



Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report

Morning Breeze HealthCare

Reporting Period: FY2025

Prepared by



Green
Economy
Canada



Morning Breeze Healthcare has made a commitment to take climate action through its participation in the National Hub and by extension, the broader Green Economy Canada network. Quantifying your greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is the first step in your journey to setting and achieving your GHG reduction goals. This document represents your initial GHG inventory and was developed following the [Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard](#).

Inventory Scopes

SCOPE 1 Direct Emissions	SCOPE 2 Indirect Emissions	SCOPE 3 Other Indirect Emissions
Mobile Combustion	Electricity	None

Inventory Context

Consolidation Approach	Operational Control	The operational control approach is a commonly used method where a company accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has the ability to direct the day-to-day operations: this is standard procedure for inventories produced by Green Economy Canada.
Geographic Constraint	Canada (MB)	Following the specified Consolidation Approach, these are the operational boundaries of your organization.
Number of Facilities	1	See Appendix 3 for more detailed information.
Reporting Period	FY2025	The reporting period was chosen based on the availability of your organization's data.
GHG Emission Scopes Included	Scopes 1, 2	Following the GHG Protocol, emissions under Scopes 1 and 2 are required to be included. While Scope 3 emissions are optional, the emissions that are material to your operations were included to give a representative view of your organization's emissions.

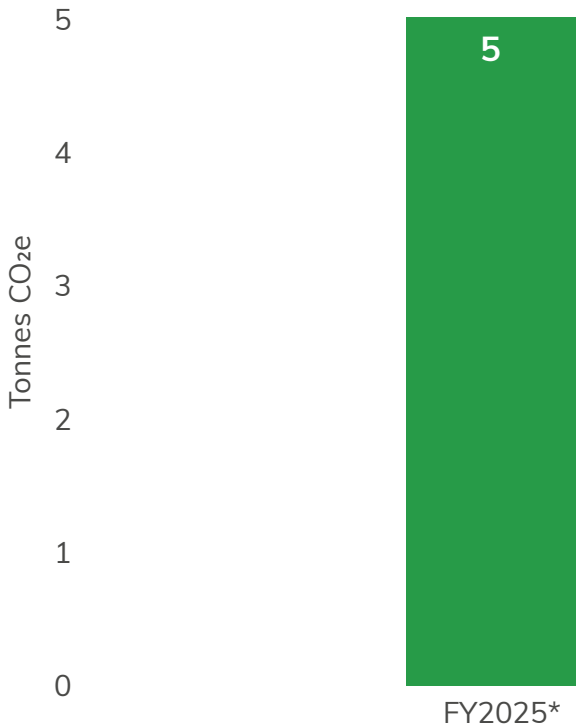
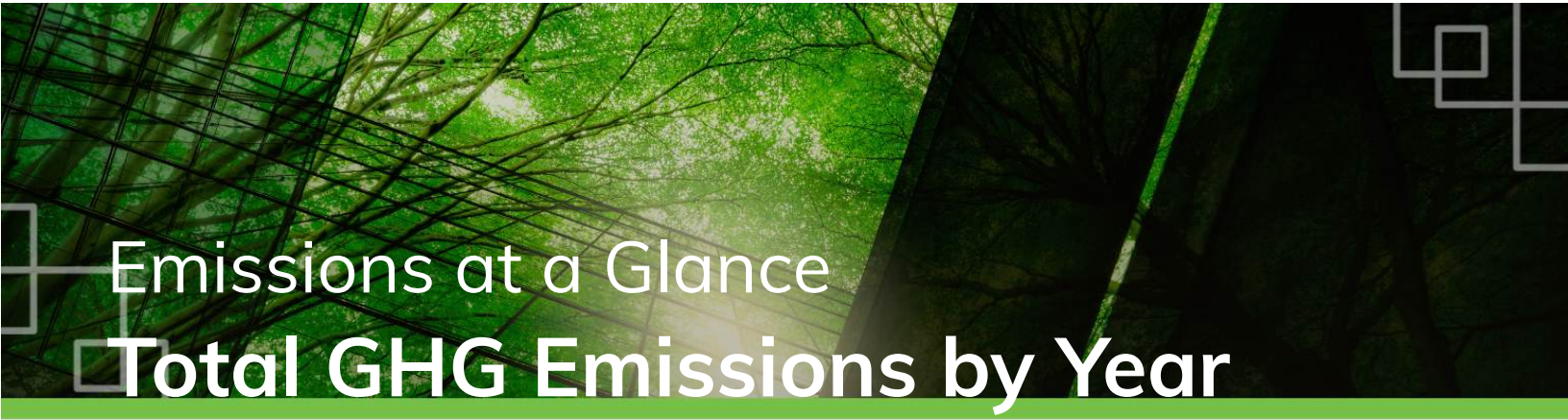


Figure 1:

Total GHG Emissions by Year

This graph shows your GHG emissions, measured in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e), based on the most recent years worth of GHG emissions data provided to Green Economy Canada.

