Stream measurement and data
Part of the JWF Group

Carbon Emissions Report for Stream Measurement Ltd

Contents

Stream Measurement Ltd.
5 Elder Road, St Johns Industrial Estate, Oldham OL4 3DZ
T: 0161 622 0777
E: sales@stream-measurement.com
W: www.stream-measurement.com

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Introduction

At Stream Measurement, we understand the critical role that measurement and data services play in enabling industries to monitor, manage, and ultimately improve their environmental impact. Accurate data is essential for informed-decision making, and as a company dedicated to delivering precise insights, we recognise the responsibility of reflecting upon our own environmental impact.

In 2023, we began our journey of measuring our carbon footprint, taking the first steps towards meaningful climate action, and have set Net Zero targets aligned with climate science and the United Nations' goal of limiting global warming to no more than +1.5°C.

This report provides a transparent overview of our carbon footprint over 2023, including the methodology to calculate and build our emission profile. It also outlines our reduction targets and our strategy for achieving reductions in our emissions.

Background Information

Company

Stream Measurement Ltd was founded in 1999 formed from a management buyout of Schlumberger's Measurement Division Europe (formerly Neptune - established in 1928).

In 2019, Stream Measurement Ltd were acquired by JWF Group Ltd, engineering specialists in measurement and instrumentation products and services.

JWF Group partners with world-leading instrumentation companies ABB, WIKA, Flexim, Sensus, Dresser Actaris Gas, Red Seal and Itron.

With a winning combination of technical expertise and application knowledge, Stream are your ideal instrumentation supply and support partner – ensuring you get the right solution first time, every time – simplifying installation and safeguarding life costs.

Our team of experienced engineers can provide onsite or inhouse commissioning, calibration, verification, surveys, repair and refurbishment.

General Data

Industry	Measurement and Data
Number of Staff	16
Number of Sites – Owned	0
Number of Sites – Leased	4
Number of Company Vehicles – Owned	5
Number of Company Vehicles – Leased	0

Reporting Period

1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023

Organisational Boundary

There are three approaches to reporting emissions, as defined by the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. This report has been constructed using the **Operational Control** approach, considering the requirements of each potential approach.

Approach	Description	Approach Taken
Equity Share	The reporting company accounts for emissions from operations according to its share of equity in the operation.	
Financial Control	The reporting company has financial control over an operation if the former can direct the financial policies of the latter with a view to gaining economic benefits from its activities. Under this approach the reporting company accounts for 100% of emissions from operations over which it has financial control.	
Operational Control	The reporting company has operational control over an operation if the former, or one of its subsidiaries, has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies. Under this approach the reporting company accounts for 100% of emissions from operations over which it has operational control.	✓

Base Year

This is the first year the company has measured and reported on their carbon emissions. As such, this is the base year for the company with the breakdown of emissions analysed throughout this report.

Carbon Emissions Overview

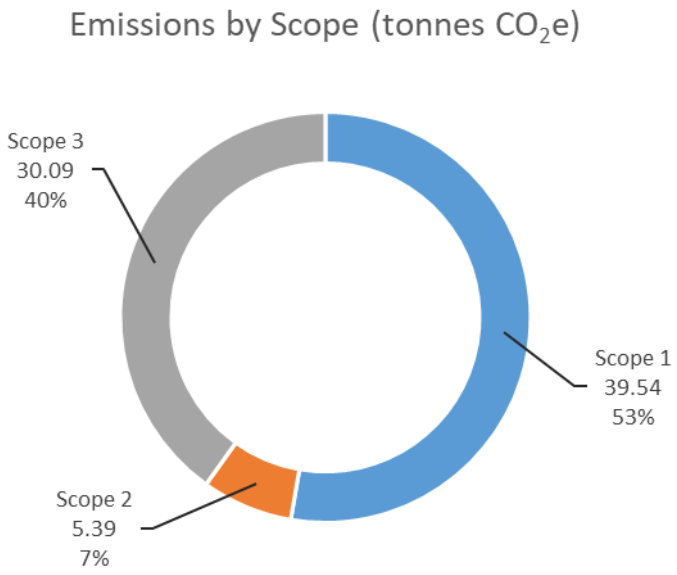
Total Carbon Emissions

75.02

tonnes CO_2e

The total calculated emissions for the business over this reporting period are 75.02 tonnes CO2e.

