UK Government

CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

for

intermedical

Baseline year

01.02.25 to 31.01.26

Authored by Paul Brown January 2026
NextLevel Services

Methodology

Introduction

Contact with Nextlevel Services was made in February 2026 by Intermedical (UK) Ltd. During the ensuing visit, information and data needed to calculate the SME's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were outlined. The discussion was aligned with the way the business operates and was explored in detail.

Establishing a Baseline Year

The baseline year for calculating carbon emissions was agreed with the business, based on its specific circumstances. The period from 1st February 2025 to 31st January 2026 was used.

Carbon Emissions Calculation

Carbon emissions were calculated in line with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol accounting standards. UK Government conversion factors for the relevant year were applied. Emissions are expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e). For purchased electricity, emissions were calculated using the location-based method.

Approach for Intermedical (UK) Ltd

Established in 1997, Intermedical UK Ltd is a provider of portable oxygen solutions and respiratory care equipment. The company has supported thousands of customers, including several leading hospitals across the United Kingdom, through the supply of reliable and innovative respiratory products.

In 2006, Intermedical UK Ltd achieved ISO 13485 certification and continues to operate in accordance with this internationally recognised standard for quality management systems in medical devices. Ongoing compliance with ISO 13485 provides assurance that products meet stringent safety and performance requirements. This framework underpins the company's commitment to delivering consistent quality and maintaining customer confidence.

Accurate figures for electricity consumption have been obtained and is based on actual meter readings.

Unit 6 electricity – 36,589 kWh per annum
Unit 9 electricity – 11,960 kWh per annum
Total – 48,549 kWh per annum

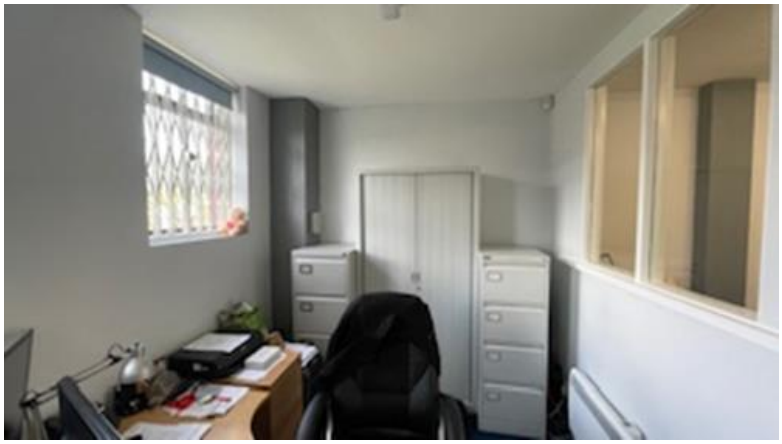
The baseline year of 01.02.25 to 31.01.26 will be used to calculate the carbon footprint. The 2025 GHG conversion factors are applied to the calculation.

The Premises – Unit 6

The company operates from a brick and steel-frame industrial unit, featuring steel cladding and a pitched roof constructed from corrugated steel. The roof is fitted with corrugated plastic skylights to allow natural light ingress. It is estimated that the building was constructed in the late 1990s.

Layout

The ground floor of the premises comprises a reception, restroom facility and warehouse area. The first floor mezzanine houses two offices and the service department.



Utilities Report

The building is equipped with electricity for its energy needs.

Heating

There is a mixture of thermostatically and non thermostatically controlled wall mounted panels for heat provision. Hot water provision is via a small wall mounted electric water heater.

Lighting

The building has a mixture of LED and legacy lighting.

Insulation

There is no insulation in the walls or the ceiling voids.

Glazing

The premises is single glazed throughout.

Special Equipment

There is a small plugin compressor.

The Premises – Unit 9

This is the company's other warehouse, directly opposite Unit 6. The structure is the same as Unit 6, a brick and steel-frame industrial unit, featuring steel cladding and a pitched roof constructed from corrugated steel. The roof is fitted with corrugated plastic skylights to allow natural light ingress. It is estimated that the building was constructed in the late 1990s.

