

Durham Academy FY 2024 Greenhouse Gas Summary Report

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Introduction

Thank you for partnering with Greenplaces to assess your company's carbon footprint. Learning your emission sources is a critical step in your sustainability journey. We've prepared this document to help you understand your footprint and the methodologies we use to measure your emissions. Please feel free to reach out to our team with any questions or clarifications.

Prepared By



For



Assessment Summary

Based on the information provided and the analysis conducted, subject to the attached Statement of Limiting Conditions, we have concluded that as of the assessment date, Durham Academy (also referred to as the client or reporting company) emissions in metric tons (mT) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) from the examined categories is as follows:

Category	Location-Based Emissions (mT CO ₂ e)	Market-Based Emissions (mT CO ₂ e)
Scope 1	519.25	519.25
Scope 2	1,048.11	876.56
Scope 3	1,746.27	1,746.27
Totals	3,313.64	3,142.08

Company Overview

Durham Academy is an independent, coeducational day school in Durham, North Carolina, whose students range from pre-kindergarten to grade twelve.

The purpose of a Durham Academy education is to prepare each student to live a moral, happy, and productive life. The development of intellect is central to such a life and, thus, intellectual endeavor and growth are the primary work of the school. The acquisition of knowledge, the development of skills, critical judgment, and intellectual curiosity, and increased understanding are the goals of the school's academic program.

Geographic Boundary

This report includes Durham Academy campus buildings listed below:

1. Upper School Building: 3601 Ridge Road, Durham, NC
2. Middle School Building: 3116 Academy Road, Durham, NC
3. Lower School Building: 3501 Ridge Road, Durham, NC
4. Administration Building: 3130 Pickett Road, Durham, NC

Base Year, Reporting Period, and Consolidation Approach

This greenhouse gas inventory follows the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol (World Resources Institute [WRI], 2003, 2015, 2018) guidance and standards unless otherwise noted or requested by the client. The global warming potential (GWP) values applied in calculations are sourced from the The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) unless otherwise noted (IPCC, 2014). This greenhouse gas inventory report focuses on the reporting company's emissions from their 2024 fiscal year (July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024).

The operational control approach was used to determine Durham Academy's organizational boundaries. Durham Academy owns and controls all of the buildings located on their campus, thus all direct emissions activities and purchased energy emissions are included in scopes 1 and 2 of their inventory. Upon request from Durham Academy, their FY 2024 footprint operational boundaries include only the following limited emissions categories:

- Scope 1 - Stationary Combustion
- Scope 1 - Fugitive Emissions
- Scope 2 - Purchased Electricity
- Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods & Services (Water Only)
- Scope 3 Category 5 - Waste Generated in Operations
- Scope 3 Category 6 - Business Travel
- Scope 3 Category 7 - Employee Commute

Greenplaces began working with Durham Academy in 2022 and has also supported the calculation of their FY 2022 and FY 2023 footprints. Greenplaces advises against direct comparison between the FY 2024 footprint and preceding years due to the change in operational boundaries.

Table 1.0a Operational Scopes

Scope 1	mT CO ₂ e	Exclusions	Estimated Activity	Database Used
Fugitive Emissions	31.98	Client assumed no new purchases or disposals of refrigerant equipment during the reporting period. Domestic refrigeration equipment with low-GWP gasses were excluded.	The screening method was used to estimate fugitive emissions based on the domestic refrigeration and HVAC equipment inventory provided for Durham Academy's FY2023 footprint.	Bjønness et al., 2019 IPCC, 2014
Stationary Combustion	487.28	No known exclusions.	No estimates or assumptions applied in calculations.	US EPA, 2024a
Mobile Combustion	Excluded, relevant	Excluded from footprint upon request by client.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Process Emissions	Excluded, not relevant	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Total Scope 1 Emissions	519.25 mT CO₂e			

Scope 2	mT CO ₂ e	Exclusions	Estimated Activity	Database Used
Purchased Electricity - Location Based	1,048.11	A single electricity meter was excluded due to insufficient information. This meter was only active for six months of the reporting period and likely represents an immaterial exclusion.	No estimates or assumptions applied in calculations.	US EPA, 2024a
Purchased Electricity - Market Based	876.56	The exclusions and estimated activity notes provided for Location Based emissions are also applicable for Market Based emissions calculations.		US EPA, 2024b

Total Scope 2 Emissions (Location-Based)	1,048.11 mT CO₂e
Total Scope 2 Emissions (Market-Based)	876.56 mT CO₂e