Analysis by Scope



Scope	Description	Tonnes CO_2e	%
1	Scope 1 emissions occur from sources that are owned, or controlled, by the reporting company. For example, emissions from combustion in owned, or controlled, boilers, furnaces, vehicles etc.	39.54	53%
2	Scope 2 emissions are from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat, or cooling consumed by the reporting company.	5.39	7%
3	Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the reporting company but occur from sources owned, or controlled, by other entities within the reporting company's value chain.	30.09	40%
Total		**75.02**	**100%**

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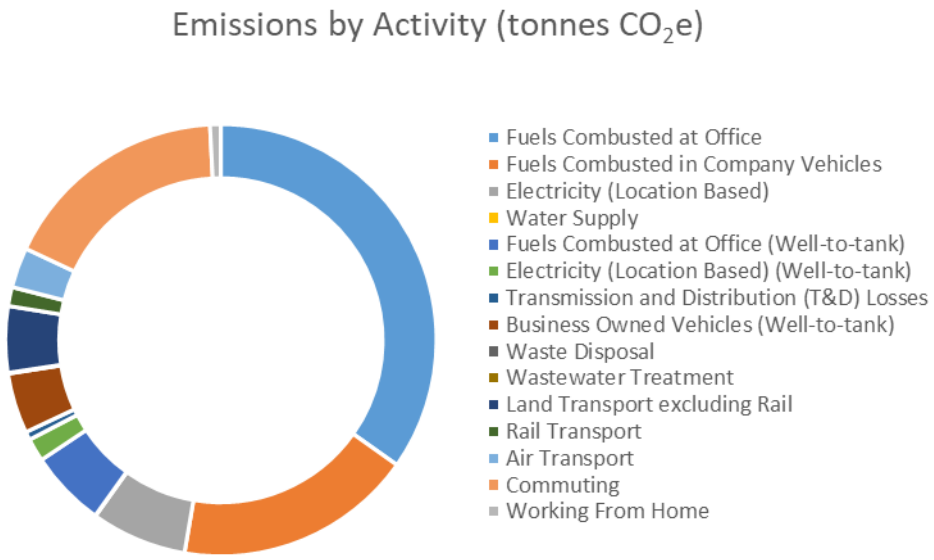
Analysis by Activity



Activity	Tonnes CO_2e	Calculation Method	Data Source	Data Confidence
Scope 1 – Direct Emissions				
Fuels Combusted at Office	26.10	Activity-based	Utility Bills	High
Fuels Combusted in Company Vehicles	13.44	Activity-based	Company Fuel Cards	High
Scope 2 - Indirect emissions from generation of purchased and acquired energy				
Electricity (Location Based)	5.39	Activity-based	Landlord Invoices	High
Scope 3 – Purchased goods and services				
Water Supply	0.02	Activity-based	Landlord Invoices	High
Scope 3 – Fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)				
Fuels and Electricity (Well-to-tank)	5.61	Activity-based	Utility Bills & Landlord Invoices	High
Company Vehicles (Well-to-tank)	3.39	Activity-based	Company Fuel Cards	High
Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses	0.47	Activity-based	Landlord Invoices	High
Scope 3 – Waste generated in operations				
Wastewater Treatment	0.02	Activity-based	Landlord Invoices	High
Waste Disposal	0.02	Activity-based	Supplier Records	Medium
Scope 3 – Business travel				
Air Transport	2.26	Spend-based	Company Accounts	Low
Land Transport	3.72	Spend-based	Company Accounts	Low
Rail Transport	1.06	Spend-based	Company Accounts	Low
Scope 3 – Employee Commuting				
Commuting	12.91	Activity-based	Employee Survey	Medium
Working From Home	0.61	Activity-based	Employee Survey	Medium
Total	**75.02**			

Reported Scope 3 emissions will increase in future years as additional data becomes available.

Intensity Ratio Analysis

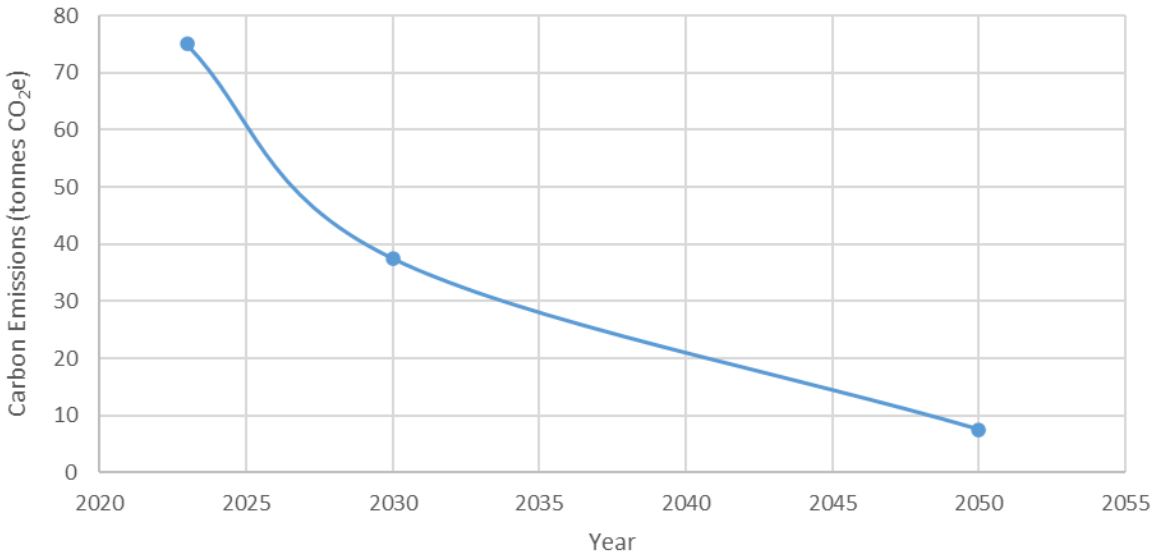
	Intensity Ratios
Per Employee	January 2023 - December 2023
	5.36 tonnes CO_2e

