

AIM COMMERCIAL CLEANING LTD

2024-25 Carbon Footprint Report

Neutral Carbon Zone Analysis and Report on
Organisational and Operational Emissions

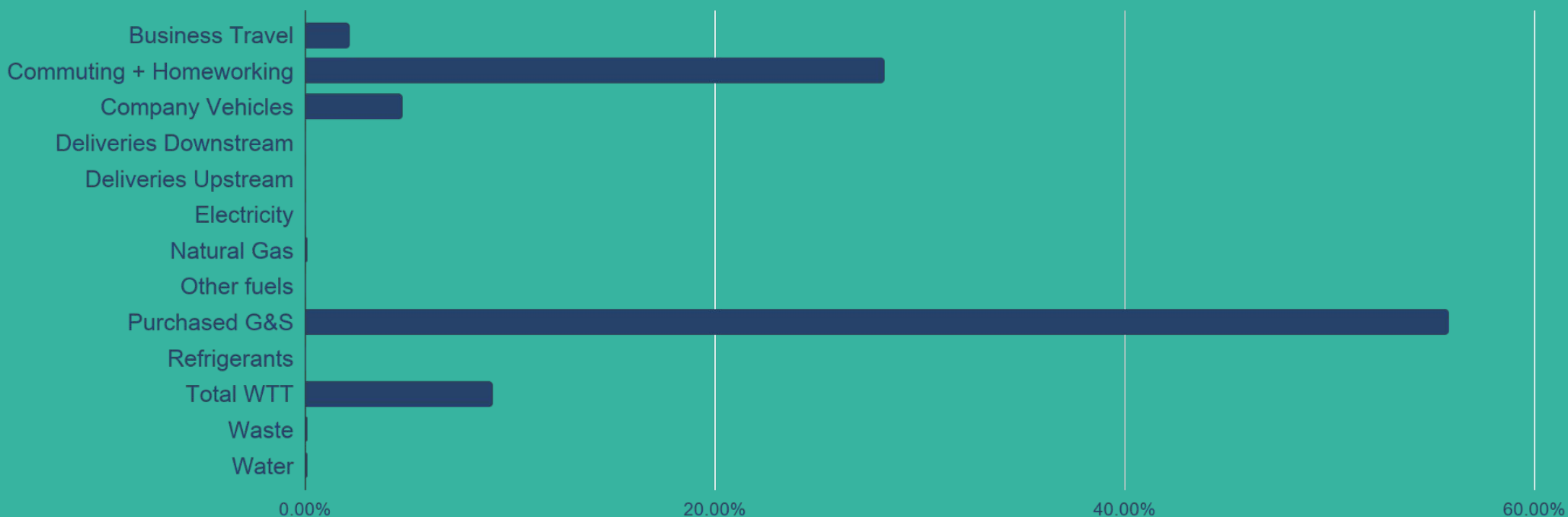


Executive Summary

This report details Aim Commercial Cleaning carbon footprint for the 2024-25 financial year.

The analysis shows that Aim Commercial Cleaning’s carbon emissions for the period amounted to **964.79 tonnes of CO₂e**. The largest single source of emissions was Purchased Goods and Services (55.75%), followed by Commuting and Homeworking (28.23%), Energy and Fuel related Activities (Well-to-Tank and Transmission & Distribution) (9.07%), and Company Vehicles (4.72%), and as illustrated below.

Percentage of Carbon Emissions by Activities, 2024-25



Intensity Metrics

In addition to reviewing the absolute footprint, this report also benchmarks emissions “per £ million turnover” and “per employee (Headcount)”. As opposed to absolute metrics, these intensity metrics provide relative tCO₂e figures for organisational carbon footprints. This allows for comparison between companies, but can also provide a useful alternative to absolute figures. For example, if a company is growing rapidly the absolute tCO₂e figure may increase, however the intensity metric will be useful in highlighting relative improvements in carbon intensity.

Emissions	Annual figure
Total Footprint (KgCO ₂ e)	964,794.38
FTE	356.00
Revenue (GBP)	16,293,099.00
Total Footprint/ FTE	2,710.10
Total Footprint/ Million Revenue	59,214.91



Introduction

Aim Commercial Cleaning retained Neutral Carbon Zone to measure their organisational carbon footprint. Data was collected and validated internally by Aim Commercial Cleaning. NCZ conducted the emissions calculations, quality review, and report preparation in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, accuracy, and transparency.

Aim Commercial Cleaning provides professional commercial cleaning services for offices, retail stores, and other premises, alongside window cleaning and a range of specialist cleaning solutions.

This section outlines the processes and methodology used in this project. It explains the calculation principles and sets the operational boundaries of the footprint. The following section presents an in-depth analysis of all the emissions sources. This report includes Scope 1 Direct Emissions, Scope 2 Energy Indirect Emissions and Scope 3 Other Indirect Emissions.

The reporting period is 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025. The base year for Aim Commercial Cleaning's greenhouse gas inventory is 2023, representing the first complete year of ISO 14064-1:2018-aligned reporting. If significant structural, methodological, or data changes occur in future reporting years, base-year emissions will be recalculated to ensure consistency and comparability over time.



Standard & Scope

FOOTPRINTING PROCESS

A carbon footprint assessment measures the carbon emissions generated by your organisation's activities. The carbon footprint report is the critical first stage of a comprehensive and commercially focused carbon management plan. To measure your carbon emissions, this report follows the methodology of the internationally recognised standard ISO-14064-1:2018.



SCOPE 1

Direct emissions - Emissions from greenhouse gas sources owned or controlled by the organisation.



SCOPE 2

Energy indirect emissions - Emissions from the generation of imported electricity, heat or steam consumed by the organisation.



SCOPE 3

Other indirect emissions - Emissions which are consequences of an organisation's activities but arise from sources that are owned or controlled by other organisations.

ISO 14064 requires the measurement of carbon emissions arising from Scope 1 and 2. While not mandatory, inclusion of Scope 3 emissions is advised as it can lead to a greater understanding of the company's wider impacts.

In this report, the term 'carbon emissions' not only includes carbon dioxide (CO₂), but all other greenhouse gases (GHG) covered under the Kyoto Protocol: methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).



SCOPE OF THE FOOTPRINT

ORGANISATIONAL BOUNDARY

In accordance with ISO 14064, the approach used in this footprint is based on the principle of operational control. Under the control approach we accounted for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which Aim Commercial Cleaning has control. Control can be defined in either financial or operational terms.