Note: A year-on-year analysis of emissions is not available, given that only data for FY2025 was provided. A more detailed breakdown by scope and emissions source is provided further on in this report.

* Recommended Base Year

A base year is a reference point in the past to compare your future years' emissions against. Your base year will be the point in time from which you set a GHG reduction target. It should be a year for which the data is reliable, complete, and representative of your organization's 'business-as-usual' activities.

While it is ultimately up to you to decide, we recommend choosing **FY2025 as your base year**, which would set **your base year emissions at 5 tCO₂e**. In making your final decision, you should also consider whether there are any additional anomalies or business considerations not reflected here that would warrant a different base year selection.

Base Year Recommendation

FY2025

Base Year Emissions

5 tCO₂e

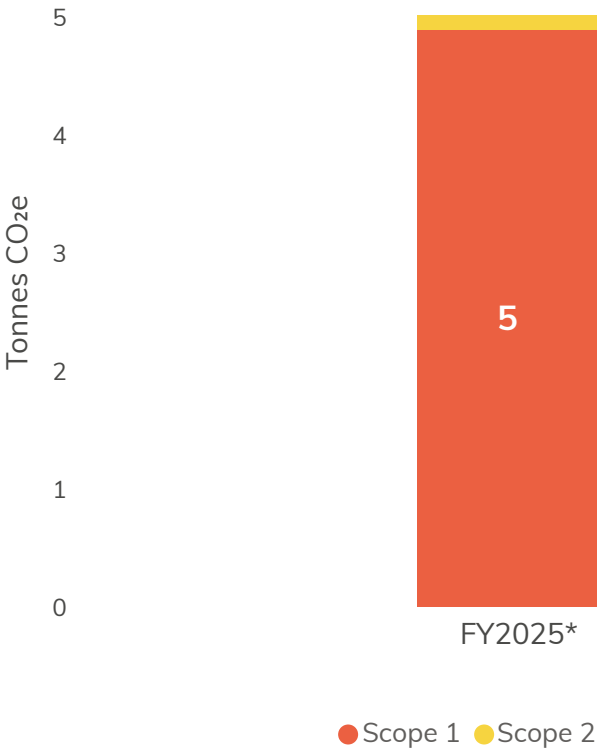


Figure 2:
GHG Emissions by Scope by Year

This graph presents your organization's GHG emissions data by scope and shows how each scope has grown or declined over time.

* Recommended Base Year

Scope 1 - Direct Emissions are from sources you own or control. The majority of your emissions fall under this category accounting for 97.6% of your emissions in FY2025 including the consumption of gasoline from your fleet vehicle.

Scope 2 - Indirect Emissions result from the consumption of grid electricity across the resort, and comprise 2.4% of emissions in your base year.

The scope that contributes most to your organization's emissions in FY2025 is

Scope 1: Direct Emissions



The following table provides a comparison of GHG emissions in the three most recent years for all emission categories across all scopes (see [Appendix 1](#) for GHG emissions by individual source).

Table 1: GHG Emissions by Scope (in tCO₂e)

Scope	FY2025
Scope 1	4.9
Mobile Combustion	4.9
Scope 2	0.1
Electricity	0.1
Total	5.0