Layout
The ground floor of the premises comprises a reception, restroom facility and warehouse area.

The first floor mezzanine houses one office.

Utilities Report
The building is equipped with electricity for its energy needs.

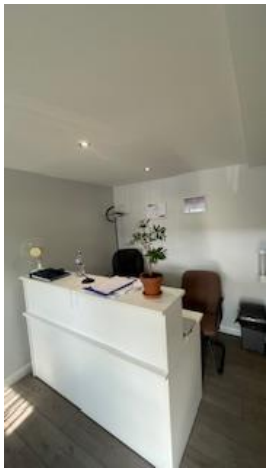
Heating
There are thermostatically controlled wall mounted panels for heat provision. Hot water provision is via a small wall mounted electric water heater.

Lighting
The building has a mixture of legacy and LED lighting.

Insulation
There is no insulation in the walls or the ceiling voids.

Glazing
The premises is single glazed throughout.

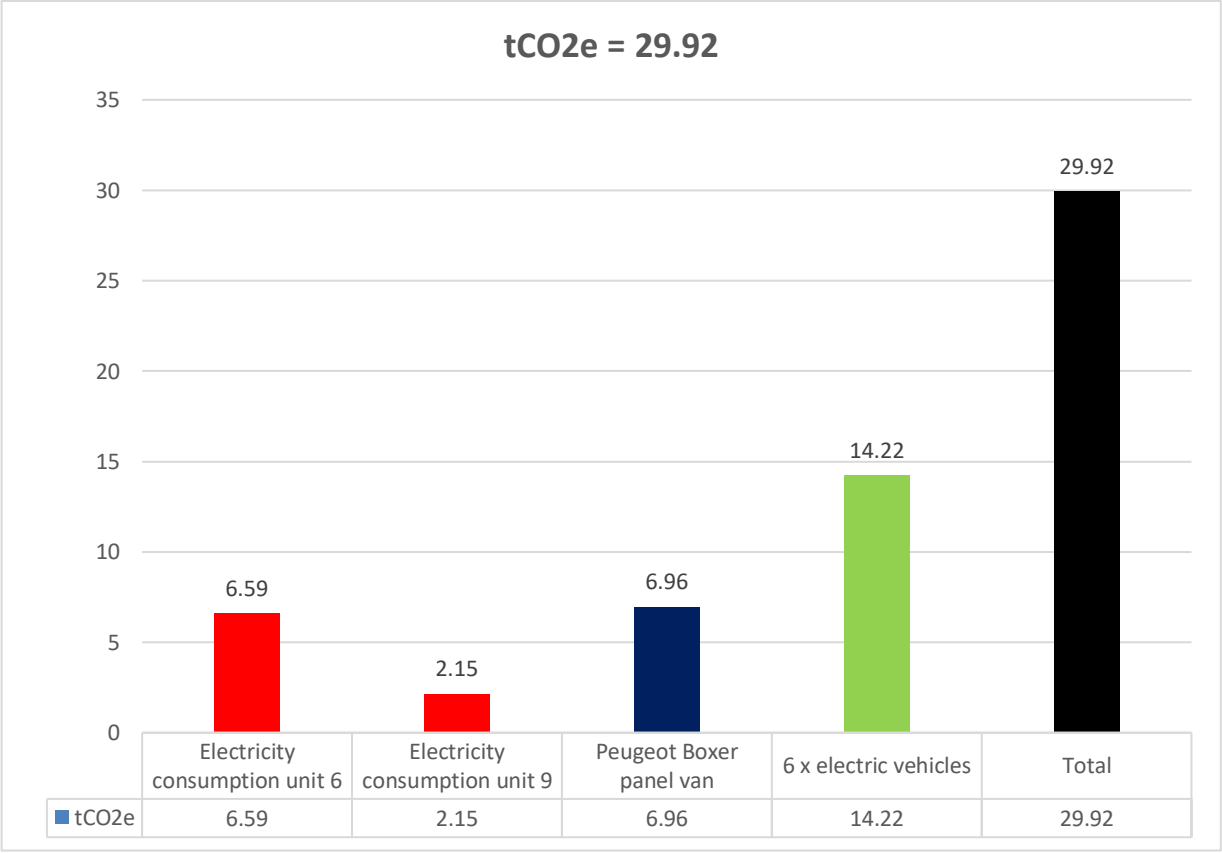
Special Equipment
There is an electric forklift for use in the warehouse.