- The financial control approach – Aim Commercial Cleaning has financial control over an operation if it has the ability to direct the financial and working policies of the organisation with a view to gaining economic benefits from its activities.
- The operational control approach – Aim Commercial Cleaning has operational control over an organisation if it or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its working policies at the business.

Operational control approach has been used for Aim Commercial Cleaning's footprint calculation.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Activities Included in the Scope for the Footprint

In accordance with ISO 14064 the organisational boundaries for this carbon footprint were company vehicles, natural gas, fuels, refrigerants, electricity, business travel, commuting, homeworking, water, waste, purchased goods and services and well-to-tank.

Activities Excluded from the Scope of the Footprint

No significant sources of greenhouse gas emissions were excluded. A full breakdown of emissions sources which were deemed relevant can be found in Appendix 1.



DATA ACCURACY

The data provided by Aim Commercial Cleaning covers the period from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025. The majority of data was primary, but some data was secondary and extrapolated using benchmark approaches. Neutral Carbon Zone collated the supplied data and summarised it in a single summary spreadsheet. Each data category has been assessed for completeness and reliability. Aim Commercial Cleaning intends to improve data quality through supplier engagement and by increasing the proportion of primary data sources in future years.



Natural Gas – Consumption data was provided by Aim Commercial Cleaning as kWh..



Other Fuels – N/A



Refrigerants – N/A



Company Vehicles – Annual fuel consumption (litres) was provided for petrol and diesel vehicles, while total electricity consumption (kWh) was supplied for electric vehicles.



Electricity – Consumption was provided as kWh.



Business Travel – Distance travelled in miles was provided for vehicles. Data was supplied as spend for trains, taxis, and nights stayed in hotels, therefore, no Well-To-Tank has been calculated for these modes.



Commuting and Homeworking – data was derived from a recent staff survey which received 220 responses (26%). Benchmarks were created from the collected data and extrapolated out to predict where there was a shortfall in primary data.



DATA ACCURACY Cont...



Waste – Data was supplied by Aim Commercial Cleaning as annual total tonnes.



Water – Consumption was provided as actual data in cubic metres.



Upstream Deliveries – Mode of transport, distance in kilometres, and weight of goods was provided.



Downstream Deliveries – N/A



Purchased Goods and Services – Spend data has been provided broken down by EPA category. Where emissions data has been provided by suppliers, this has been used instead.

Scope Categories	Evidence Provided
Natural Gas	Monthly readings and usage sheet
Other Fuels	N/A
Refrigerants	N/A
Company Vehicles	Vehicle mileage and spend sheet
Electricity	Monthly readings and usage sheet
Business Travel	Excel summary of travel expenses
Commuting + Homeworking	Staff survey responses
Waste	Evidence requested but not provided
Water	Monthly readings and usage sheet
Deliveries Downstream/Upstream	Shipment summary sheet
Purchased Goods + Services	Copy of ledger

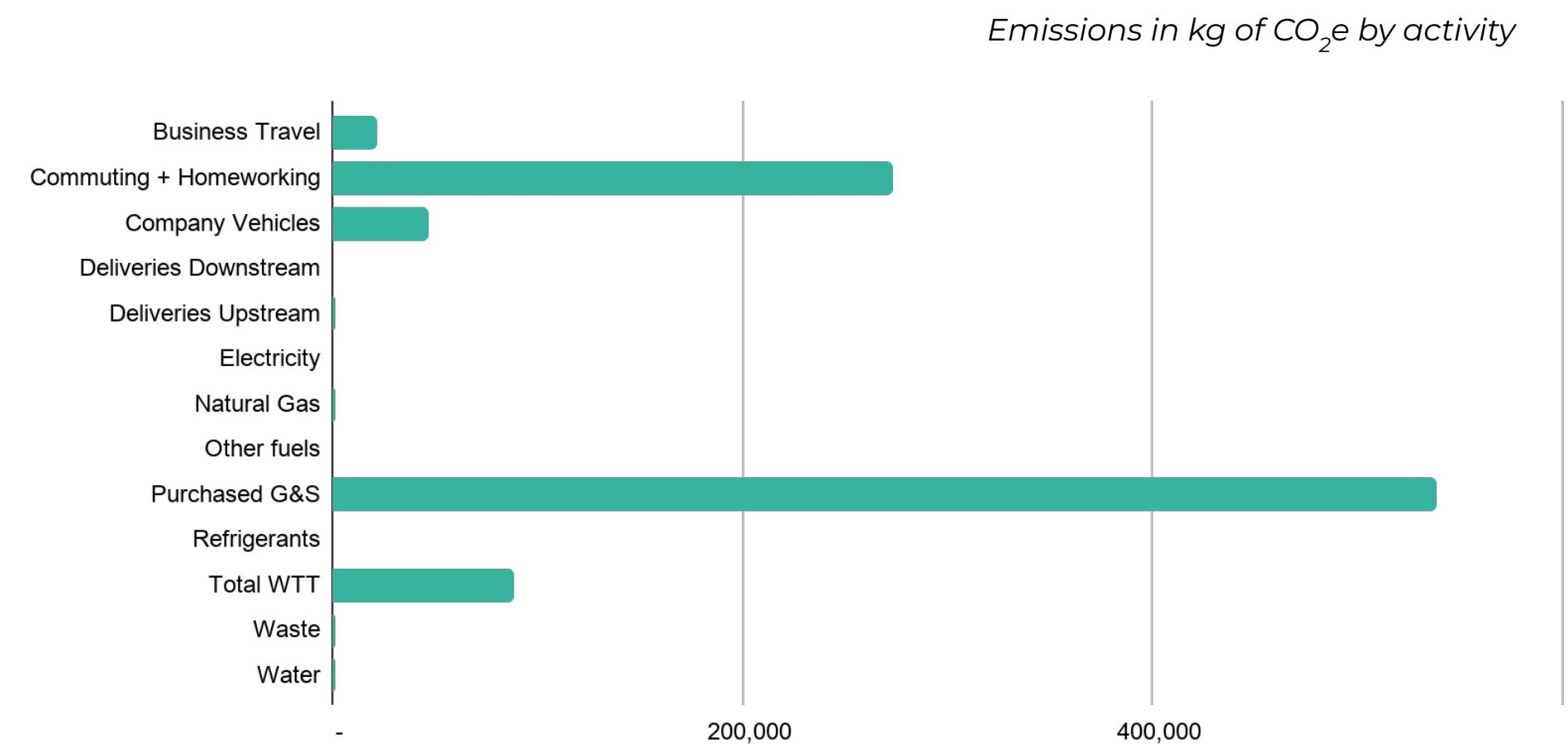
* All GHG data, calculations, and supporting evidence are stored securely within NCZ's database. Data inputs are reviewed annually, and any material changes are documented to maintain a consistent and verifiable record of emission sources.



