



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

BARANGAROO

PRECINCTS

FY2019-20

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY: Barangaroo Precinct

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020

Declaration

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.

Signature:

Date: 21 January 2021

Name of Signatory: Jessica Kite

Position of Signatory: A/Executive Director, Development



Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science,
Energy and Resources

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1. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

The Barangaroo Precinct ('Barangaroo') comprises three main areas: Barangaroo Reserve, Barangaroo South and Central Barangaroo.

Barangaroo Reserve is a six-hectare waterfront park located at the headland of the northern end of Barangaroo. The park was delivered by the NSW State Government and opened in August 2015. In addition to expansive lawns and landscaped areas, lookouts, walking and cycle paths, and tidal rock pools, Barangaroo Reserve also comprises the Cutaway, an expansive, underground event space and a 300 space underground car park.

Barangaroo South is a mixed-use neighbourhood which accommodates commercial office buildings, residential apartments, shops, cafes, restaurants, a resort hotel and cultural facility. The precinct features wide pedestrian friendly lanes and public realm areas that interface with the harbour, city and broader Barangaroo Precinct. The site is serviced by a central basement, housing a district cooling plant (DCP) with harbour heat rejection, a recycled water treatment plant (RWTP) and other shared infrastructure including loading docks, waste and recycling transfer and storage facilities and a bicycle storage hub with end of trip facilities.

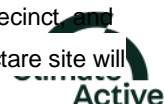
The development of Barangaroo South commenced in 2012 and currently comprises International Towers 1, 2 and 3 (Buildings C3, C4 and C5), Anadara and Alexander (Buildings R8 and R9), International House (Building C2), Daramu House (Building C1), Barangaroo House (Building R1) and Exchange Place (Building R7). The total Gross Floor Area (GFA) of the operational portion as at end of financial year 2020 is approximately 348,000m².

The first stage of the development of Barangaroo South is complete, with buildings designed and significant infrastructure already delivered that contribute to meeting climate positive targets, carbon neutrality and achieving world class benchmarks in energy efficiency and sustainability. The delivery of stage two is well under way with the construction of the new Crown Sydney Hotel Resort completed in December 2020 and One Sydney Harbour's three high-rise residential apartments (R4A, R4B and R5) scheduled for completion by 2024. At full build out Barangaroo South is expected to have a total building GFA of approximately 515,000m².

Central Barangaroo sits between the Barangaroo Reserve and Barangaroo South and will deliver cultural, civic and community outcomes that will enrich the character and experience of the precinct, fulfill the NSW Government's commitment to delivering 50% public open space across the 22 hectare precinct and complete the sweep of experiences along Sydney CBD's western waterfront. The 5.2 hectare site will

"Climate Active certification demonstrates that carbon abatement and carbon neutrality is possible in large scale urban renewal projects.

Carbon neutrality at Barangaroo can now be considered a model for other urban renewable projects across Australia."



contain three hectares of unparalleled public space for recreation, events and entertainment. This part of the precinct will combine community, civic and cultural spaces and attractions with residential, retail and commercial uses. Barangaroo and the broader precinct will be supported by a new Metro Station located at the north of the site, which is expected to be operational by 2024.

While Barangaroo has become part of the fabric of the broader Sydney CBD, it is of such a scale that it has become a significant community precinct in its own right, with an estimated residential and worker population of around 20,000 people, plus an estimated 18 million visitors annually.

The NSW State Government are owners of the land at Barangaroo. Infrastructure NSW is the NSW Government agency responsible for overseeing the development and management of the Precinct on behalf of the State Government. In the context of Carbon Neutral certification under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard (CACNS) for Precincts, Infrastructure NSW in conjunction with Barangaroo South developer Lendlease Millers Point (LLMP) are responsible for preparing the current carbon account, purchasing eligible offset units and maintaining the relevant reports for the Precinct's carbon neutral claim.

INSW oversees the delivery of the Precinct and has responsibility for managing and maintaining the public realm and the ongoing operation of the precinct wide initiatives. Lendlease as ground lessee and developer of Barangaroo South, has responsibilities to report on both base building, central infrastructure and tenant operational emissions as these relate to the CACNS reporting boundary.

