

A scenic landscape of the Kootenay Rockies. In the foreground, a hiker with a red backpack stands on a rocky outcrop, looking out over a calm lake. The lake reflects the surrounding mountains and sky. The middle ground is filled with dense evergreen forests. In the background, majestic mountains with snow-dusted peaks rise against a sky with soft, golden clouds, suggesting a sunrise or sunset. The overall mood is peaceful and majestic.

Kootenay Rockies Tourism

2024 Organizational Greenhouse Gas Inventory

April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024

This report has been prepared by Synergy Enterprises



www.synergyenterprises.ca

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Glossary of Terms

Term	Description
Carbon Neutral	Companies are carbon neutral when they remove GHG emissions equivalent to all their scope 1, 2 and material (>5%) scope 3 emissions, usually by purchasing carbon offsets.
Biogenic	Carbon emissions generated from sources naturally occurring in the carbon cycle (i.e. organic matter), rather than the result of fossil fuel combustion.
Emissions Factor	The volume of emissions created by an emissions producing activity (i.e. fuel combustion), calculated based on the amount of the activity (volume, distance, etc.).
GHG	Greenhouse Gas (emissions): Atmospheric gasses contributing to the greenhouse effect, including Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂), Methane (CH ₄), Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O), etc.
GJ	Gigajoule: Unit of natural gas equal to 26.137 m ³ or 0.947 MMBtu
kWh	Kilowatt-Hour: Common unit for measuring electrical consumption
WTT	Well to Tank: Upstream emissions from extraction, processing and transport of fuel.
Net-Zero	Companies with a zero-emission carbon footprint, usually achieved by minimizing outputs and negating the remaining emissions through carbon removal activities.
PCR%	Post-Consumer Recycled Content (as a percentage)
psg-km	Passenger-Kilometer: Unit separating total emissions between passengers per km
tCO₂e	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent: a combined term capturing the emissions from various GHGs.
t-km	Tonne-kilometer: A unit of measurement used in shipping

2024 Baseline Executive Summary

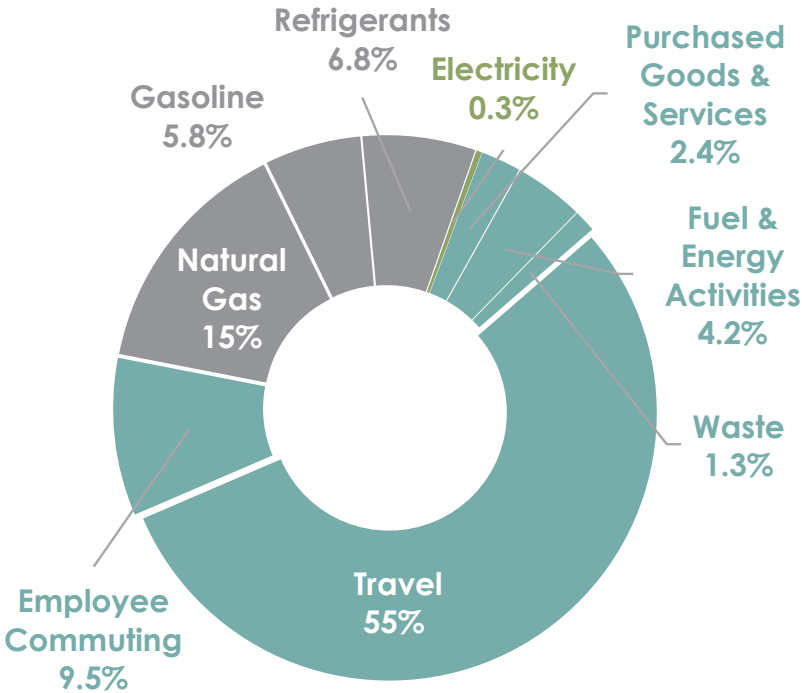
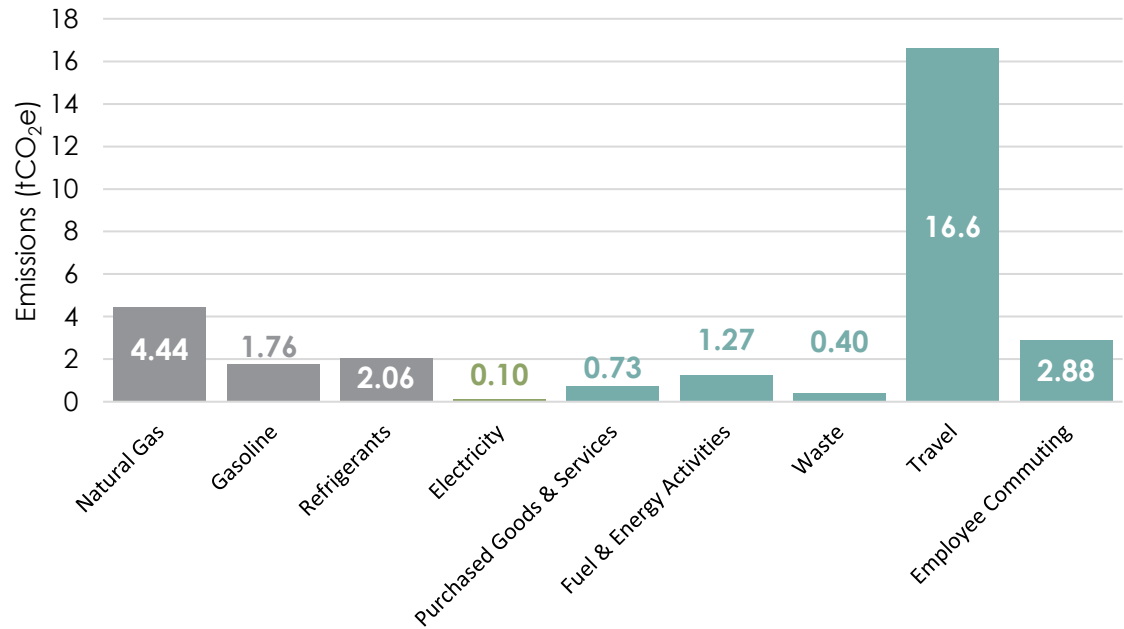
KRT is a Regional Destination Management Organization (RDMO) that supports over 850 tourism businesses and operators in the Kootenay Rockies region. Kootenay Rocky Tourism (KRT) is composed of one office, one vehicle and 9 full time employees based in Kimberley, BC. In 2023, KRT began working on it's carbon measurement by measuring the impact of tourism for the region for the 2023 FY. This report follows that work and measures the baseline impact of the KRT's organization.