Results

EMISSIONS BY ACTIVITY

The results of the project show that Aim Commercial Cleaning’s carbon footprint for the 2024-25 financial year was **964.79 tonnes of CO₂e**. A breakdown of emissions by activity is shown in the chart below:



Purchased Goods and Services in Scope 3 accounted for the largest proportion of emissions at 537.91 tCO₂e (55.75%), followed by Commuting and Homeworking 272.39 tCO₂e (28.23%), Energy and Fuel related Activities (Well-to-Tank and Transmission & Distribution) 87.51 tCO₂e (9.07%), and Company Vehicles 45.50 tCO₂e (4.72%).



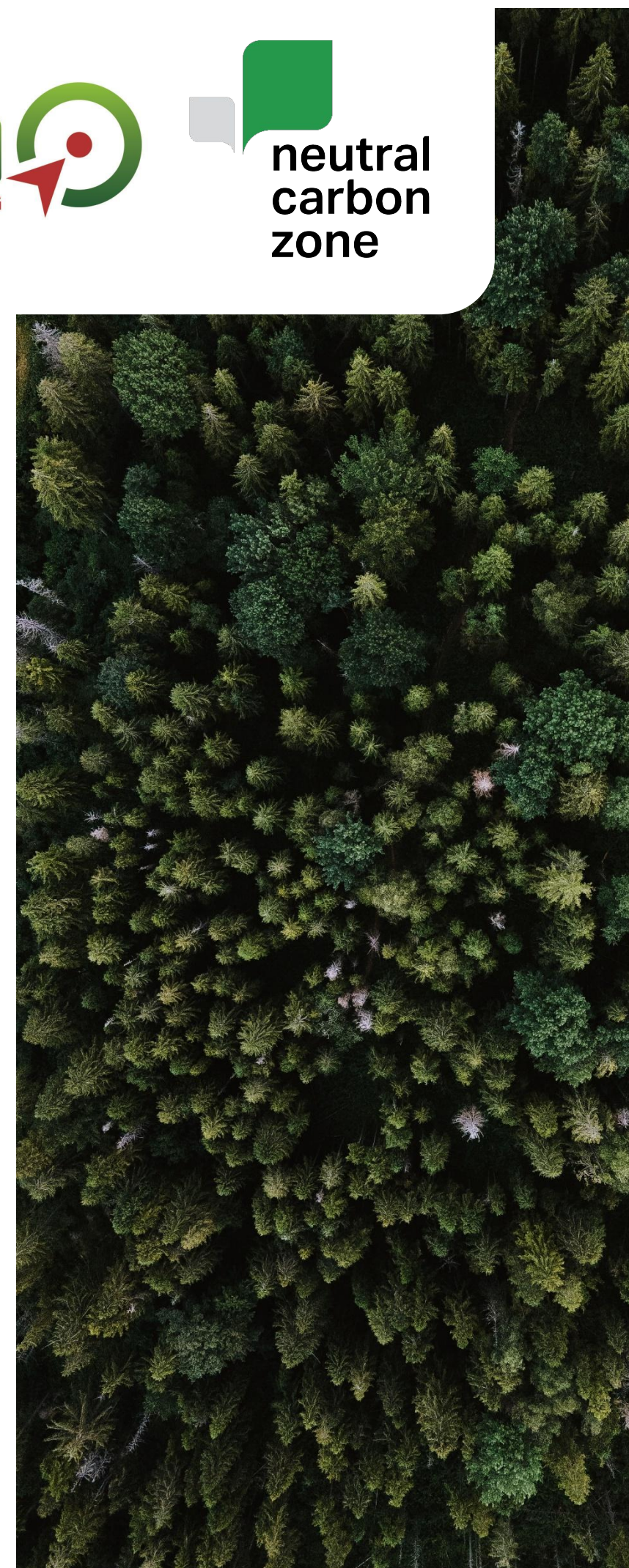
SUMMARY OF RESULTS



CARBON FOOTPRINT BY ACTIVITY

Aim Commercial Cleaning’s organisational carbon footprint by type of emission and activity.

Scope	Category	Total KgCO2e	% of total emissions scope wise	% of total emissions
Scope-1	Natural Gas	213	0.47%	0.02%
	Other fuels	-	0.00%	0.00%
	Refrigerants	-	0.00%	0.00%
	Company Vehicles	45,499	99.53%	4.72%
	Total Scope-1	45,712	100.00%	4.74%
Scope-2	Electricity (on job site)	-	0.00%	0.00%
	Total Scope-2	-	0.00%	0.00%
Scope - 3	Business Travel	20,633	2.24%	2.14%
	Commuting + Homeworking	272,390	29.64%	28.23%
	Waste	571	0.06%	0.06%
	Water	50	0.01%	0.005%
	Deliveries Upstream	17	0.00%	0.002%
	Deliveries Downstream	0	0.00%	0.00%
	Purchased G&S	537,912	58.53%	55.75%
	WTT-Natural Gas	35	0.00%	0.00%
	WTT-Electricity	352	0.04%	0.04%
	WTT- Company Cars	13,757	1.50%	1.43%
	WTT-Business Travel	2,190	0.24%	0.23%
	WTT-Commuting + Homeworking	71,171	7.74%	7.38%
	WTT-Upstream Deliveries	4.61	0.00%	0.00%
Total Scope-3		919,082	100.00%	95.26%
TOTAL KgCO2e		964,794		





SCOPE 1 - DIRECT EMISSIONS

Direct Emissions arise from the generation of greenhouse gases in company-owned or leased assets. In most businesses these arise from consumption of gas in buildings (heating & hot water) and fuels in company-owned vehicles. They also arise as a result of other heating fuels, chemical reactions and gas leakage (fugitive emissions) during manufacturing, production and from air conditioning systems.