Precinct geographical boundary

The geographic boundary of the precinct is the main criterion for defining the emission sources within the certification boundary. Figure 1 below illustrates the extent of the planned Barangaroo Precinct, consistent with precinct planning documents and the community's expectations of the precinct's border.

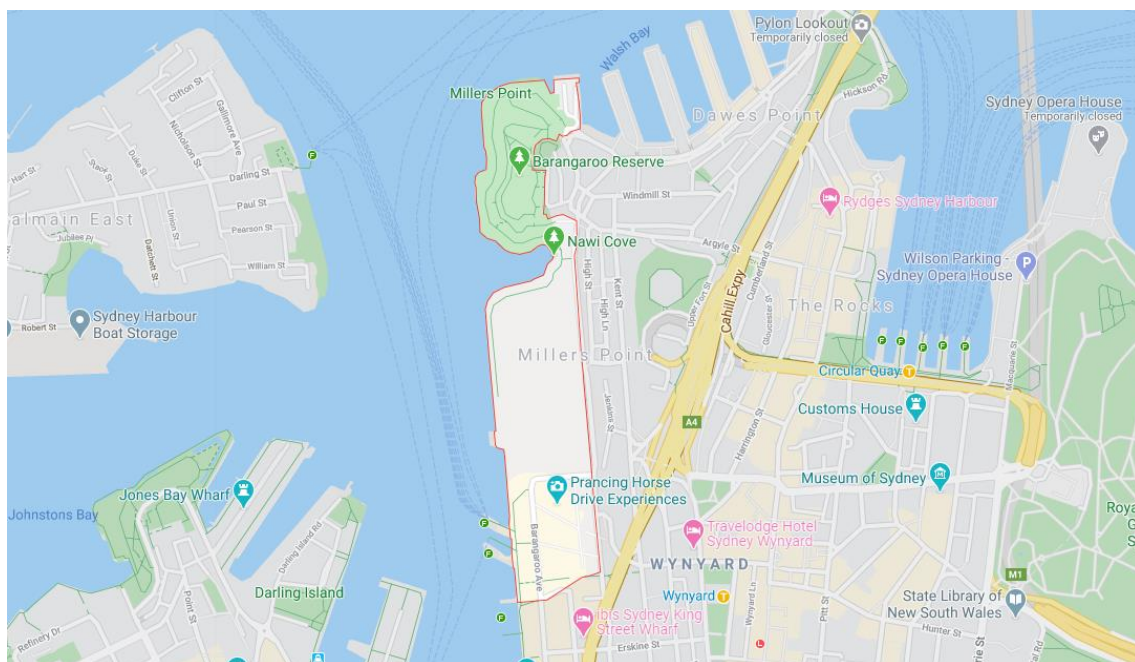


Figure 1 Barangaroo Precinct geographical boundary



Figure 2 below defines the current operational area of Barangaroo South, which reflects the built-out area considered in this Climate Active certification.