The chosen intensity ratio shows carbon emissions of **5.36 tonnes CO_2e per employee**. The business averaged 14 employees a month during the reporting period, with 16 employees by end of December 2023.

Emission Reduction Targets

The following tables and graph visualise our reduction targets, measured against our base year. We have set an interim milestone of 50% reduction by 2030, and final milestone of 90% reduction by 2050.

Target	Year	Percentage Reduction against Base Year	Remaining Carbon Emissions
Base	2023	0%	75.02 tonnes CO_2e
Interim	2030	50%	37.51 tonnes CO_2e
Net Zero	2050	90%	7.50 tonnes CO_2e



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Carbon Reduction Actions

Stream Measurement will develop the following initiatives that will support their strategies to meet Net Zero targets.

Area of Focus	Initiative	Responsible Person or Team
Data Accuracy	Consistently work to improve data gathering methods to ensure emissions calculations are as accurate as possible. Establish a plan to expand measurement of Scope 3 emissions.	Net Zero & Sustainability Advisor
Electric Vehicle Scheme	Encourage employee uptake of Salary Sacrifice Scheme to change personal vehicle to a modern electric or hybrid vehicle. Evaluate the benefits, and risks, of converting business' vehicle fleet from petrol/diesel to electric.	Net Zero & Sustainability Advisor Business Coordinator
Employee Engagement	Increase employee engagement on the net zero agenda by promoting awareness, and demonstrating importance, of net zero within Stream Measurement.	Net Zero & Sustainability Advisor Business Coordinator Team Managers
Energy Efficiency	Conduct an office energy audit to identify areas for improvement, including evaluating the feasibility of upgrading lighting to LED bulbs with motion sensors and adopting energy efficient heating solutions (e.g. heat pumps). Additionally, assess the potential for installing solar panels to reduce grid electricity consumption.	Net Zero & Sustainability Advisor Senior Management Team
Product Development	Identify sustainability motivations of JWF's customer base by conducting a stakeholder survey, and research regulations impacting customers. Use this information to help present customers with the appropriate measurement and data services.	Net Zero & Sustainability Advisor Client-facing members of staff
Renewable Energy	Transition electricity contract to a 100% renewable energy tariff certified by Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) certificates.	Net Zero & Sustainability Advisor Senior Management Team
Sustainable Business Travel	Introduce a sustainable travel policy with the aim to lower emissions related to business travel year on year.	Net Zero & Sustainability Advisor Business Coordinator
Sustainable Procurement	Create a procurement questionnaire that focuses on carbon footprint, net zero targets, energy efficiency etc. to audit existing suppliers to gain an understanding of their sustainability practices. Integrate this questionnaire into the verification process when choosing new suppliers.	Net Zero & Sustainability Advisor Supply Chain Team
Waste Management	Review data provided by current waste management provider to understand how they are handling waste from Stream Measurement and identify areas of improvement. Explore other waste management providers to evaluate the services they offer and compare against current provider.	Net Zero & Sustainability Advisor

Methodology

Reporting Standard

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard, along with their associated Scope 2 Guidance and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

Calculation Methods

Two differing methods to calculate carbon emissions were utilised in creating this report.

Activity-based

The "activity based" method calculates emissions by collecting specific physical units of an activity (e.g. litres of fuel consumed) and multiplying it by the relevant greenhouse gas conversion factor for the activity (e.g. kg CO_2e per litres of fuel consumed).

This method provides outputs of high accuracy and specificity as it reflects the emissions from a reporting company's actual operational activities, however, can be a resource intensive approach as requires detailed and extensive data to be collected.

The "activity-based" method was prioritised for developing this report.

Spend-based

The "spend-based" method estimates emissions by collecting data on the economic value of goods and services purchased and multiplying it by the relevant average greenhouse gas emission factor for the industry sector (e.g., average emissions per monetary value of goods/services purchased).