Direct Emissions amounted to **45.71 tonnes of CO₂e** or 4.74% of Aim Commercial Cleaning's total footprint and stems mostly from the usage of Company Vehicles and Natural Gas.

SCOPE 2 – INDIRECT ENERGY EMISSIONS

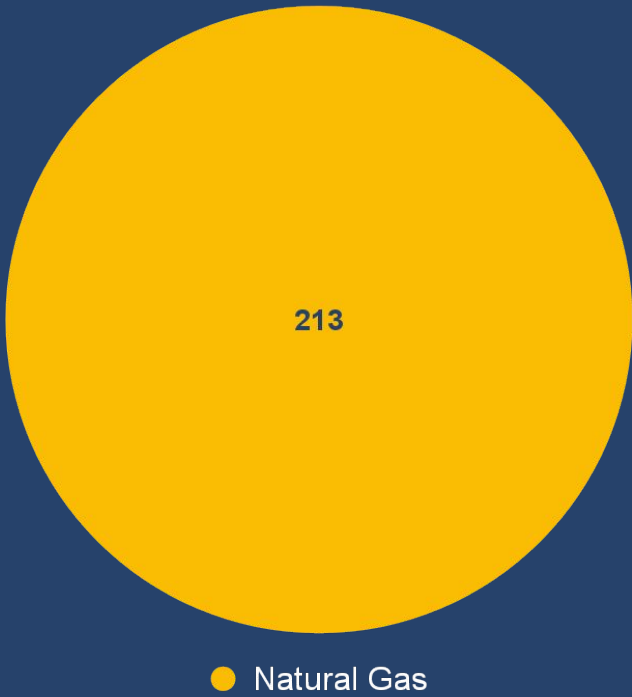
Indirect Energy Emissions arise from the generation of imported electricity, heat or steam consumed by the company. For Aim Commercial Cleaning, indirect energy emissions stemmed from the consumption of electricity for lighting, cooling, IT and other electrical equipment. 19005 kWh of electricity was consumed in the 12 month reporting period. Scope 2 emissions amounted to **0 tonnes of CO₂e** or 0% of the total footprint as Aim Commercial Cleaning uses 100% renewable energy.



SCOPE 1 & SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS

UTILITIES AND FUELS

Emissions from utilities and other fuels consumed by Aim Commercial Cleaning totalled 0.21 tonnes of CO₂e, or 0.02% of the total emissions. The graph below shows the breakdown of these emissions. The below breakdown does not include WTT and T&D emissions.



Utilities and Fuels Emissions Split



COMPANY VEHICLES

The category of company vehicles covers all vehicles owned by Aim Commercial Cleaning. This category totalled 45.50 tonnes of CO₂e or 4.72% of the total emissions. The table below shows the split in emissions by vehicle/fuel type. The below breakdown does not include WTT and T&D emissions.

Mode of Transport	Litres/kWh	Total KgCO2e
Petrol (average biofuel blend)	17,487.44	36,184.31
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	3,195.60	829.35
Battery Electric Vehicle (Charged At Work)	6,538	0.00
Battery Electric Vehicle (Charged Away from Work)	47,942	8,485.77
Total		45,499

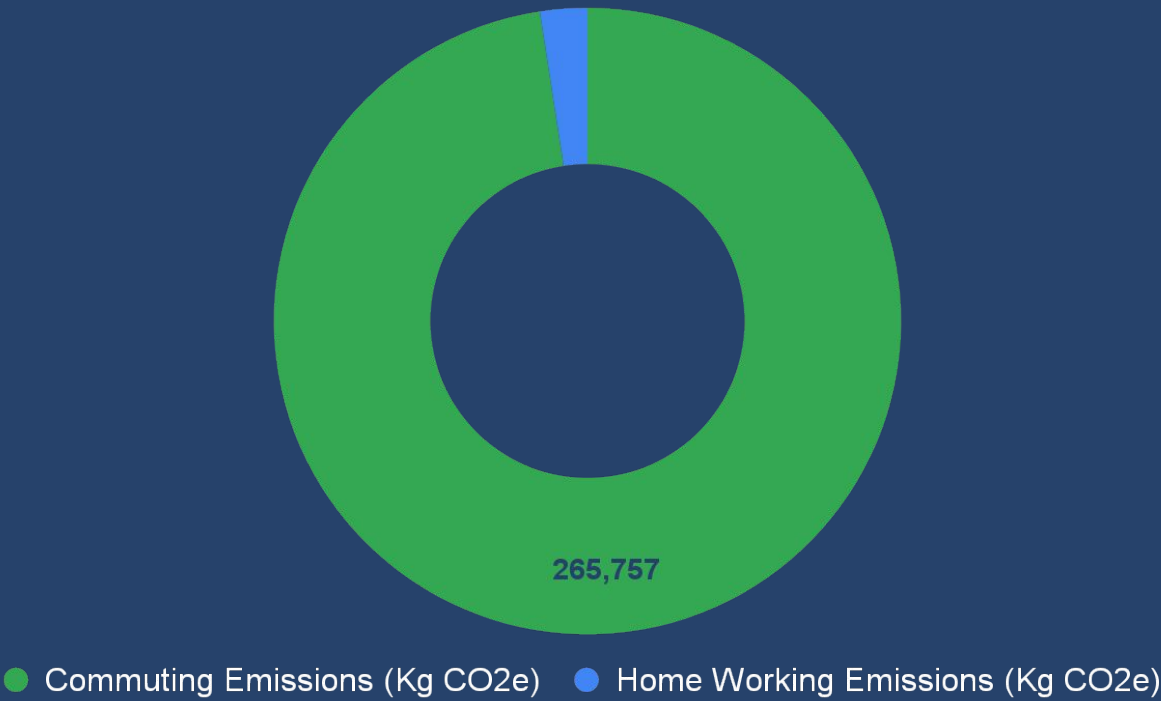
Company vehicle data emissions based on mode, distance travelled, and fuel consumption.

SCOPE 3 – INDIRECT OTHER EMISSIONS

The sources of Other Indirect Emissions comprised 95.26% of total emissions or 919.08 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. This arises mainly from Purchased Goods and Services and Commuting and Homeworking.

EMPLOYEE COMMUTING AND HOMEWORKING

The category of employee commuting covers both the emissions from commuting made by Aim Commercial Cleaning staff to work and emissions associated with homeworking. This category totalled 272.39 tonnes of CO₂e or 28.23% of total emission. The graph below shows the split in emissions between commuting and homeworking.