Scope 3	mT CO₂e	Exclusions	Estimated Activity	Database Used
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	2.41	All purchased goods and services except for purchased water were excluded from footprint upon request by client.	No estimates or assumptions applied in calculations.	DEFRA, 2024
Category 2: Capital Goods	Excluded, relevant	Excluded from footprint upon request by client.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	553.24	Exclusion notes from Stationary Combustion, Mobile Combustion, and Purchased Electricity are applicable to this category.	Estimation notes from Stationary Combustion, Mobile Combustion, and Purchased Electricity are applicable to this category.	DEFRA, 2021 DEFRA, 2024 US EPA, 2024a US EPA, 2024b
Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Excluded, not relevant	No known exclusions.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	245.01	No known exclusions.	Where waste data was provided in volume of disposal containers and frequency of pick-ups, containers were assumed to be 100% full at time of collection. A 1:1 ratio of water supply to wastewater generation was assumed.	DEFRA, 2024 US EPA, 2016 US EPA, 2024a
Category 6: Business Travel	157.66	Only business travel paid for by Durham	The spend-based method was used to calculate the	Greenview, 2024

		Academy was included in the footprint.	majority of business travel emissions.	Ingwersen & Li, 2024 NAICS, 2017 World Bank, 2023
Category 7: Employee Commuting	<i>Employee Commute:</i> 202.50 <i>Student Commute:</i> 585.46	Emissions associated with remote work energy consumption are not included in this footprint.	Employee and student commute survey results were extrapolated to represent 100% of headcount. Employee survey results were allocated based on % of headcount per employee type. Durham Academy provided an assumed number of commuting days per year for students and per employee type.	DEFRA, 2024 Electric Vehicle Database, n.d. US EPA, 2024a
Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets	Excluded, not relevant	No known exclusions.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Excluded, not relevant	No known exclusions.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Category 10: Processing of Sold Products	Excluded, not relevant	No known exclusions.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Category 11: Use of Sold Products	Excluded, not relevant	No known exclusions.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Excluded, not relevant	No known exclusions.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets	Excluded, not relevant	No known exclusions.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Category 14: Franchises	Excluded, not relevant	No known exclusions.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Category 15: Investments	Excluded, potentially relevant	Not included in footprint assessment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Total Scope 3 Emissions	1,746.27 mT CO ₂ e			
Total Scope 1, 2 & 3 Market-based emissions	3,142.08 mT CO ₂ e			

Table 1.0b Intensity Ratios



Targets

After the conclusion of this assessment report, Greenplaces can provide high-level strategies for emissions reduction targets with Durham Academy.

Carbon Offsets and Renewable Energy Credits

Greenplaces has not purchased carbon offsets or renewable energy credits on behalf of Durham Academy’s FY 2024 footprint at the time of this report.

Discussion of Methodology

1.0 Objective

Greenplaces strives to provide clients with a comprehensive, accurate representation of their current carbon footprint, adhering to the GHG Protocol accounting and reporting principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy.

2.0 Scope 1 Emissions

Stationary Combustion: Durham Academy

Primary utility bill data for natural gas consumption was provided for eleven meters, which was assumed to represent all Durham Academy buildings. Emissions were calculated using the natural gas emission factor provided by the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) in their 2024 Emission Factor Hub (US EPA, 2024a). The calculated emissions value represents the tank-to-wheel impact of the stationary fuel combustion.

Total emissions from stationary combustion of natural gas came to **487.28 mT CO₂e**. This value represents a low degree of uncertainty due to the use of primary consumption data from utility bills.

Fugitive Emissions: Durham Academy

The screening method was used to estimate fugitive emissions from domestic refrigeration and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment. The data provided for in-use refrigerant equipment from Durham Academy's 2023 footprint was used as proxy data, based on the assumption that no new equipment was acquired or disposed of during the reporting period. In alignment with the methodology followed in the 2023 footprint, domestic refrigeration equipment with low-GWP gases (e.g. R600a, R290) were excluded as the associated emissions are negligible.

The equipment type, refrigerant type and charge capacity was provided for twenty-six domestic refrigeration units and fifty-two HVAC units. The total refrigerant gas leakage was calculated by applying an average annual leakage rate for each equipment type to the equipment charge capacity (Bjønness et al., 2019).

The GHG Protocol specifies that GHGs regulated under the Kyoto Protocol are to be included within corporate inventory boundaries, and all other GHGs, such as those regulated by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, are optional (WRI, 2003). The reporting company did provide data for equipment charged with Montreal Protocol refrigerant gases, and Greenplaces calculated the associated fugitive emissions using the screening method described above. The resulting emissions total, which is excluded from Durham Academy's inventory totals and listed separately here for reference, is 14.68 mT CO₂e.