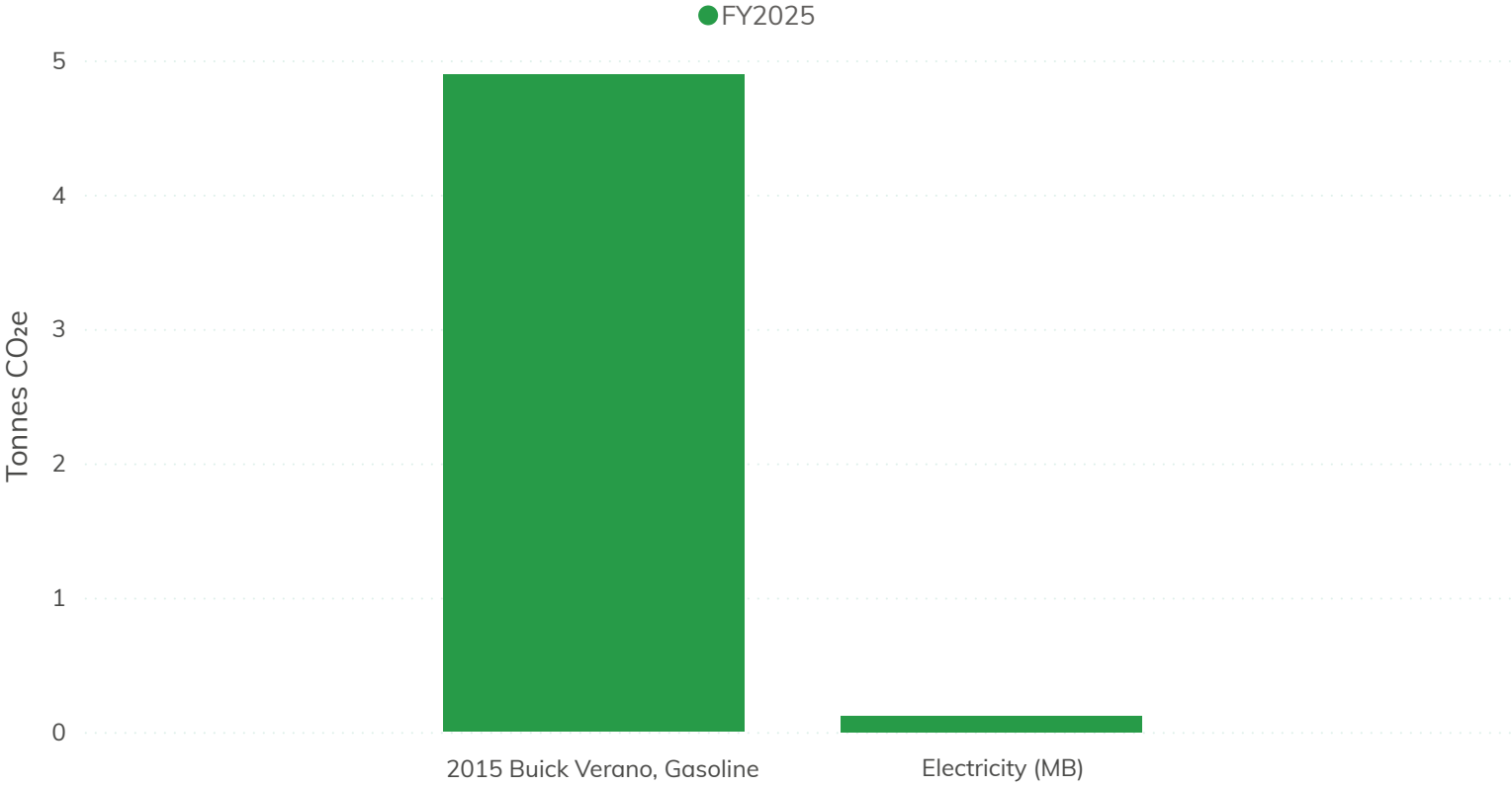


Figure 3:

GHG Emissions by Source by Year

This graph provides a visual comparison of how much each of your emission sources contributes to your overall emission profile.

Gasoline from your vehicles is your largest single emission source, representing 97.6% of your emissions in FY2025. This also represents the greatest opportunity for emissions reductions in the future. Consider the age of your vehicle and choose more fuel-efficient models when they need replacement. Consistent vehicle maintenance also helps reduce emissions with the vehicle you have, as well as trying to optimize routes travelled.

Trends in Heating & Cooling Demand: Electricity

The following figure offers insight into the relationship between electricity consumption and weather trends. This can help identify opportunities for reducing energy consumption in facilities.