Employee Commuting vs Homeworking Emissions Split



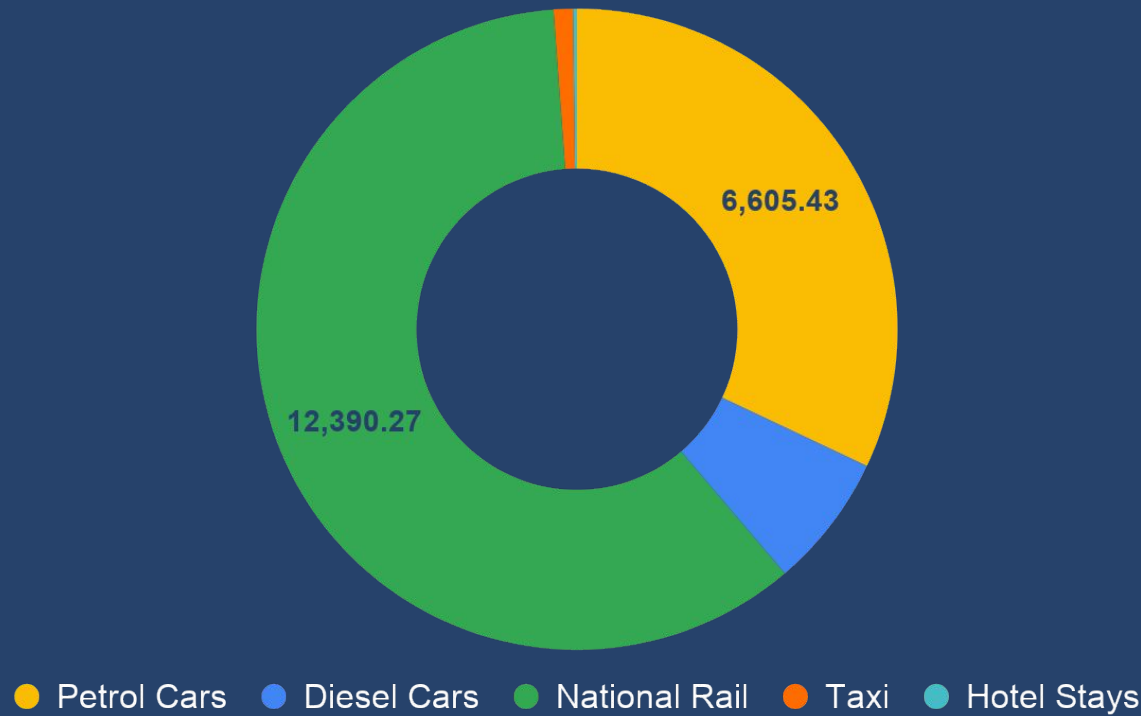
Commuting data emissions based on commuting mode and distance travelled.

Mode of Transport	Distance	Total KgCO ₂ e
Petrol Cars	322,400	83,645
Diesel Cars	28,573	7,897
EV Cars	1,724	97
EScooter	10,898	844
National Rail	776,169	44,294
Overground	739	34
Bus	771,526	128,945
Walk/Cycle	148,530	-
Total	2,060,558.00	265,756.83

SCOPE 3 – INDIRECT OTHER EMISSIONS Cont..

BUSINESS TRAVEL

Business journeys made by Aim Commercial Cleaning staff resulted in 20.63 tonnes of CO₂e (2.14% of total emissions). The majority of these emissions stem from rail travel.



Business Travel Split

WASTE

In the 2024-25 financial year, Aim Commercial Cleaning produced 2.29 tonnes of waste resulting in 0.57 tCO₂e, 0.06% of the total footprint. The table below outlines the split in waste type and emissions.

Waste Type	Tonnage	Emissions kgCO2e
Mixed Recycling	1.19	25.35
General Waste to landfill	1.1	545.47
TOTAL	2.29	570.82

WATER

Water consumption amounted to approximately 139m³. Emissions associated with supply and treatment of water therefore resulted in 0.050 tonnes of CO₂e or 0.005% of the total footprint.



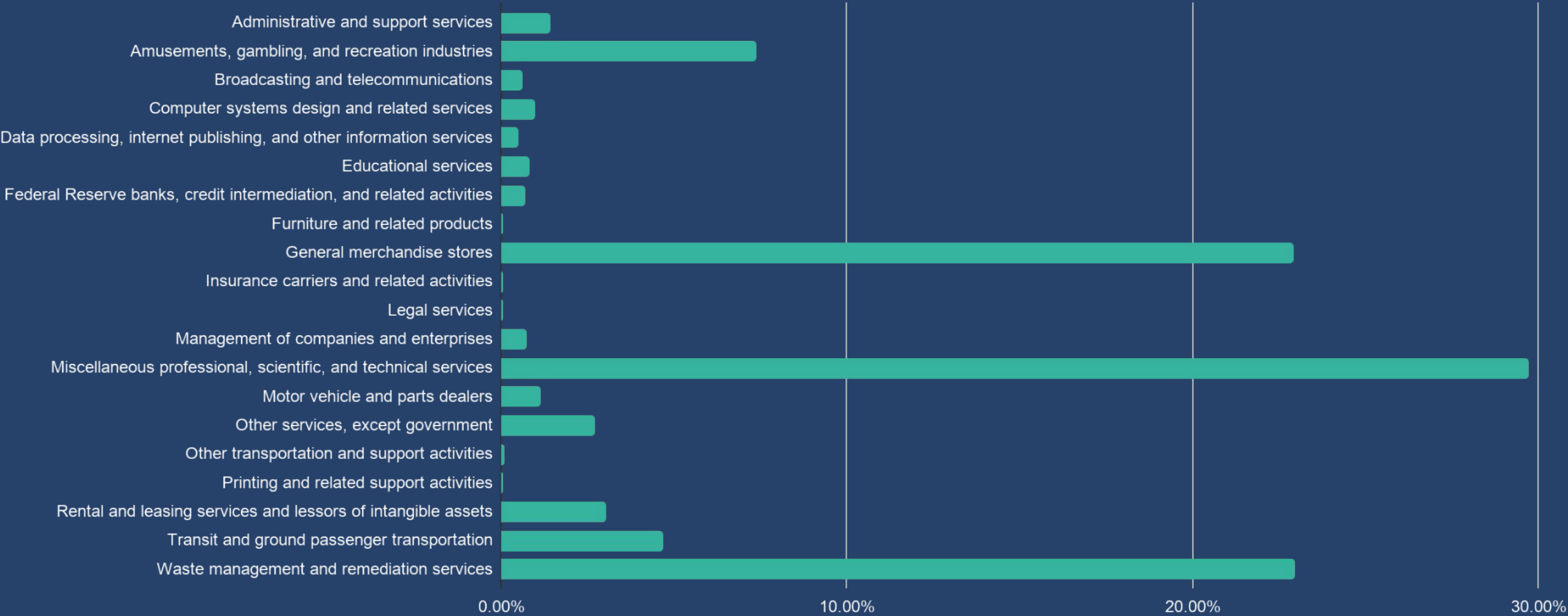
SCOPE 3 – INDIRECT OTHER EMISSIONS Cont..