This method can be simple and quick to implement as it relies on readily available financial data, however, can lack specificity as the conversion factors ignore differences between products, services, suppliers etc. across industry sectors.

The "spend-based" method was only utilised to calculate emissions for activities where the available data was too insufficient, or of too low quality, for "activity-based" method to be feasible.

Conversion Factors

The greenhouse gas conversion factors for both above calculation methods were obtained from the following sources.

Activity-based

Conversions factors listed in "Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2023," provided by DESNZ.

Spend-based

Conversion factors listed in "Conversion factors kgCO_2e per £ spent, by SIC code 2021," provided by DEFRA, in partnership with University of Leeds.

Activity Data

The data in the table below represents activity data used to calculate carbon emissions for reporting period 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023.

Energy consumption used to calculate Scope 1 emissions from fuel combustion at offices.	142,667 kWh
Petrol consumption to calculate Scope 1 emissions from company vehicles, and related Scope 3 emissions.	1,646 litres (15,575 kWh)
Diesel consumption to calculate Scope 1 emissions from company vehicles, and related Scope 3 emissions.	3,975 litres (41,764 kWh)
Energy consumption used to calculate Scope 2 emissions from electricity generation, and related Scope 3 emissions.	26,006 kWh
Quantity of water used to calculate Scope 3 emissions from water supply.	118 m^3
Quantity of water used to calculate Scope 3 emissions from wastewater treatment.	112 m^3
Financial spend used to calculated Scope 3 emissions from business travel (land transport excluding rail).	£1,339
Financial spend used to calculated Scope 3 emissions from business travel (rail transport).	£5,990
Financial spend used to calculated Scope 3 emissions from business travel (air).	£1,509
Distance travelled for calculating Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting.	63,745 km
Number of full-time equivalent working hours used to calculate Scope 3 emissions from employees working at home.	1,820 hours

Declaration

We confirm that the information and data presented in this report are accurate to the best of our knowledge, based on the methodologies and sources available at the time of reporting.

This report has been reviewed and approved by the undersigned.

Robert Allan
Director

Jack Gatensby
Net Zero & Sustainability Advisor

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Glossary

Activity Data	A quantitative measure of a level of activity that results in GHG emissions (e.g., litres of fuel consumed, or kilometres of distance travelled).
Base Year	A reporting period against which a company's GHG emission are tracked over time.
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e)	CO_2e is the mass of CO_2 emissions with the same global warming impact as another greenhouse gas.
Carbon Emissions	The release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere (expressed in tonnes CO_2e).
DEFRA	Department for Environmental, Food, and Rural Affairs
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.
Environmentally extended input output (EEIO) data	EEIO models estimate energy use and/or GHG emissions resulting from the production and upstream supply chain activities of difference sectors and products in an economy. The outputs of EEIO models are typically a quantity of GHG emissions per unit of revenue in an industry sector (e.g. 150 tonnes CO_2e per £100,000).
Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	The seven gases which contribute to raising the surface temperature of the planet, as defined by the UNFCCC's Kyoto Protocol. Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), Nitrous Oxide (N_2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF_6), Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF_3).
Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors	A conversion factor is a coefficient that quantifies the greenhouse gas emissions per unit of a specific activity (e.g., kg CO_2e per litres of fuel consumed, kg CO_2e per tonne of material purchased).
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	The release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere (expressed in tonnes CO_2e).
Greenhouse Gas Protocol	An initiative, managed by World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), which establishes global standardised frameworks to quantify and report on greenhouse gas emissions.
Intensity Ratio	An intensity ratio expresses GHG emissions per unit of physical activity or unit of economic value (e.g., tonnes CO_2e per employee, or tonnes CO_2e per sale). A declining intensity ratio reflects positive improvement.
Location-based	A method of reporting emissions from generation of purchased energy which reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using grid-average emission factor data).
Market-based	A method of reporting emissions from generation of purchased energy which reflects energy tariffs a company has purposefully chosen e.g. renewable or low carbon electricity contract.
Net Zero	Greenhouse gases are significantly reduced, and remaining emissions are balanced out via carbon removal initiatives.
Organisational Boundaries	The boundaries that determine the operations owned, or controlled, by the reporting company, depending on the approach taken (equity share, financial control, or operational control).
Renewable Tariff	An energy tariff that is 100% supplied by renewable sources and backed by Guarantee of Origin certificates.
Science Based Target	An emissions reduction goal which is aligned with latest climate science to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses	The fraction of electricity generated which is lost during transmission and distribution to end-consumers.
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Well-to-tank	Upstream emissions from extraction, production, and transportation of fuels consumed by the reporting company, or consumed in the generation of electricity purchased by the reporting company.

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