Company Name	Kootenay Rockies Tourism	
Contact Information	Chris McCurry	chris@kootenayrockies.com
Company Description	KRT leases a 4,896 square foot office space, owns one vehicle and employs 9 FTEs during the 2024 reporting period.	
Reporting Period	April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024	
Inventory Boundary	Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)	
	- Natural Gas, Gasoline, Refrigerants (R410A)	
	Scope 2 (Indirect Emissions from Purchased Electricity)	
	- Purchased Electricity (BC Hydro)	
	Scope 3 (Indirect Emissions from Other Sources)	
	- Waste, Purchased Goods (Food, Stationery & Technology), Company Travel, Staff Commuting	
Scope 2 Approach	Location Based Emissions Calculation	
Consolidation Approach	Operational Control: Accounting for 100% of emissions from operations over which the company has operational control.	
Primary Measurement	Greenhouse gas emissions measured in Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e)	
Reporting Guidelines	Aligned with those defined in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition (The GHG Protocol, www.ghgprotocol.org).	

Summary of Results

2024 marks the first year that KRT has measured and reported its organizational emissions inventory. Emissions for FY 2024 totaled 30.3 tCO₂e. The largest emissions source is travel (16.6 tCO₂e), followed by natural gas (4.4 tCO₂e), and then staff commuting (2.88 tCO₂e). Business travel is the largest emissions source due to the many flights taken by staff to promote the region. Natural gas as the second highest emissions source is used to heat the leased office space.

Emissions by Activity



Summary of Results

Scope 1 includes direct emissions produced by natural gas, gasoline and refrigerants, resulting in 8.26 tCO₂e. Scope 2 includes indirect, purchased electricity, resulting in 0.10 tCO₂e. Scope 3 includes all indirect emissions associated with business activity such as purchasing, fuel & energy activities, travel, waste and commuting, resulting in 21.9 tCO₂e. KRT’s total emissions are 30% lower than an average of similar organizations.

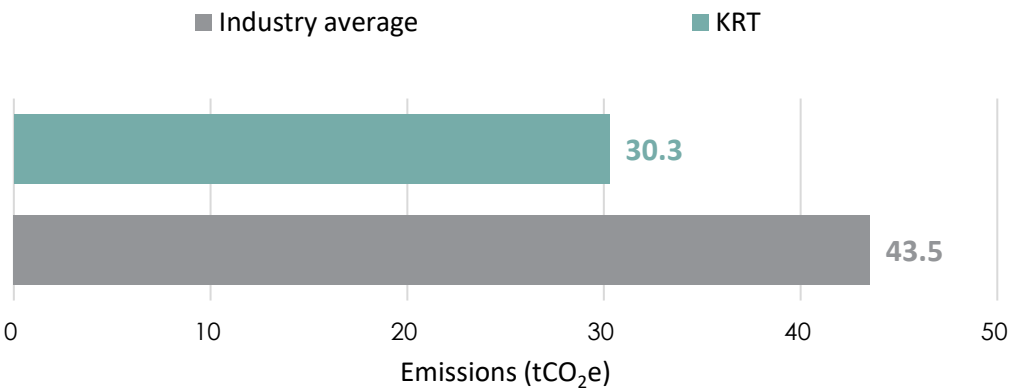
KRT has committed to an emission reduction target of 30% by 2030 from their baseline year of 2024.

	tCO ₂ e	
Scope 1 (Direct)	8.26	27% of total footprint
Scope 2 (Indirect)	0.10	0.3% of total footprint
Scope 3 (Indirect)	21.9	72% of total footprint
Biogenic Carbon	0.06	0.2% of total footprint
TOTAL EMISSIONS	30.3	