PURCHASED GOODS & SERVICES

Goods and services purchased by Aim Commercial Cleaning resulted in 537.91 tonnes of CO₂e (55.75% of total emissions). The below graph shows the total Purchased Goods and Services emissions by spend category.

Emissions breakdown by spend category for P G&S



SCOPE 3 – INDIRECT OTHER EMISSIONS Cont..



PURCHASED GOODS & SERVICES

Goods and services purchased by Aim Commercial Cleaning resulted in 537.91 tonnes of CO₂e (55.75% of total emissions). The below graph shows the total Purchased Goods and Services emissions based on data received through supplier outreach by supplier category. Only suppliers who measure their complete Scopes 1, 2 and 3 have been included in the report.

Emissions breakdown by supplier category for P G&S

Supplier category	Number of suppliers	Total KgCO2e
Cleaning Supplies	1	55,706.20
Graphic Designer	1	623.07
Machinery	1	1,318.83
Mirror Supplier	1	6,301.93
Window Cleaning	2	31,279.47
Total	6	95,229.50

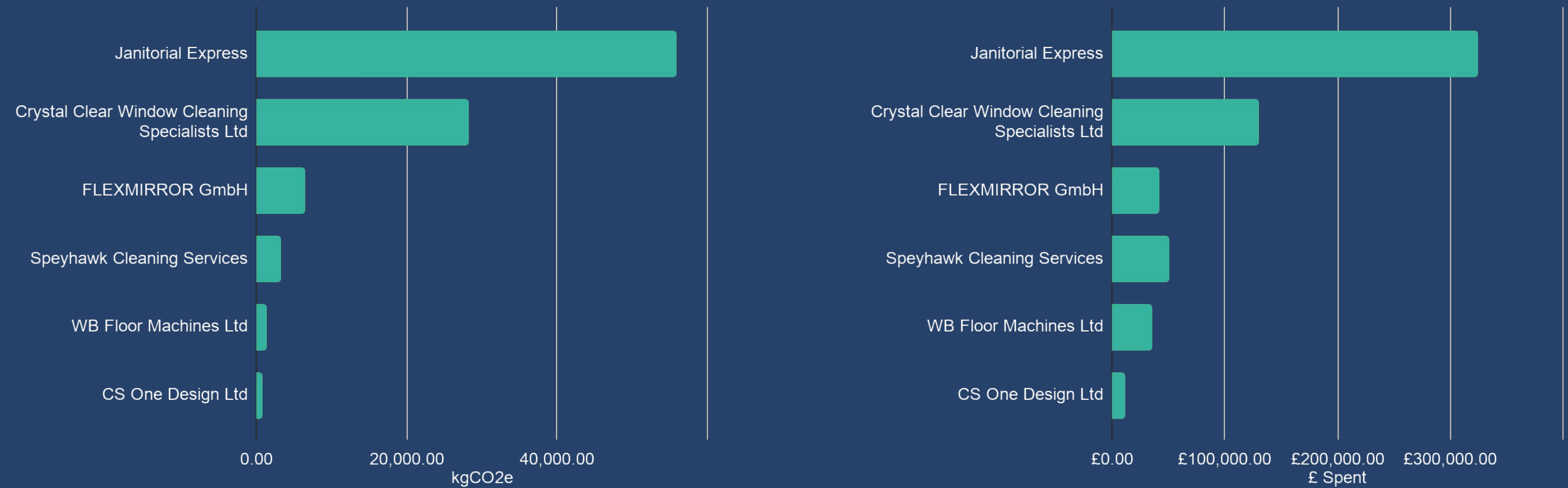
SCOPE 3 – INDIRECT OTHER EMISSIONS Cont..



PURCHASED GOODS & SERVICES

The below graph shows the emissions by supplier, these 6 suppliers make up 17.7% of all Purchased Goods and Services emissions (95.23 tCO2e) and made up 8.82% of all spend. Janitorial Express makes up the largest source of all supplier emissions with emissions of 55.71 tCO2e (10.4%).

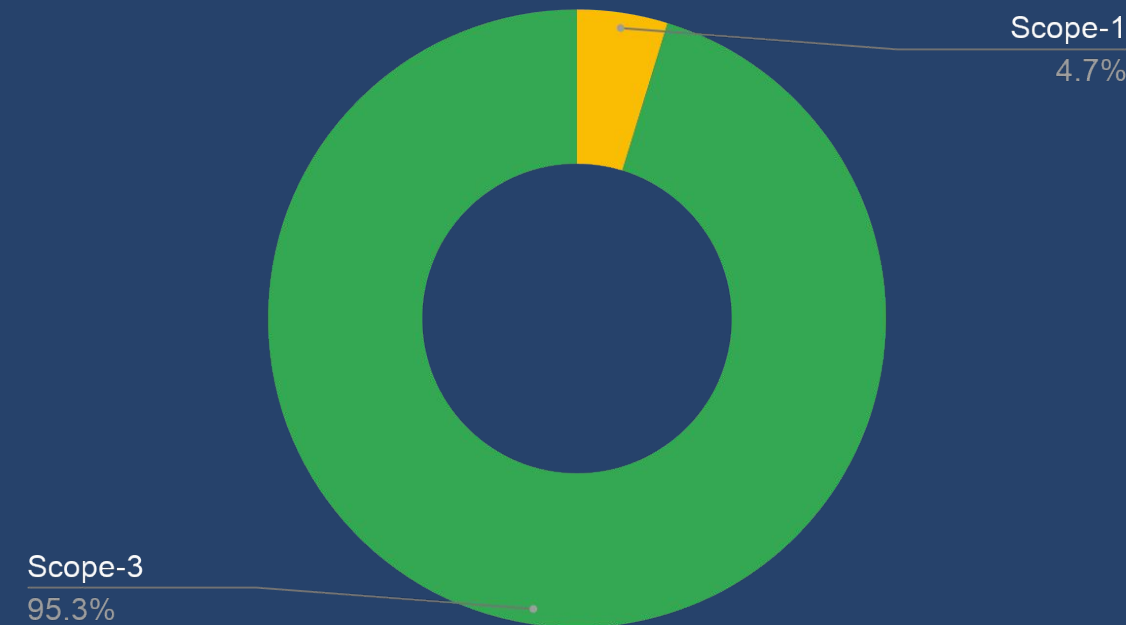
Spend breakdown by supplier for P G&S



SCOPE 3 – INDIRECT OTHER EMISSIONS Cont..