Total fugitive emissions came to **31.98 mT CO₂e**. This value represents a high degree of uncertainty due to the use of the screening method.

3.0 Scope 2 Emissions

Purchased Electricity: Durham Academy

Primary utility bill data for electricity consumption was provided for seventeen meters, which was assumed to represent all Durham Academy buildings.

The utility bill provided for meter number 329284139 did not include a 12-month consumption total despite appearing to have been active from January 2024 onwards. The reporting company indicated that this meter was likely connected to a temporary construction trailer and that any electricity consumption associated with it was insignificant, so it was excluded from this footprint.

Location based emissions were calculated using the US EPA eGrid subregion emission factor for SERC Virginia/Carolina (US EPA, 2024a). Market based emissions were calculated using the supplier-specific emission factor for Duke Energy Carolinas (US EPA, 2024b).

The reporting company indicated the presence of a small on-site solar panel installation. Information about the quantity of renewable energy generated by this installation and whether any renewable energy was sold to the grid could not be obtained. The reporting company indicated the solar panels were damaged during the reporting period and likely did not produce a significant quantity of electricity, so were excluded from this footprint.

Total location-based electricity emissions for all locations were calculated at **1,048.11 mT CO₂e** and total market-based electricity emissions were calculated at **876.56 mT CO₂e**. This value represents a low degree of uncertainty due to the use of primary data provided via utility bills. Table 2.0 below displays kWh per meter.

Table 2.0 Electricity per Meter: Durham Academy

Source: US EPA, 2024a; US EPA, 2024b

Meter No.	Kilowatt hours per year
77552058	22,831
77568555	80,567
77617050	11,636
77617081	36,852
77633625	198,900
77633626	230,630
77633931	34,107
77633932	749,058
77670084	28,492
319358968	315
320252099	594,013
322043702	1,014,742
327974508	309
328506177	335,246
329284139	Excluded
344036700	267,617
No Meter Number Provided	84,888
Totals	3,690,203

4.0 Scope 3 Emissions

4.1 Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services

Purchased Goods and Services: Durham Academy

Upon Durham Academy's request, purchased water is the only emissions source included for Purchased Goods and Services in this footprint. The reporting company provided primary utility bill data for water consumption for twelve meters, which was assumed to represent all Durham Academy buildings.

Emissions were calculated using the water supply emission factor from the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) emission factor database (DEFRA, 2024).

Total emissions from purchased water supply came to **2.41 mT CO₂e**. This value represents a low degree of uncertainty as primary utility bill data was used in calculations.

4.3 Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2

Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (FERA) Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2: Durham Academy

Greenplaces calculated the reporting company's fuel- and energy-related activities (FERA) emissions not already accounted for in Scope 1 and Scope 2 from stationary combustion and purchased electricity. This includes Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions associated with the extraction, refinement, and transportation of fuels used for energy generation and lifecycle Transmission & Distribution (T&D) emissions from grid system energy loss. All usage data and estimation methods discussed for fuel and energy activities in Section 2.0 and 3.0 of this report are relevant to this category as the same usage data was used to calculate FERA emissions.

WTT Emissions

Well-to-tank emissions from stationary combustion were calculated using fuel-specific emission factors from UK DEFRA (DEFRA, 2024). The WTT emissions from purchased electricity were calculated using US-specific emission factors obtained from the DEFRA (2021) emission factors database and are reported using AR4 GWP (DEFRA, 2021).

Lifecycle T&D Emissions

T&D loss emissions from purchased electricity were calculated using US EPA eGRID subregion emission factors multiplied by the US-average grid loss of 5.1 percent (US EPA, 2024a & 2024b). The upstream WTT emissions associated with T&D loss from purchased electricity were calculated using country-specific emission factors obtained from the DEFRA (2021) emission factor database and are reported using AR4 GWP (DEFRA, 2021).

Total emissions from FERA are **553.24 mT CO₂e**. This value represents a low degree of uncertainty due to the use of primary energy and fuel consumption data.

4.5 Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations

Waste Generated in Operations: Durham Academy

The reporting company provided primary utility bill data for solid waste generation that was assumed to represent all Durham Academy buildings. The reporting company switched solid waste service provider companies part way through the reporting period, with the previous company providing waste collection data in container volume and pick-up frequency and the current company providing waste collection data in units of weight. Both waste service providers differentiated the quantity of solid waste collected by waste type and disposal method.

Where solid waste data was provided as container volume units and pick-up frequency, waste containers were assumed to be 100% full at time of collection. Container volume was multiplied by the number of pick-ups per month to determine the total volume collected per month, which was then converted to units of weight using waste-type-specific conversion factors (US EPA, 2016). Solid waste

emissions were calculated by applying waste type- and disposal method-specific emission factors (US EPA, 2024a).