\$907
Offset Cost

30%
Reduction Target
by 2030

Industry Benchmark



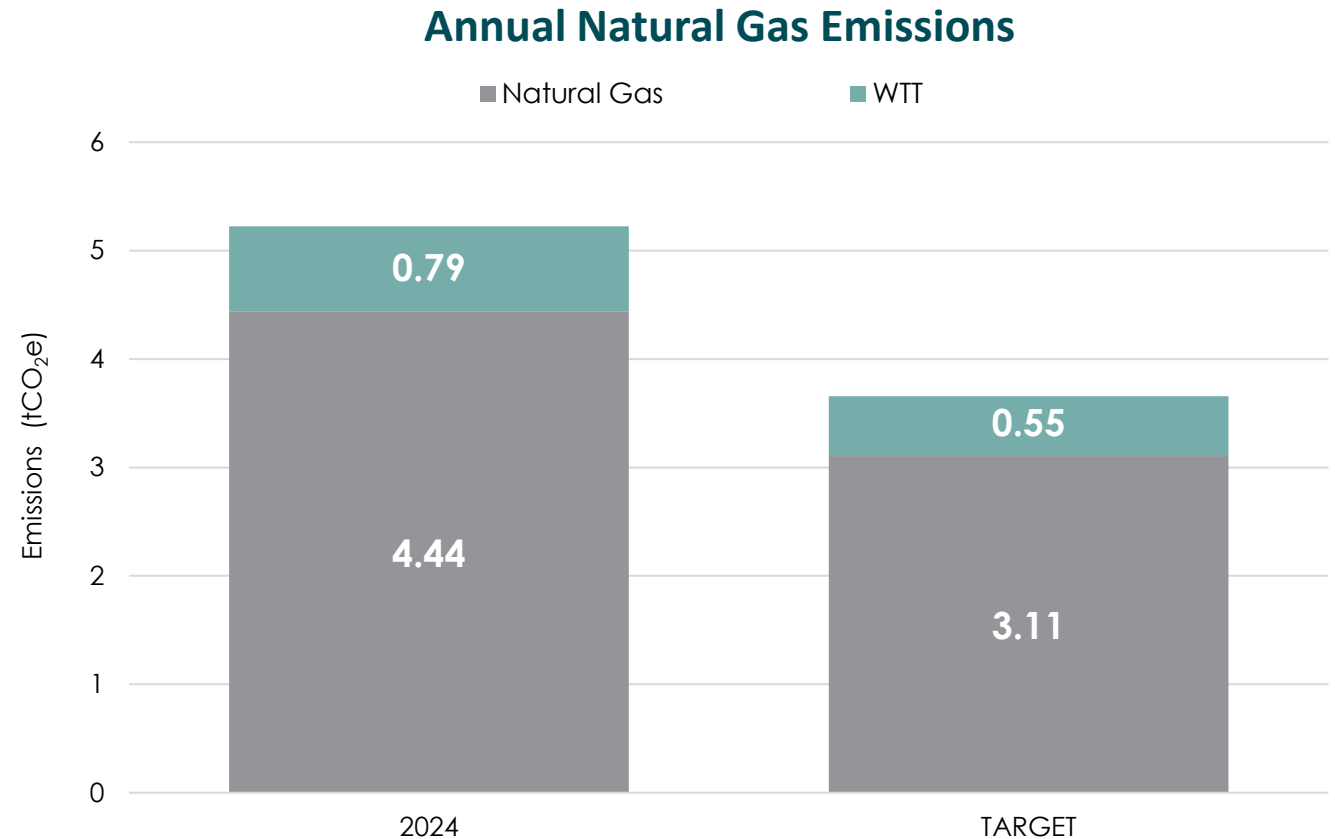
**Note: Industry average is an average created by Synergy Enterprises based on three similar organizations.*

Scope 1: Natural Gas

Scope 1 includes direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by KRT.

Natural gas is used to heat KRT's 4,896 square foot office space. Total emissions from this activity comes to 4.44 tCO₂e, 15% of the footprint.

This section also includes well-to-tank (WTT) emissions. WTT is a scope 3 emissions source that represents the extraction, processing and transport emissions of the natural gas consumed. WTT emissions totaled 0.79 tCO₂e.