WELL-TO-TANK (WTT) AND TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION (T&D)

WTT and T&D emissions are those emissions associated with the upstream processes of extracting, refining, and transporting raw fuel and energy to the vehicles, assets, or other process under scrutiny. Aim Commercial Cleaning's WTT and T&D emissions amounted to 87.51 tCO₂e or 9.07% of the total footprint, and is made up of gas and electricity consumption, as well as fuel consumption relating to business travel, employee commuting, and deliveries. Note that this emissions driver is dependent on other categories, and therefore rises and falls with other scopes. For example, as more fuels like gas must be extracted, processed, and transported to Aim Commercial Cleaning company site, more well-to-tank emissions are released.



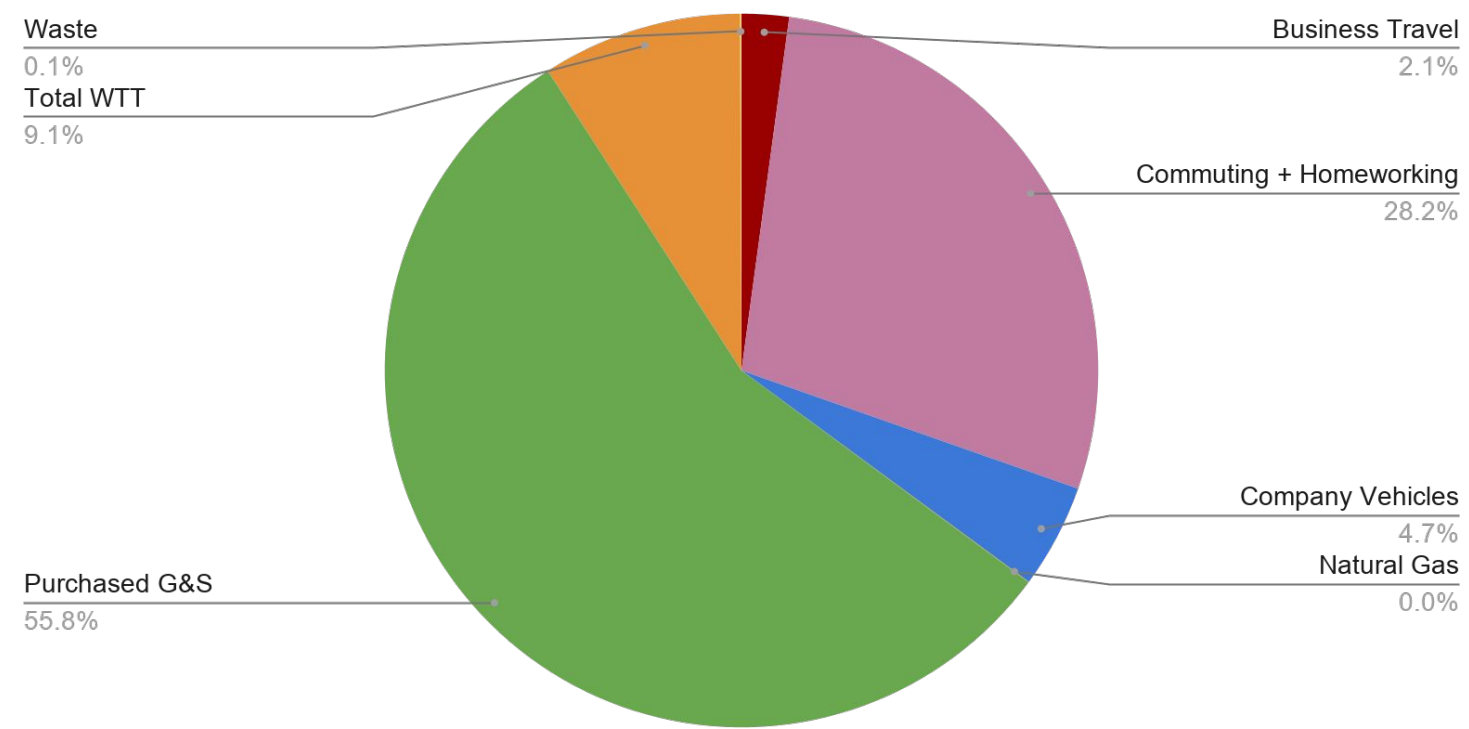
Emissions split by Scope





Conclusions & Recommendations

Neutral Carbon Zone has analysed Aim Commercial Cleaning’s footprint and are able to provide the following recommendations to improve data accuracy. These recommendations are ordered in terms of priority, starting with the highest emissions activity. If undertaken, these recommendations have potential to significantly impact on Aim Commercial Cleaning’s carbon footprint.



Emissions in % by Category



CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Aim Commercial Cleaning is committed to improving the completeness and precision of its greenhouse gas data. Key priorities for the next reporting period are listed below. These actions will improve overall data quality, enabling more robust year-on-year performance comparisons and alignment with ISO 14064-1:2018.

Ø Purchased Goods & Services was the largest emissions driver. It accounts for approximately 55.75% of total emissions. NCZ recommends that Aim Commercial Cleaning continues to carry out an in-depth supply-chain analysis in order to identify the specific individual impacts of the goods and services being purchased and highlight any potential efficiencies that are available and/or currently appropriate to be implemented.

Ø Employee commuting and homeworking is the second largest emissions driver at 28.23% of emissions. Current data was based on limited survey responses. NCZ recommends improving participation in staff commuting surveys and implementing annual data collection processes to strengthen data representativeness.