Wastewater generation was determined based on an assumed 1:1 ratio of water supply to wastewater generation, and the same data sources described in Section 4.1 of this report were used. Emissions from wastewater were calculated using the water treatment emission factor from the UK DEFRA emission factor database (DEFRA, 2024).

Total emissions from waste generated in operations are **245.01 mT CO₂e**. This value represents a moderate degree of uncertainty due to the assumptions that bins were 100% full at time of collection and the use of waste density conversions.

4.6 Category 6: Business Travel

Business Travel: Durham Academy

The reporting company provided data for their business travel activities, including air travel, ground travel (vehicle rentals, taxi/rideshare services, charter bus rentals), and accommodations. The data type provided by Durham Academy is broken down by travel category and group below:

	Air Travel	Ground Travel	Accommodations
Debate	Spend-based	Spend-based	Spend-based
Capstone	Spend-based	Spend-based	No. of Nights
Recruit., Alumni & Consultants	Spend-based*	Spend-based	Spend-based & No. of Nights
Professional Development	Spend-based	No Data Provided	Spend-based

* An assumption provided by Durham Academy of US\$300 per domestic round trip flight was used to estimate the total air travel spend for twenty-five teaching candidates.

Where possible, emissions from accommodations were calculated using the number of room nights rather than spend-based data. If the country of stay was not

indicated in the data provided, the US was assumed. Country-specific emission factors per room night were applied (Greenview, 2024).

The spend data was assigned to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2017 industry code using the transaction description or notes provided by Durham Academy. Spend-based emission factors from the US EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors (v1.3) database were used to calculate emissions and applied to the transaction data based on the corresponding NAICS industry code (Ingwersen & Li, 2024). Emission factors were adjusted for inflation from 2022 to 2023 purchasing power using the US inflation factor provided by the World Bank (World Bank, 2023).

A breakdown of business travel emissions by travel type and group is provided in mT CO₂e below:

	Air Travel	Ground Travel	Accommodation	Total
Debate	48.43	19.42	16.45	84.30
Capstone	46.71	4.91	6.67	58.28
Recruit., Alumni & Consultants	7.20	0.03	1.14	8.37
Professional Development	4.80	-	1.90	6.70
Total	107.14	24.36	26.16	157.66

Total emissions from business travel are **157.66 mT CO₂e**. This value represents a high degree of uncertainty due to the use of the spend-based method for calculating the emissions from the majority of business travel activities.

4.7 Category 7: Employee Commute

Employee Commute: Durham Academy

Durham Academy provided the results of their 2024 employee and student commute survey, as well as assumptions for the number of days on campus per

year. Each survey response included the respondents usual method(s) of transportation, one-way daily commute distance in miles, and number of carpool partners also traveling to Durham Academy. Greenplaces assigned each reported method of transportation to an applicable EPA vehicle type category and adjusted the commute distance to per-person miles using the number of carpool partners indicated. Where multiple methods of transportation were reported by a single respondent, Greenplaces assumed an equal allocation of commuting miles per method. The survey data included 739 student responses and 113 employee responses, which represents sixty-one percent and forty-one percent of total headcount, respectively.

To calculate the total annual commuting miles per transportation method for students, the daily commute data from the survey was extrapolated to 100 percent of the headcount and multiplied by an assumed 169 days on campus per year. Of the total employee headcount of 278, three were identified as remote employees that commuted to campus five days per year, seventy-seven were identified as administrative and maintenance staff that commuted to campus 210 days per year, and 198 employees were identified as faculty and extended day staff that commuted 178 days per year. Daily employee commuting miles per transportation method were extrapolated to 100% of the headcount and assigned proportionally to the employee types and multiplied by their respective assumed on-campus days per year.

Emissions from both student and employee commuting by gasoline vehicles, bus, and motorcycle were calculated by multiplying the annual commute mileage per method of transportation by emission factors from the US EPA 2024 emission factors hub (EPA, 2024a). Emissions from commuting via electric vehicle (EV) were calculated by converting the miles driven to kilowatt-hours using an average EV energy efficiency of 190 Watt-hours per kilometer (Electric Vehicle Database, n.d.) and applying the eGrid subregion emission factor for SERC Virginia/Carolina (US EPA, 2024a). Emissions from commuting via hybrid vehicles and diesel vehicles were calculated using emission factors from UK DEFRA (DEFRA, 2024).

Total emissions from employee and student commuting are **787.95 mT CO₂e**. The total emissions from students only are **585.46 mT CO₂e** and the total emissions from employees only are **202.50 mT CO₂e**. These values represent a moderate degree of uncertainty due the survey response rate of under sixty-percent across all commuters.