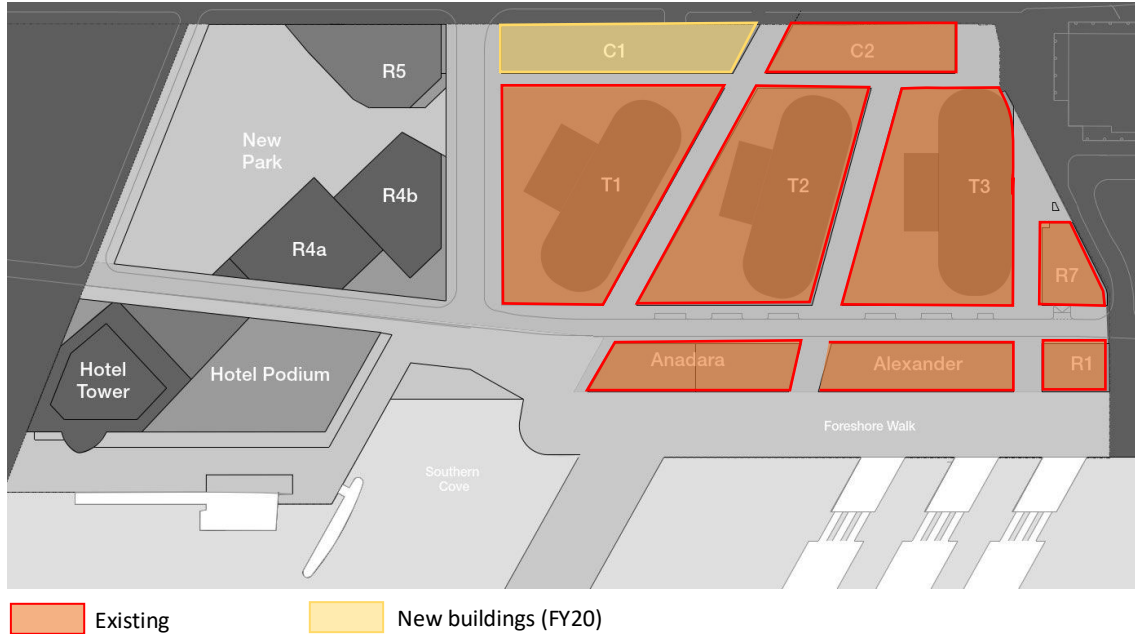


Figure 2 Highlighted areas illustrate the current operational buildings of Barangaroo South.

Building	Reporting Period					Operational Date
	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	
Public Domain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	June 2015
Basement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	June 2015
International Tower 1 (T1)		✓	✓	✓	✓	October 2016
International Tower 2 (T2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	June 2015
International Tower 3 (T3)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	May 2016
Anadara & Alexander (R8 & R9)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	November 2015
Exchange Place (R7)		✓	✓	✓	✓	October 2016
International House (C2)		✓	✓	✓	✓	May 2017
Barangaroo House (R1)			✓	✓	✓	December 2017
Daramu House (C1)					✓	September 2019

Figure 3 Summary of buildings within Barangaroo South completed and operational



2. EMISSION BOUNDARY

Diagram of the certification boundary

Emission sources relevant to the Barangaroo Precinct have been identified in accordance with the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Precincts. The principles of geographic boundary, precinct operations, relevance and materiality have been applied to determine whether emissions sources are to be included in the carbon account. Where emissions are considered non quantifiable or an allowable exclusion, this has been clearly stated and justified against this set of criteria.