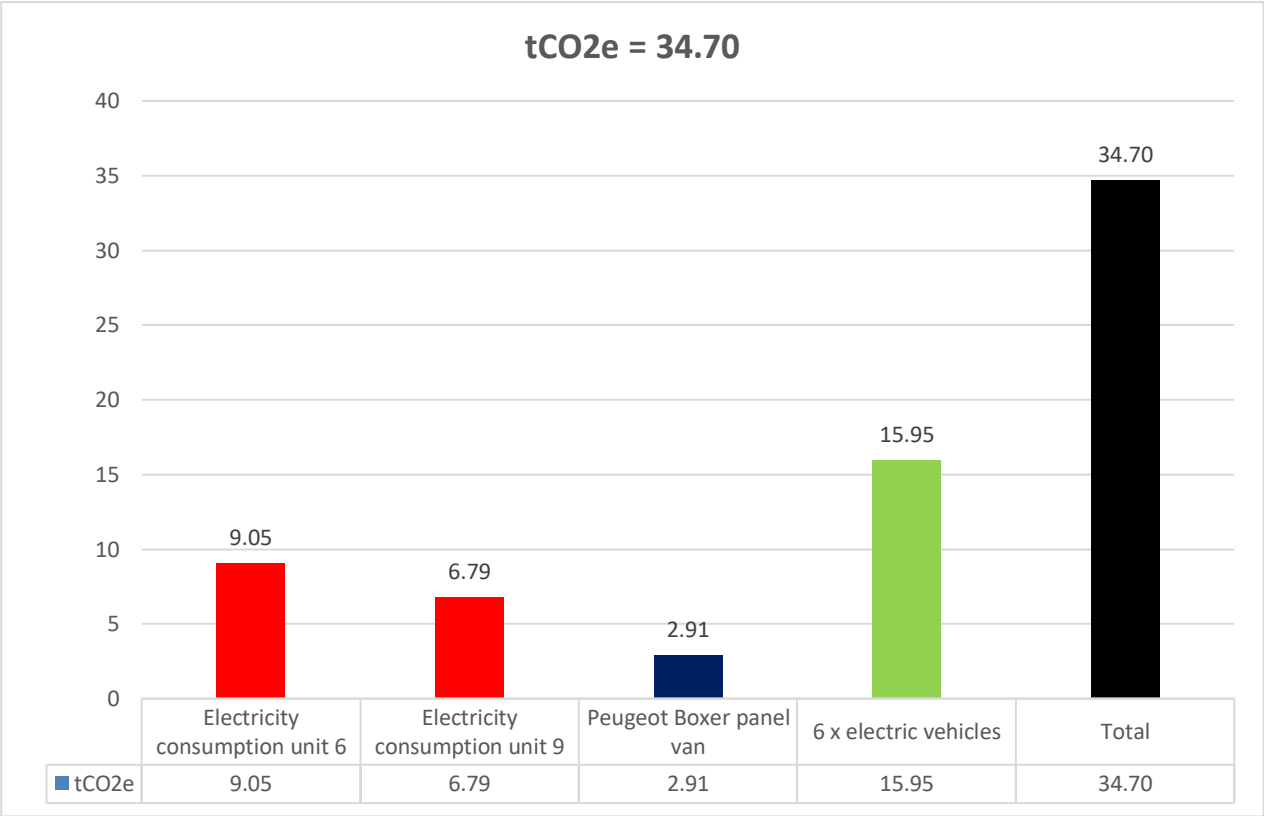
Carbon footprint details for 01.012.25 to 31.01.26

Emission Scope	Type	Units/Miles	Conversion factor	tCO2e
1	Electricity consumption unit 6	36,589 Kwh	0.18	6.59
1	Electricity consumption unit 9	11,960 Kwh	0.18	2.15
1	Peugeot Boxer panel van	4,000 miles	1.74	6.96
1	6 x electric vehicles (using avg. efficiency 0.18 kWh/mile)	79,000 miles	0.18	14.22
			TOTAL	**29.92**

From this calculation we can confirm that Intermedical has a Scope 1 and 2 carbon footprint of **29.92 tCO2e** for the year 01.02.25 to 31.01.26.