4.44

tCO₂e

15%

% of Total

0.02

GJ/ft²

0.79

WTT tCO₂e

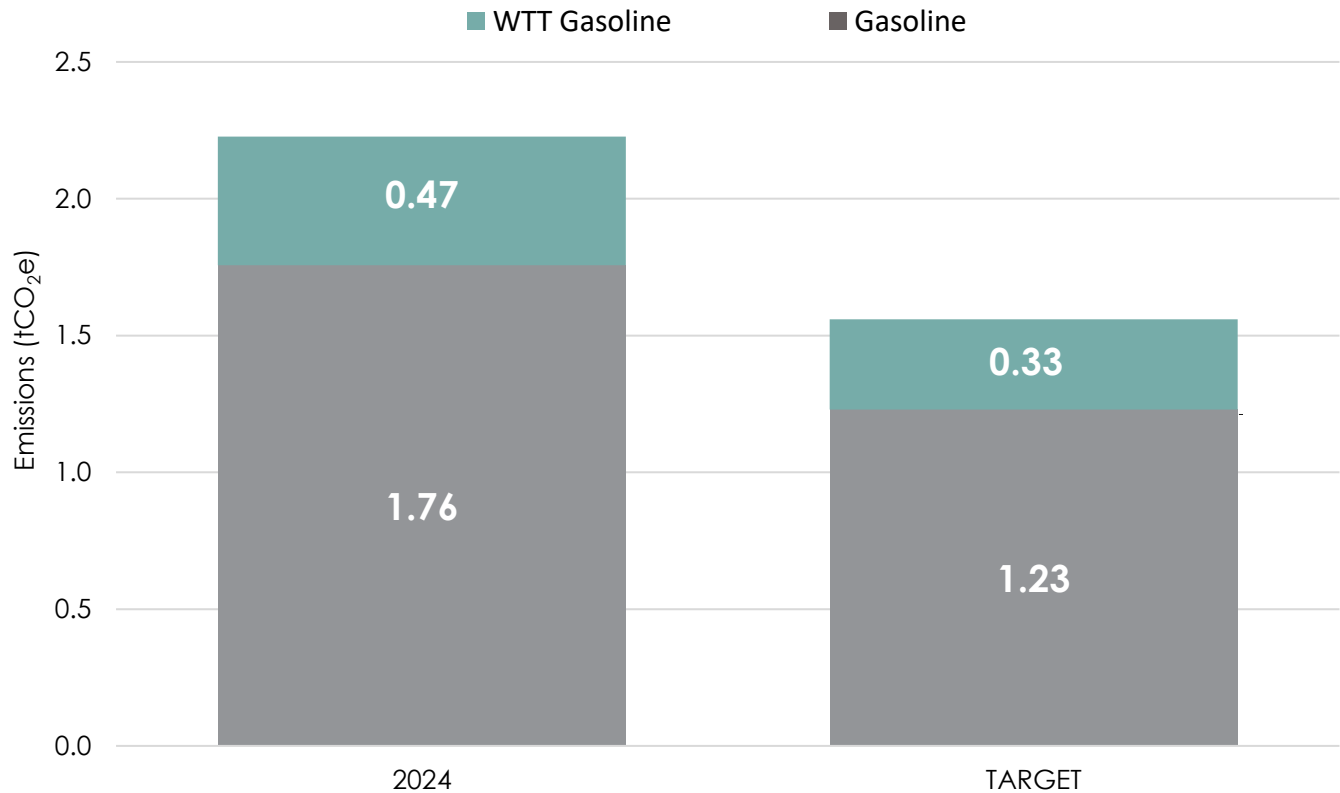
Scope 1: Fuel Use

Gasoline is used in the company owned Honda Pilot vehicle. This vehicle is used to transport employees and materials around the KRT region for meetings and other business activity.

Total emissions from gasoline consumption came to 1.76 tCO₂e accounting for 5.8% of the total footprint.

** Note: fuel consumption was estimated based on the total km driven in the reporting period and the average L/100km*

Annual Gasoline Emissions



1.76
tCO₂e

5.8%
% of Total

0.08
Litres/km

0.47
WTT tCO₂e

Scope 1: Refrigerants

Refrigerants are used in cooling systems in KRT's office space. While refrigerants are kept in closed-loop systems, they occasionally leak and must be measured in a GHG inventory. Total emissions from this activity comes to 2.06 tCO₂e, 6.8% of the footprint.

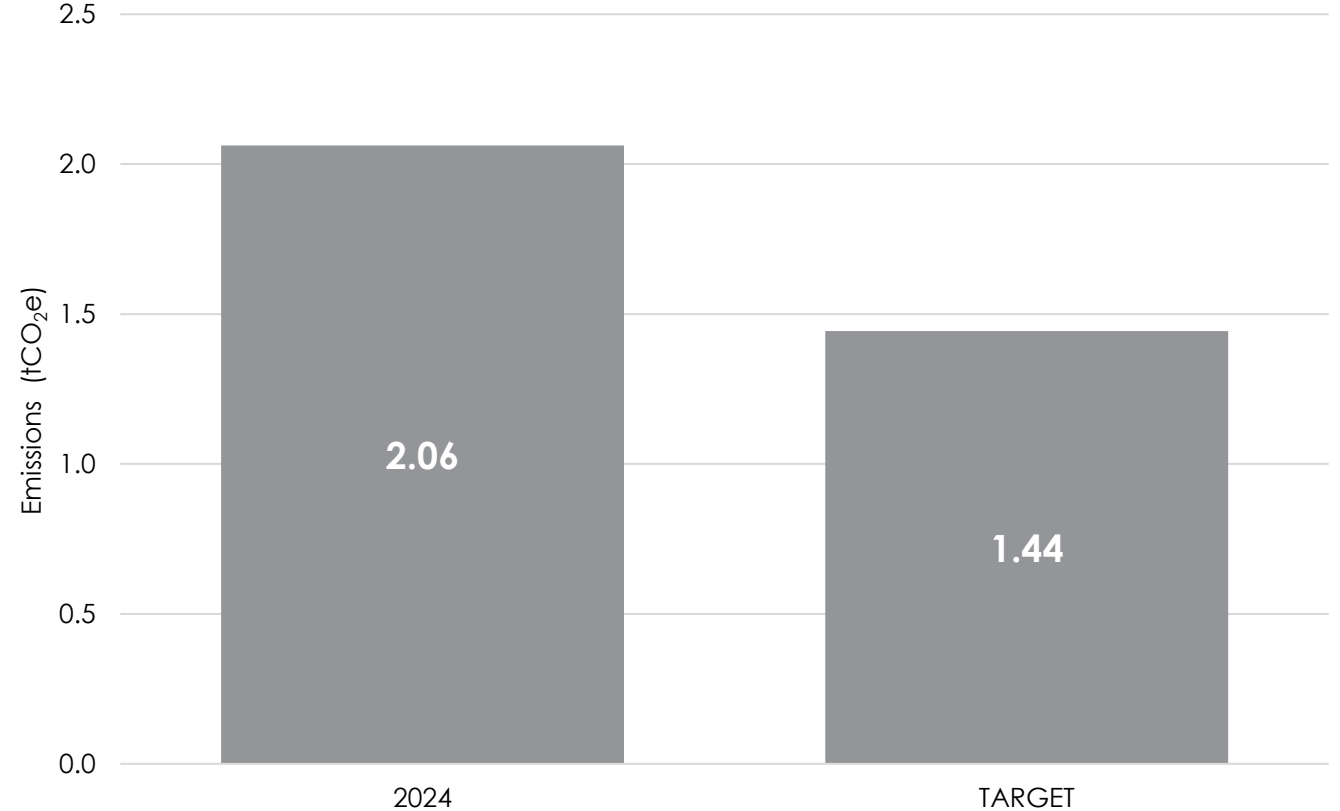
**Note: Refrigerant emissions are estimated using an average leakage per square foot in a year*