Ø Waste accounts for 0.06% of total emissions. NCZ recommends requesting waste transfer notes and recycling reports from waste management providers.



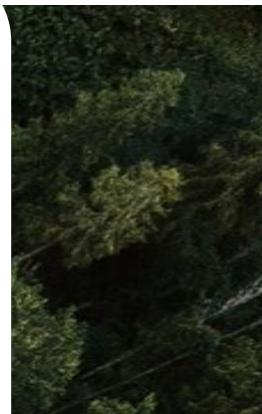
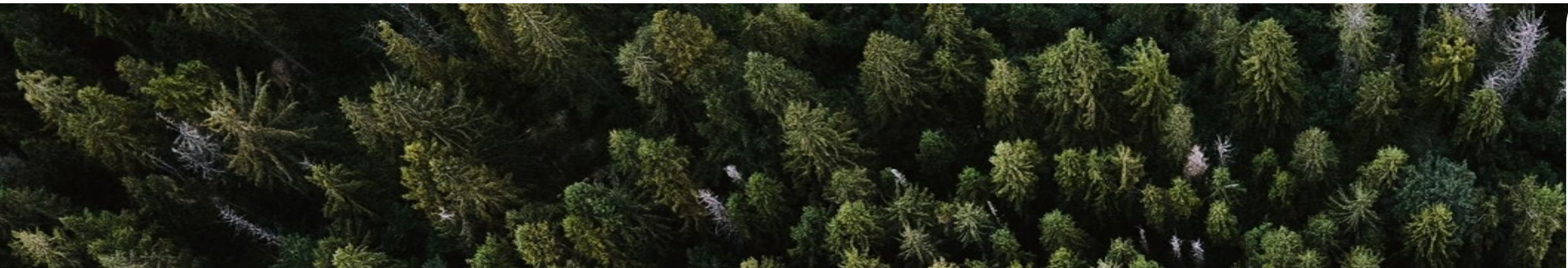
CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS Cont..

Ø Well to Tank emissions, the third largest emissions driver (9.07%), are dependent on other fuel and energy data sources. NCZ recommends standardising all energy and fuel data collection processes, including source documentation and units of measure, to ensure consistent and verifiable reporting across reporting periods.

Ø Natural Gas (0.02%), and Water data should be supported by utility invoices and meter readings wherever possible. NCZ recommends creating a central data store for all consumption evidence (invoices, landlord statements, etc.) for audit and verification purposes.

Implementing the above measures will improve data accuracy for an estimated 93.13% of reported emissions.

Scope Categories	Best Practice Data/Evidence
Business Travel	Data relating to the actual distances travelled/number of hotel stay nights
Commuting + Homeworking	100% survey response rate
Company Vehicles	Data relating to litres of fuel consumed and evidence of fuel purchases (for example fuel card reports)
Electricity	Consumption provided as kWh and evidence of consumption (for example landlord reports or invoices)
Natural Gas	Consumption provided as kWh and evidence of consumption (for example landlord reports or invoices)
Other fuels	Consumption provided in correct units and evidence of consumption (for example supplier reports or invoices)
Purchased G&S	Emissions data specific for each supplier
Refrigerants	Data relating to and maintenance reports provided as evidence showing the amount of top-up during the reporting period
Waste	Consumption provided in correct units and evidence of the amount of waste generated and disposal routes (for example supplier reports or invoices)
Water	Consumption provided in correct units and evidence of consumption (for example landlord reports or invoices)
Deliveries Downstream/Upstream	Data relating to and evidence of the distance travelled and weight of deliveries (for example supplier reports or invoices)



Comparisons



Emissions	2023-24	2024-25	% Difference
Total Footprint (KgCO2e)	817,832.68	964,794.36	17.97%
FTE	376	356	-5.32%
Revenue (GBP)	14,373,498.00	16,293,099.00	13.36%
Total Footprint/ FTE	2,175.09	2,710.10	24.60%
Total Footprint/ Million Revenue	56,898.65	59,214.91	4.07%

Scope	Category	Total KgCO2e 2023-24	Total KgCO2e 2024-25	% Difference	Comments
Scope-1	Natural Gas	342	213	-38%	
	Other fuels	-	-	-	
	Refrigerants	-	-	-	
	Company Cars	54,210	45,499	-16%	
	Total Scope-1	54,551	45,712	-16%	
Scope-2	Electricity	4,668	-	-100%	100% renewable energy
	Total Scope-2	4,668	-	-100%	
Scope - 3	Business Travel	13,471	20,633	53%	More spend on trains; more vehicle mileage
	Commuting + Homeworking	275,524	272,390	-1%	
	Waste	92	571	519%	
	Water	81	50	-38%	
	Deliveries Upstream	57	17	-70%	
	Purchased G&S	380,899	537,912	41%	Subcontractor waste included this year
	WTT - Natural Gas	56	35	-38%	
	WTT-Electricity	1,439	352	-76%	
	WTT-Company Cars	15,278	13,757	-10%	
	WTT-Business Travel	1,485	2,190	47%	
	WTT-Commuting + Homeworking	70,214	71,171	1%	
	WTT-Upstream	16	5	100%	
	Total Scope-3	758,613	919,082	21%	
	TOTAL KgCO2e	817,833	964,794	18%	

For a full breakdown of the carbon reductions measured implemented, please refer to the carbon reduction plan.



Appendix 1

Categories included.



Scope	Category	Calculated/included
Scope-1	Natural Gas	Relevant – included
	Other Fuels	Not relevant – excluded
	Refrigerants	Not relevant – excluded
	Company Owned Vehicles	Relevant – included
Scope-2	Location-based	Relevant – not measured
	Market-based	Relevant – included
Scope - 3	Purchased Goods and Services	Relevant – included
	Capital Goods	Relevant – not measured
	Fuel-and energy-related activities	Relevant – included
	Upstream transportation and distribution	Relevant – captured under purchased goods and services
	Waste generated in operations	Relevant – included
	Business travel	Relevant – included
	Employee commuting	Relevant – included
	Upstream leased assets	Relevant – captured under scope 1, 2 and purchased goods and services
	Downstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant – excluded
	Processing of sold products	Not relevant – excluded
	Use of sold products	Not relevant – excluded
	End-of-life treatment of sold products	Not relevant – excluded
	Downstream leased assets	Not relevant – excluded
	Franchises	Not relevant – excluded
	Investments	Not relevant – excluded