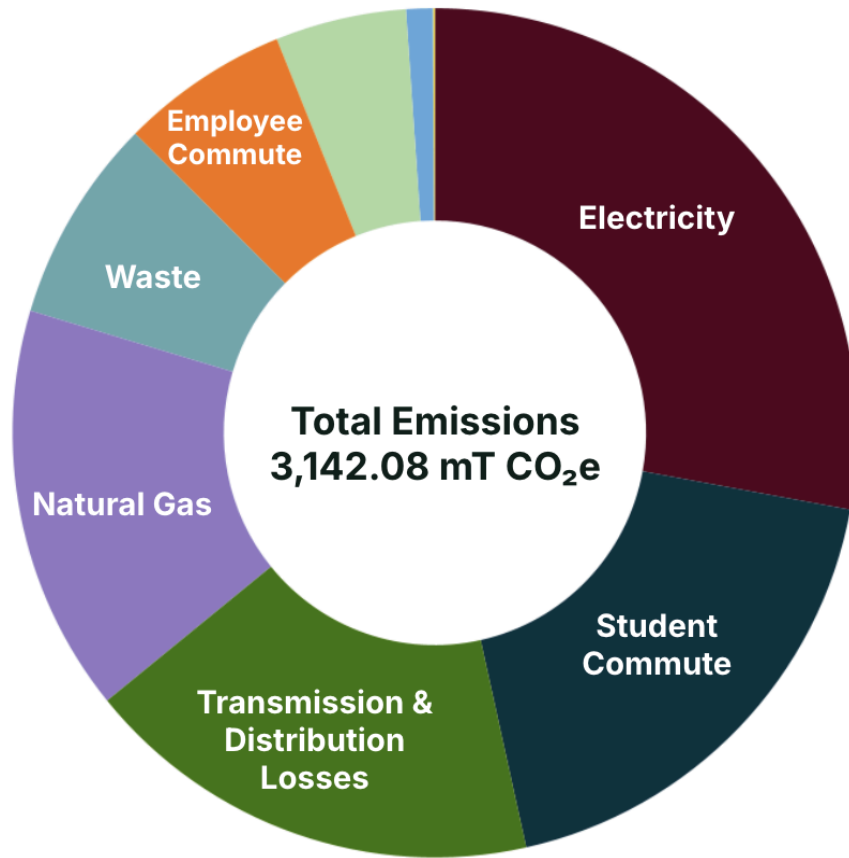
Assessment Results

Based on the information provided and the analysis conducted, and subject to the attached Statement of Limiting Conditions, we have concluded that Durham Academy scope 1 and 2 emissions, with market-based method purchased electricity, as of the assessment date are: 1,395.81 mT of CO₂e. Scope 3 emissions from included categories as of this assessment date are approximately 1,746.27 mT CO₂e.

Total emissions are:

3,142.08 mT of CO₂e

[Visual breakdown by category, next pg.]



- Purchased Electricity Market-Based (27.90%) ~876.56 mT
- Student Commute (18.63%) ~585.46 mT
- Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (17.61%) ~553.24
- Stationary Combustion (15.51%) ~487.28
- Waste Generated in Operations (7.80%) ~245.01 mT
- Employee Commute (6.44%) ~202.50 mT
- Business Travel (5.02%) ~157.66 mT
- Fugitive Emissions (1.02%) ~31.98 mT
- Purchased Goods and Services (0.08%) ~1.41 mT

Documentation

When conducting carbon assessments, Greenplaces recommends that client include any verifying documentation of carbon emissions, REC and carbon credit purchases as applicable.

Statement of Limiting Conditions

1. This Carbon Assessment is valid only for the stated purpose and as of the date of its completion.
2. Information provided by the client or its representatives has been accepted by Greenplaces without verification and is not audited, reviewed, or otherwise validated. The carbon footprint arrived at herein is based on such information.
3. Greenplaces has obtained certain information regarding GHG from public sources that it believes to be reliable. However, Greenplaces makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of such information and has not taken action to corroborate such information.
4. This Carbon Assessment does not constitute an environmental site assessment, and Greenplaces takes no responsibility for identifying any actual or potential environmental liabilities or contamination on or associated with the Client's property.
5. The prior written consent of Greenplaces is required before all or any part of the contents of this Carbon Assessment may be disseminated to the public or reproduced or distributed to any third parties. Any modification of this Carbon Assessment requires the prior written consent of Greenplaces. This Carbon Assessment is copyright © 2024, Greenplaces. All rights are reserved.

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