2.06
tCO₂e

6.8%
% of Total

0.24
tCO₂e/FTE

Annual Refrigerants Emissions



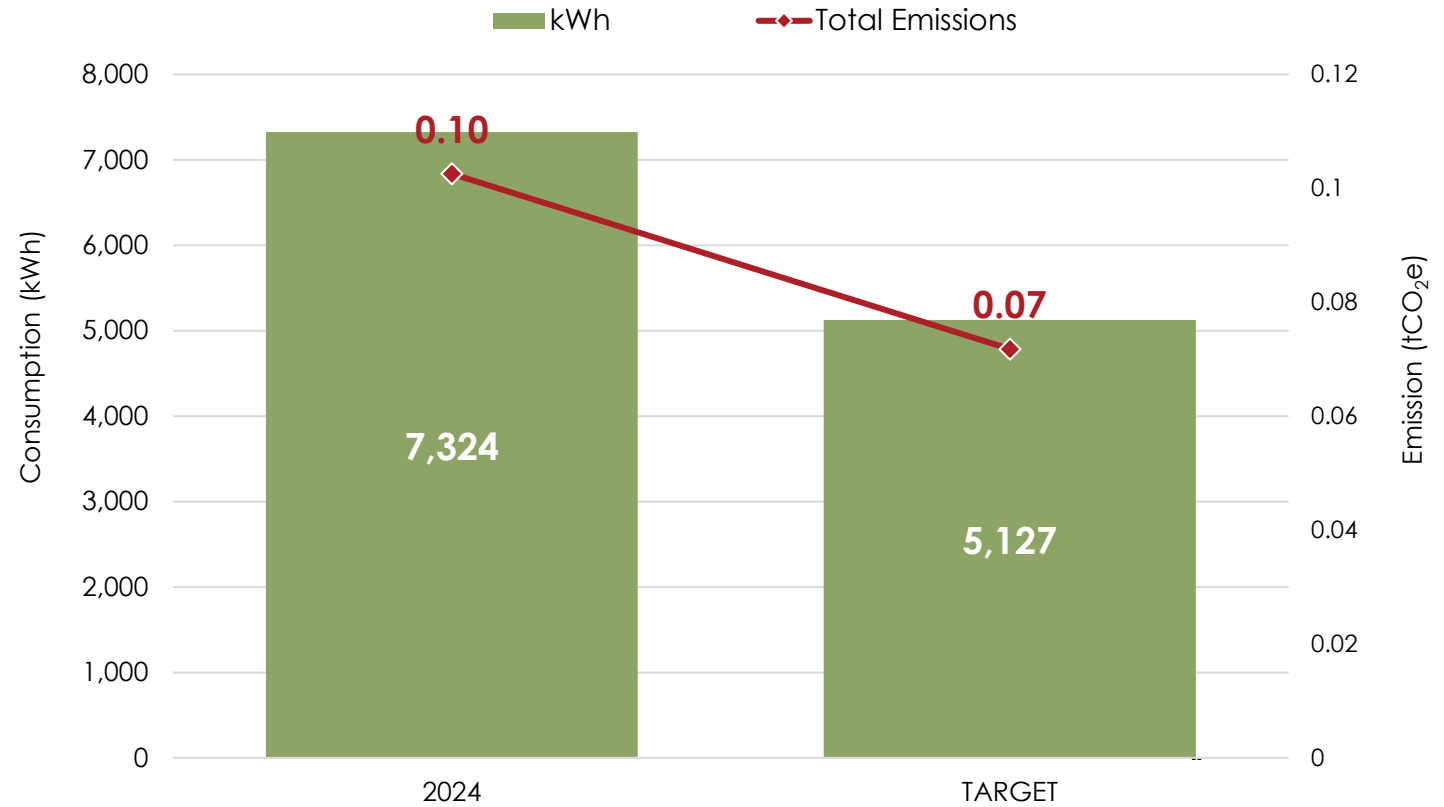
Scope 2: Electricity

Scope 2 includes indirect emissions purchased by KRT.

Electricity is used in KRT's office for powering lighting, computers and other office appliances. Emissions from electricity are low and account for less than 1% of KRT's footprint.

Low emissions from electricity are a result of low consumption and having access to electricity with a low emissions intensity in BC.

