to be reduced to zero (untilelectric vehicles becomethe predominant mode of transport from 2030 onwards), we encourage ride sharing, walking, and cycling to work wherever possible.

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