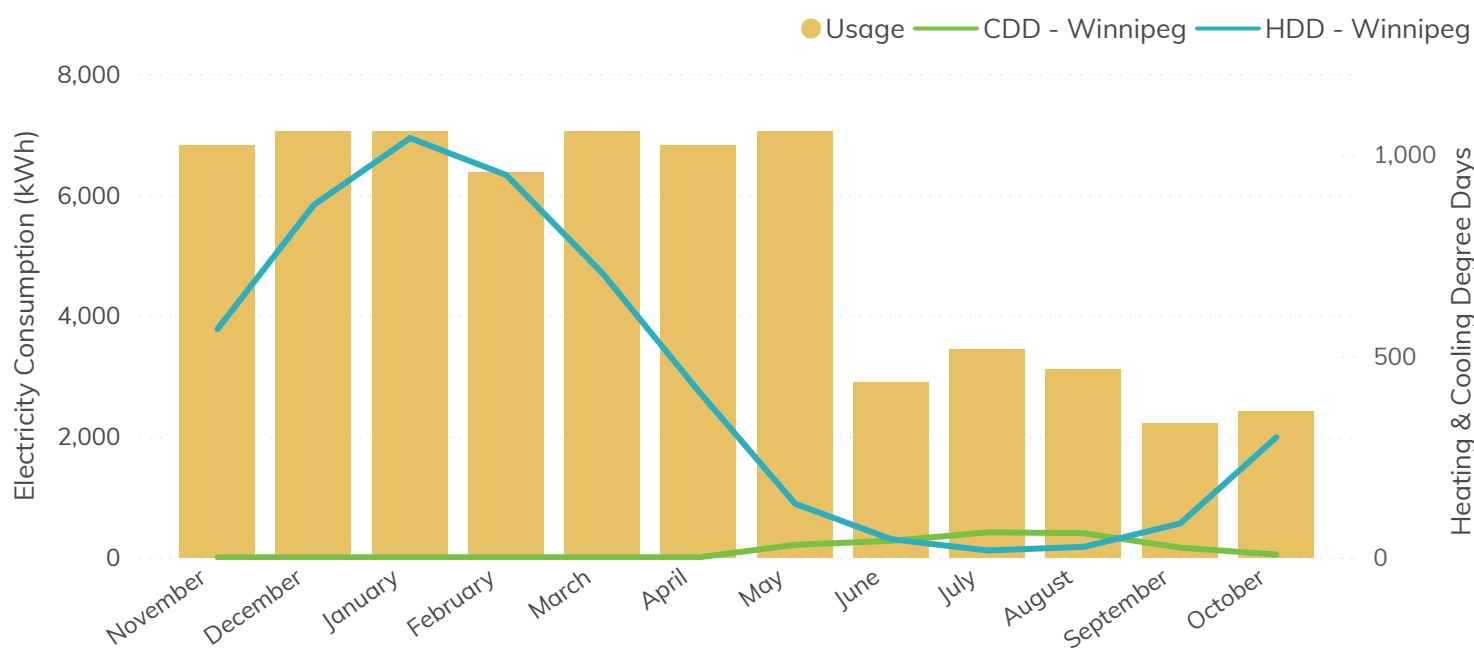


Figure 4:
Total Electricity Cooling Demand (FY2025)

Electricity usage in commercial facilities is typically related to heating, cooling, lighting, electronics, and equipment. The weather has an impact on our electricity consumption as we typically use more energy on hotter and colder days when the demand is greater.

When we analyze your total electricity consumption throughout the year compared with weather trends at your facility— represented by the CDD¹ (cooling degree day) and HDD ² (heating degree day) lines — we do see a strong correlation. **This suggests that most of the electricity consumption is for weather dependent purposes such as heating and cooling.** Accordingly, these are the areas that should be prioritized for energy efficiency/conservation measures.

¹ Cooling degree days (CDDs) are measures designed to quantify the demand for energy needed to cool buildings. They are the number of degrees that a day's average temperature is above 18°C.
² Heating degree days (HDDs) are measures designed to quantify the demand for energy needed to heat buildings. They are the number of degrees that a day's average temperature is below 18°C.



Building Performance

The following figure shows the energy intensity for each of your facilities where floor area information was provided. Energy intensity is a measure of energy consumption — electricity in your case — of a facility per unit of area. Generally, a lower energy intensity indicates a more sustainable building.