Annual Electricity Consumption & Emissions



0.10
tCO₂e

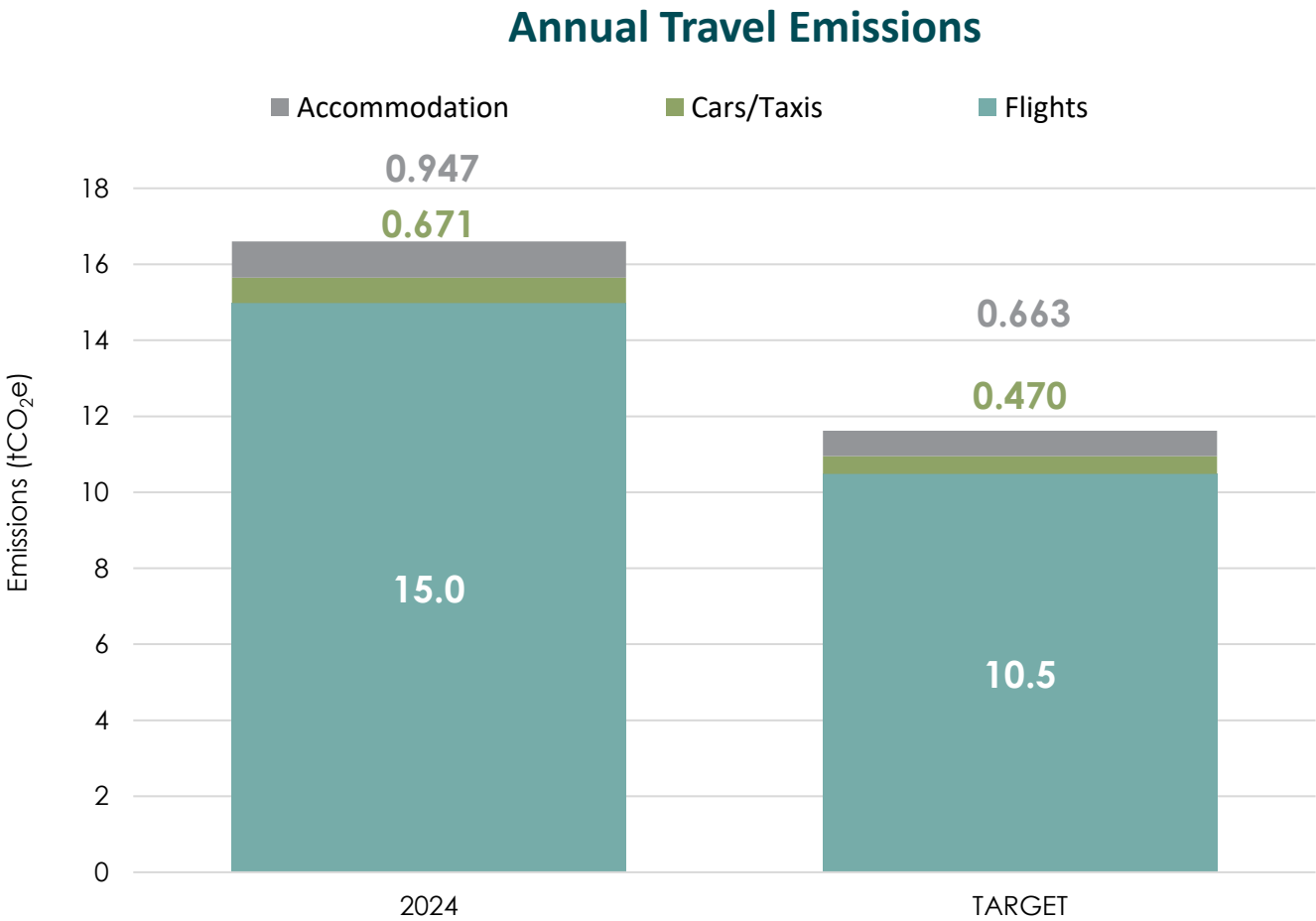
0.3%
% of Total

1.50
kWh/ft²

Scope 3: Business Travel

Travel is KRT's largest emissions source in FY 2024 with a total of 16.6 tCO₂e. This section measures all KRT business travel including activity for employees, sub-contractors and board members. Travel is made up of three sub-categories of activities; flights, cars, and accommodation.

Flights account for 90.2% of all travel emissions with 59 flights taken in 2023. The longest flight was 6,693 km and the shortest flight was 127 km. Accommodation and cars account for the remaining 9.8% with a total of 79 rooms and 2,736 kms driven.



16.6

tCO₂e

55%

% of Total

1.95

tCO₂e/FTE

0.25

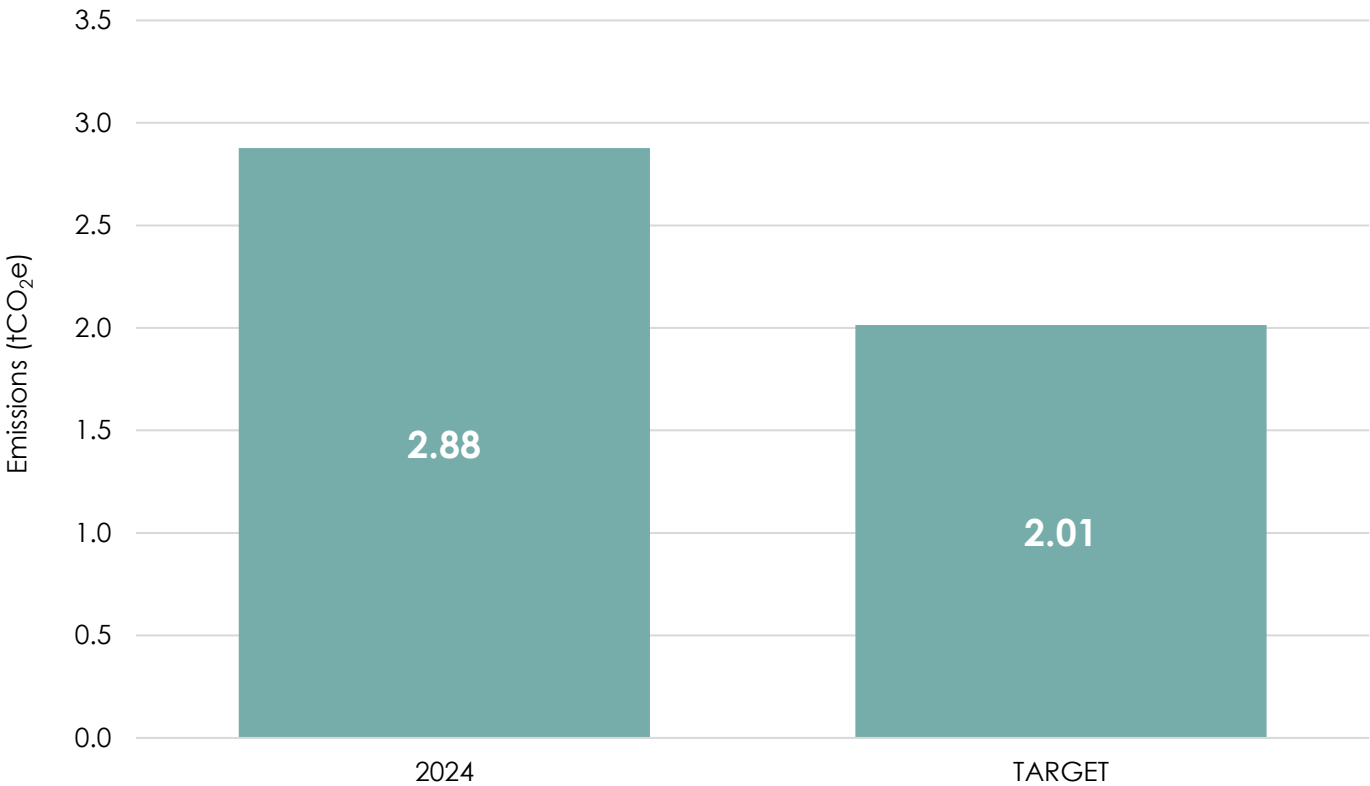
Average
tCO₂e/flight

Scope 3: Commuting & Work from Home

This section measures staff commuting and work from home emissions. Combined, these emissions account for 9.5% of the total footprint.