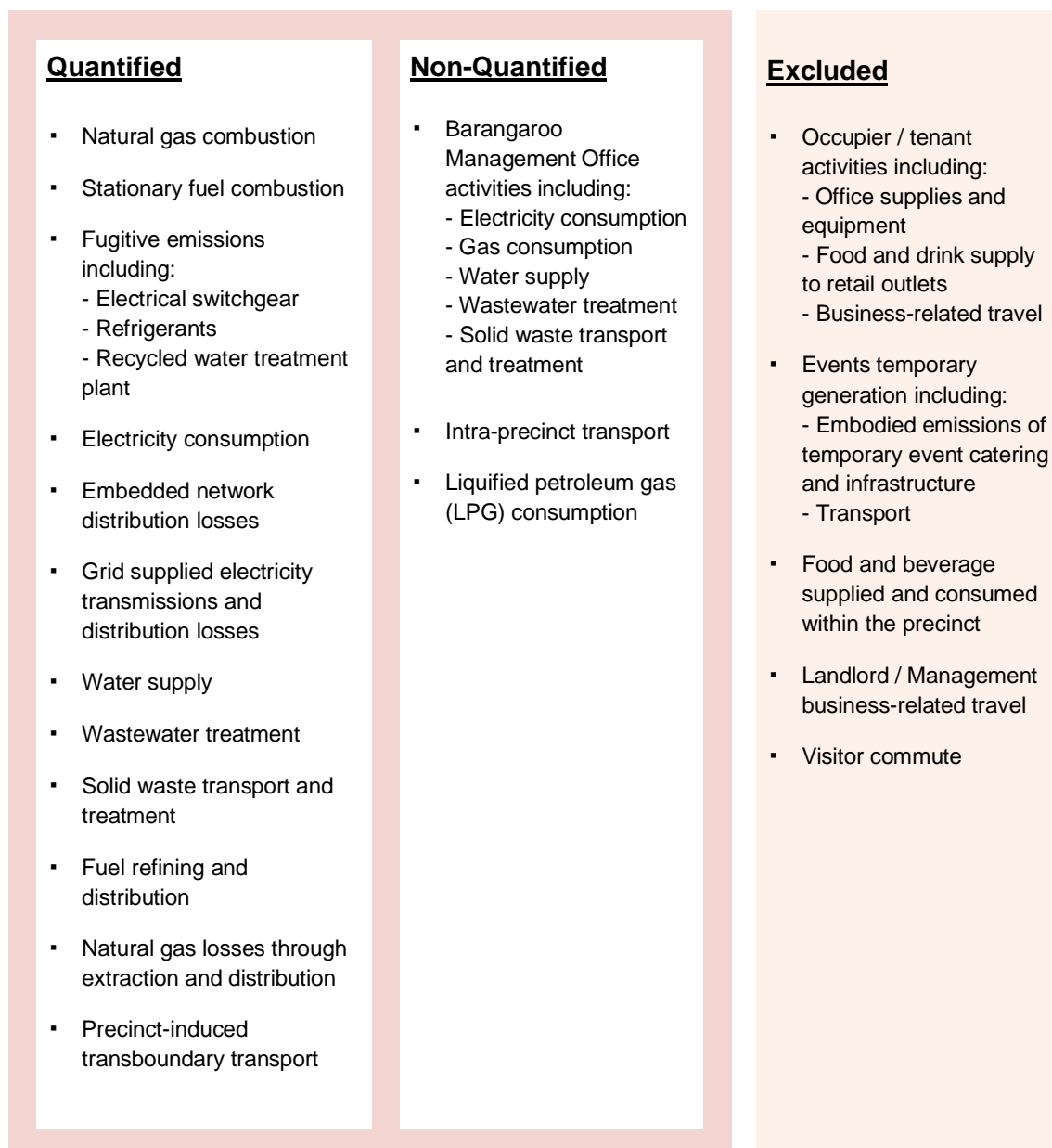


Figure 4 Diagram of the Barangaroo South certification boundary



Non-quantified sources

The following emission sources have been deemed relevant to the precinct carbon inventory, however their quantification is not technically feasible, practicable or cost effective relative to their significance.

- **Barangaroo Management Office activities** – Although the management office is outside the geographic boundary of the precinct, the emissions are considered relevant to the operation of the precinct. Emissions associated the Barangaroo management office have not been quantified on the basis that they are immaterial.
- **Intra-precinct transport** – Emissions from intra-precinct transport are considered immaterial to the overall carbon account.
- **Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)** – Bottled LPG is used for portable heating in outdoor dining areas. Emissions from LPG are considered immaterial to overall carbon account.

Excluded sources (outside of certification boundary)

The set of criteria governing the inclusion or exclusion of emissions from the carbon account are the geographic boundary, precinct operations and relevance. The following emission sources have been excluded from the carbon account as it has been assessed as not relevant according to the relevance test.

- **Occupier / tenant impacts** - embodied emissions of office supplies and equipment, food and beverages and business-related travel. These emissions are excluded for failing the relevance test.
- **Events temporary generation** - embodied emissions of catering and visitor commuter transport emissions. These emissions are excluded for failing the relevance test.
- **Food and beverages** – emissions relating to the supply of food and beverages within the precinct. These emissions are excluded for failing the relevance test.
- **Landlord / Management business-related travel** - These emissions are excluded for failing the relevance test.
- **Visitor commute** – visitor commuter transport emissions have been excluded for failing the relevance test.

See Appendix 1 for full details relating to the relevance test undertaken to determine exclusion of the above listed emission sources.