Comparison chart – Mar 1st 2024 to Feb 2025



Total tCO_2e emissions decreased by 13.78% compared with the previous reporting period. This reduction is attributable to slightly lower outputs from EVs and from reduced electricity consumption across both units.

Carbon emission reduction strategies

Intermedical is actively exploring further improvements in energy efficiency across the premises and is also considering how to address indirect value chain emissions in the future. A number of general measures could be implemented to further reduce electricity usage and the carbon emissions associated with energy consumption.

All electric heaters should be thermostatically controlled, with internal temperatures regulated to approximately 19 °C. Electronic equipment should also be fully switched off when not in use, rather than left on standby, to avoid unnecessary energy consumption.

When equipment reaches the end of its operational life, the business should ensure that all replacements are selected based on the highest available energy efficiency ratings. This approach will help minimise future energy demand and support ongoing carbon reduction.

It is recommended that Intermedical (UK) Ltd assess the feasibility of installing infrared heating panels within office areas. When positioned directly above workstations, these panels can provide targeted heating while reducing overall energy consumption during operational hours.

When legacy lighting fails, these lights should be replaced with energy-efficient LED fittings to reduce electricity consumption and improve lighting quality.

Where practicable, it is recommended that Passive Infrared Sensors (PIRs) are installed to control lighting systems. These sensors detect occupancy and movement, optimising lighting use and reducing unnecessary energy consumption. PIRs have already been installed in Unit 6, and installation in Unit 9 is planned.

A reduction in CO_2 emissions has been recorded during the reporting period. It is recognised that the company does not own the buildings it occupies. As a result, capital-intensive energy efficiency measures, such as the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems and double glazing, fall outside the company's direct control and would ordinarily be the responsibility of the landlord.

The current lease agreement is due to expire in approximately three years. This limits the viability of long-term capital investment in the premises without landlord engagement or lease extension.

As part of its wider decarbonisation journey, it is strongly recommended that the business signs up to the Government's SME Climate Commitment. This would help to publicly demonstrate its ambition and ongoing efforts in this area. Once the commitment has been accepted, it can also be referenced on the company website to further reinforce this position.

Carbon offsetting schemes

For emissions that are difficult to eliminate, or where organisations wish to progress more rapidly than the Government's planned decarbonisation of the national electricity grid, carbon offsetting can be a legitimate option to consider.

Carbon offsetting involves compensating for unavoidable carbon emissions by funding projects that remove or reduce an equivalent amount of greenhouse gases, either within the UK or internationally. While the range of available offsetting schemes can appear extensive and complex, there are several key principles that should guide their use.

Offsetting should only be considered once all reasonable opportunities to reduce emissions at source have been exhausted. It is most appropriate as a last resort, rather than an alternative to direct carbon reduction measures. Any offsetting scheme selected should be independently verified and accredited by a recognised standard, such as the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) or the Gold Standard, to ensure environmental integrity and transparency. It is also important to note that the cost of verified carbon offsets is expected to increase significantly over time, which may make long-term reliance on offsetting increasingly expensive.

The cost of offsetting varies depending on the type and location of the project selected.

Typical Carbon Offset Cost Ranges (Voluntary Market)

Low-cost voluntary credits: ~£3–£10 per tCO_2e, typically older or lower-quality projects.

Mid-range voluntary credits: ~£20–£30 per tCO_2e (e.g. verified woodland/carbon code units in the UK).

Higher-quality or removals credits: £40–£100+ per tCO_2e depending on certification, type (e.g. UK nature-based with co-benefits or engineered removals).

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