With 76% of commuting activity by personal vehicle, it accounts for 69.8% of the emissions in this section. Other commuting methods include walking and biking.

Annual Commuting & Work from Home Emissions



2.88

tCO₂e

9.5%

% of Total

0.34

tCO₂e/FTE

9,204

Km Travelled by Staff

Scope 3: Purchased Goods & Services

Purchased goods & service emissions are a result of purchases made by KRT during the reporting year. In this inventory, it includes food, technology and paper purchases.

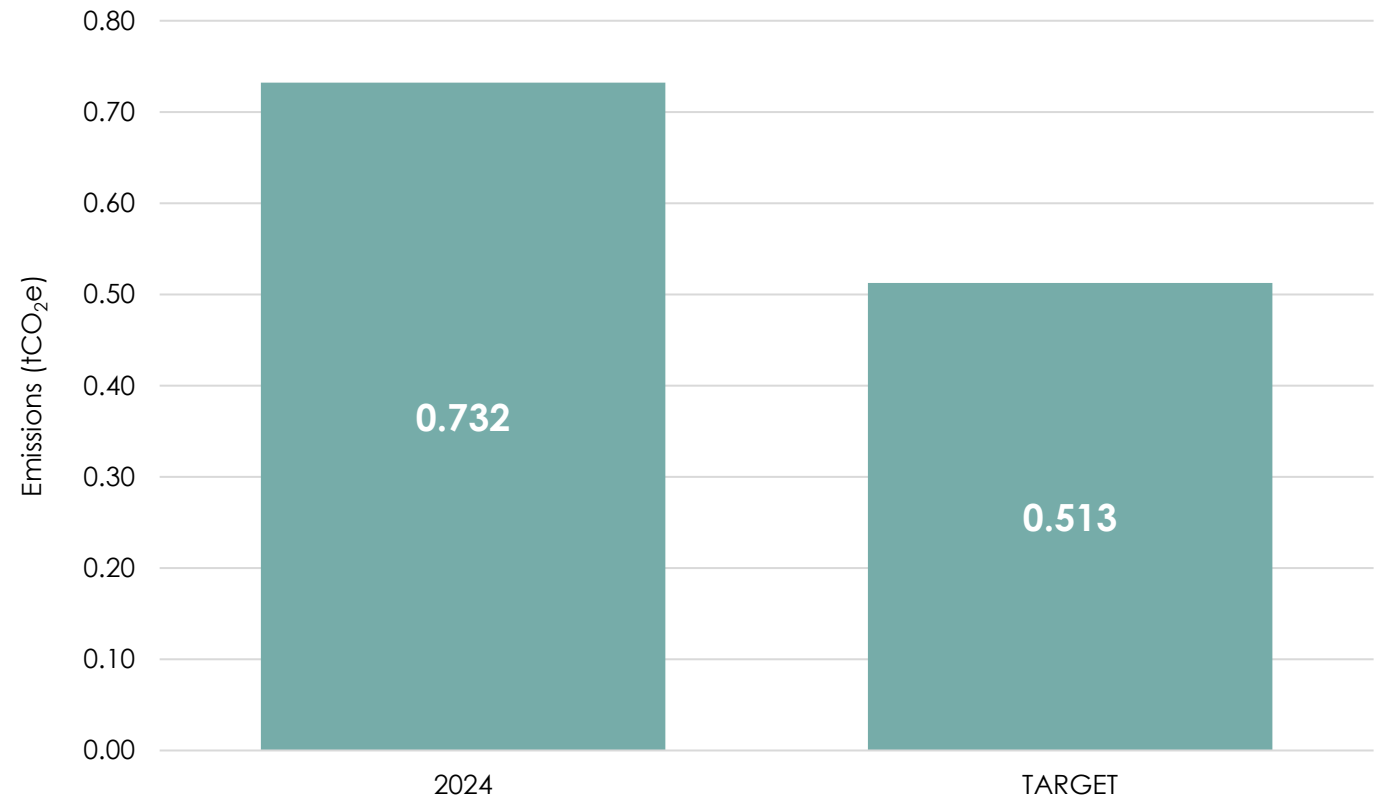
When trying to decarbonize, focusing on these areas will have a small impact. Instead, efforts should focus on the larger emissions categories from the GHG inventory.