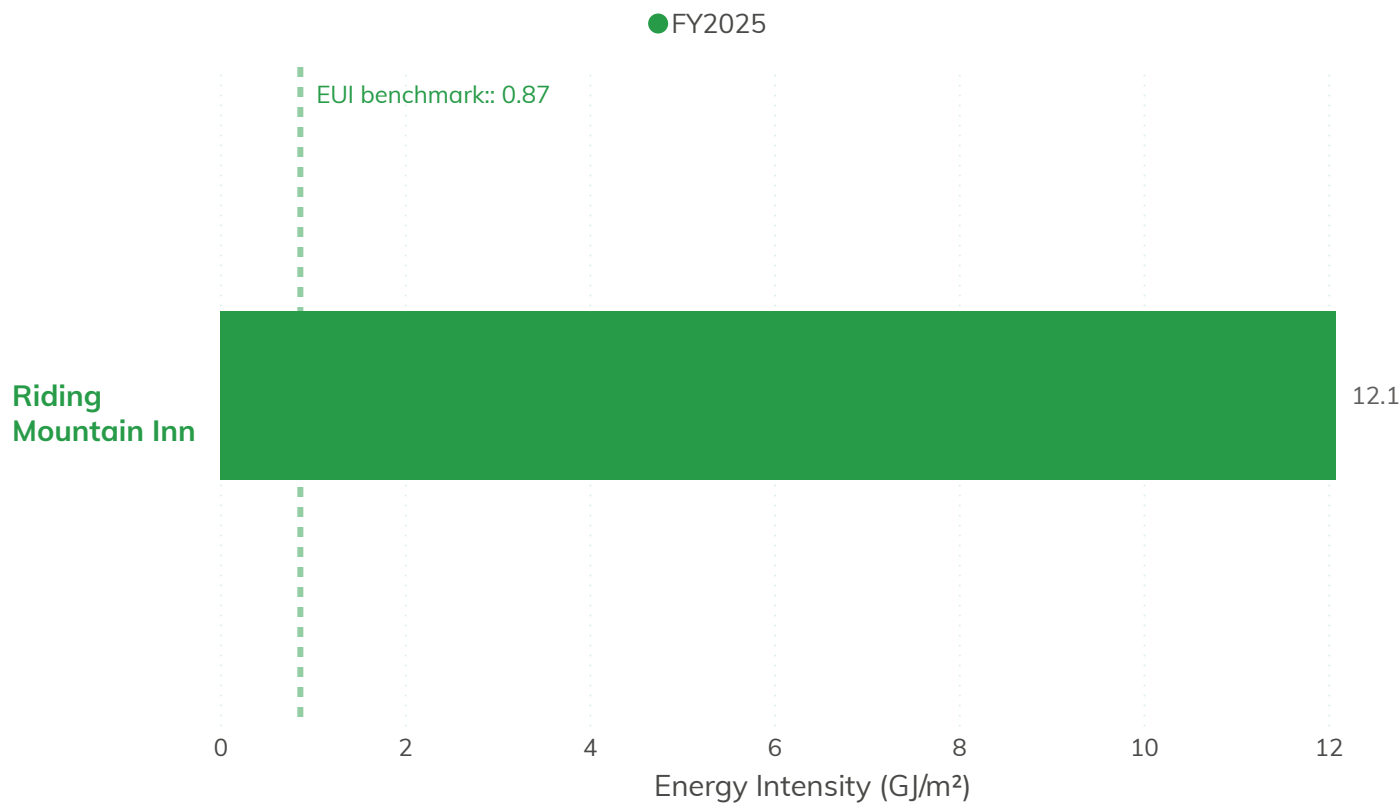


Figure 6:
Multi-Year Energy Intensity by Facility

For energy efficiency benchmarking, Green Economy Canada relies on data from the most recent [EnergyStar benchmarks](#). According to this, the most applicable category for your facility, since you're working out of the Riding Mountain Inn, would be a **hotel (0.87 GJ/m²)**, indicated by a dashed line in the figure above. The energy intensity from your total occupied square footage and total electricity usage shows a relatively high energy intensity. This calculation takes into account the total electricity used in this area from November 2024 through October 2025.



Appendices

Appendix 1: GHG Emissions by Source by Year (tCO₂e)

FY2025	
Scope 1	4.9
Mobile Combustion	4.9
2015 Buick Verano, Gasoline	4.9
Scope 2	0.1
Electricity	0.1
Electricity (MB)	0.1
Total	5.0

Appendix 2: Percentage of GHG Emissions by Source by Year

FY2025	
Scope 1	97.6%
Mobile Combustion	97.6%
2015 Buick Verano, Gasoline	97.6%
Scope 2	2.4%
Electricity	2.4%
Electricity (MB)	2.4%
Total	100.0%

Appendix 3: Facility Energy Details

The table below shows energy consumption information about your facilities.

	Total Occupied Area (sqft)	Electricity Usage (kWh)
Riding Mountain Inn	200	62,338



The following information offers context into decisions made related to the data you provided, during the inventory generation process. This can help identify opportunities to optimize your data collection practices and reduce the time spent on quality assurance for future inventories.

- This report provides a limited analysis of your emissions profile as only one year of consumption data was available. As such, a default base year of 2025 is recommended. As more years of data are made available, a more comprehensive analysis will be possible.
- Since data was provided for 12 months from November 2024 through to October 2025, we combined this into one fiscal year of data.
- Your electricity usage relative to your occupied area seems quite high, especially during the winter months. Consider if data from the total building area might be included in your usage data that might explain the high total, or if there are other business related activities that would impact this number.