0.73
tCO₂e

2.4%
% of Total

0.09
tCO₂e/FTE

Annual Purchased Goods & Services Emissions



Scope 3: Waste

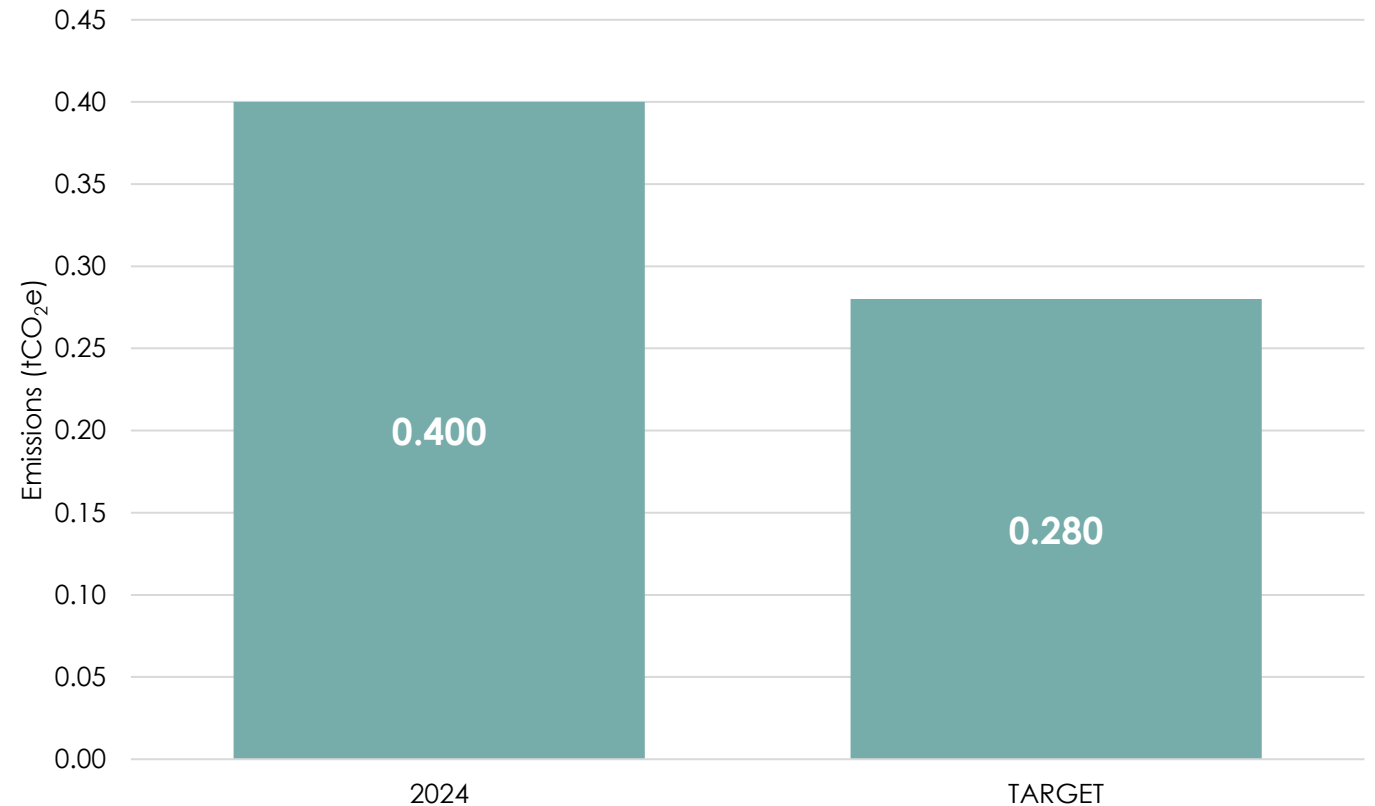
Waste production in 2024 resulted in 0.40 tCO₂e, 1.3% of the total footprint. KRT achieved a 97% diversion from landfill waste in their first year of reporting due to recycling efforts.

0.40
tCO₂e

1.3%
% of Total

97%
Diversion Rate

Annual Waste Emissions



Conclusion

The 2024 fiscal year is the first year that Kootenay Rockies Tourism has measured and reported its emissions to better understand the company's emissions impact. It's carbon footprint inventory measured emissions from natural gas consumption, fuel usage, refrigerant leakage, electricity consumption, waste generation, paper usage, business travel, purchased goods, and staff commuting. Total emissions come to 30.3 tCO₂e.

The largest source of emissions (16.6 tCO₂e) came from staff travel, followed by natural gas (4.44 tCO₂e) and employee commuting (2.88 tCO₂e).

Data Collection & Methodologies

This table details the data received from KRT to generate this report. Data quality is assessed on technology, time, geography, reliability and completeness. This table provides further information on the values in this report and what sources were used to calculate them.

Emission Source	Data Type	Data Quality
Natural Gas	Invoices	Very Good
Gasoline	Estimate	To be improved
Electricity	Invoices	Very Good
Food	Estimate	To be improved
Paper	Estimate	To be improved
Purchased Tech	Estimate	To be improved
Waste	Summary Spreadsheet	Good
Business Travel	Summary Spreadsheet	Good
Commuting	Staff Survey	Very Good

Moving Forward

- Create a company staff travel policy that prioritizes low emissions travel methods.
- Conduct an energy audit on the office building and make energy efficiency improvements where possible.
- Develop data tracking practices for gasoline, food, paper and purchased goods. Creating practices for saving invoices and tracking data throughout the year will help collect high quality data at the time of carbon reporting.

Information on Inventory Uncertainty

- Gasoline consumption was estimated based on the total km driven in the reporting period and the average L/100km.
- Refrigerant leakage was estimated using average leakage per square foot in a year.

Emissions References

1. 2022 B.C. Best Practices Methodology for Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Emissions
https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/climate-change/cng/methodology/2021-best-practices-methodology_for_archive.pdf
2. Environment Canada's National Inventory Report (1990-2021); Part 2 & 3.
https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2023/eccc/En81-4-2021-2-eng.pdf
https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2023/eccc/En81-4-2021-3-eng.pdf
3. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (UK) Carbon Factors 2023
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2023>
4. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Global Warming Potentials)
https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Chapter07.pdf
5. UK WRAP Emissions Factor Database V1 .2 (2023)
<https://www.wrap.ngo/resources/guide/scope-3-ghg-measurement-and-reporting-protocols-food-and-drink>

Policy for Base Year Recalculation:

Base year emissions, and other previous emissions, shall be retroactively recalculated if a change in organizational structure or data quality is expected to exceed a significance threshold of 10% of base year emissions. These changes may arise from structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, divestments, outsourcing or insourcing, changes in calculation methodology and improvements in accuracy, or discovery of significant errors.