“Climate Active certification provides a robust third party verification that the project aims and commitments have been delivered, and validates the efforts of numerous individuals and organisations who have all contributed to this significant milestone over the last 10 years.”



3. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions reduction strategy

The NSW Government has a long-standing commitment for the Barangaroo Precinct to be a world-class sustainable and Climate Positive Development. NSW Government and Lendlease have been working together since 2009 to deliver on this shared commitment, which is embedded in the contract between both parties, and involves initiatives to being carbon neutral, water positive, working towards zero waste in operation, and providing community wellbeing now and in the long term. To date this commitment has required a holistic approach by:

- Maximising energy efficiency within the buildings and associated infrastructure;
- Maximising the use of onsite renewables;
- Adopting onsite low carbon energy generation;
- Allocating monies for the establishment of a community carbon fund;
- Setting operational carbon budgets and targets; and

Through the collaborative efforts of the NSW Government, the precinct developers, suppliers and tenants, we continue to invest in our precinct-wide sustainability infrastructure programs and develop new technologies and education campaigns to reach our energy, waste, water and carbon emission targets. A number of key initiatives being investigated or implemented in future years are outlined below.

- **Passive design** – One Sydney Harbour’s three residential apartment towers include passive design features that promote building energy efficiency. Natural ventilation, access to natural light, the use of photovoltaic cells and the design of the crystal-like, high performance double-skin façade will control the internal environment and reduce energy consumption.
- **Food to fuel** – One Sydney Harbour will feature a world leading waste strategy, with spaces and initiatives to help residents easily reuse and recycle multiple waste streams. The apartments feature in-sink macerators that will allow residents to deposit food waste into their kitchen sinks where it will be processed into pulp and delivered to a storage tank located in the basement. The pulp is then sent off-site where will be processed into energy and fertiliser.
- **Compostable Food packaging** – Plastic bags have been banned and all takeaway packaging within the Barangaroo Precinct is required to be compostable to enable packaging to be processed with food waste into fertiliser and green energy.
- **Recycled Water Treatment Plant** – A critical piece to Barangaroo’s infrastructure network, the recycled water treatment plant is capable of capturing, storing, treating and processing all water used on site. The RWTP is currently operating at approximately 50% capacity due to low incoming flows, however at full capacity the plant will be capable of treating up to 1 million litres per day which is more water than the precinct uses.
- **Green Travel Plan** – In 2019, results of the Travel Mode Survey indicated 57% of respondents would use a bike for business related work trips. This has led to the development of a business case to provide a fleet of E-bikes for workers, including up to 20 electric and 10 standard bikes for workers travelling between locations. Furthermore, free monthly bike tune-up mechanic services

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are provided to precinct workers to encourage the uptake of active modes of transport.

- **Barangaroo Station** – Barangaroo Station forms part of Transport for NSW's (TfNSW) Sydney Metro City and Southwest rapid transit scheme. The Metro station is scheduled to open in 2024 and will provide an additional mode of public transport connecting Barangaroo to the Greater Sydney region.

Emissions over time

This section compares emissions over time between the base year and current year. Totals are reported as the gross emissions (tCO₂e), prior to accounting for renewable energy certificates or carbon offsets. In accordance with the Standard, the base year will be revised as subsequent parts of the Barangaroo precinct commence operation or become occupied.

Table 1

Emissions since base year		
	Base year: FY18-19	Current year: FY19-20
<i>Total tCO₂e</i>	49,194	45,686

Emissions reduction actions

This section outlines the key actions taken and reasons for changes to emissions

- **Stationary energy:** Emissions associated with stationary energy have decreased largely due to the impacts of Covid-19 and closure of commercial offices and retail tenancies in March.
- **Electricity:** Annual electricity consumption within the precinct has decreased as a result of commercial office and retail tenancy closures in March 2020 due to Covid-19. However, passive design features of the precinct's buildings continue to contribute to energy efficiency and emission reductions. The latest addition, Daramu House, features a green roof and a rooftop 134KW solar panel system.
- **Refrigerants:** Fugitive emissions are estimated by measuring the volume of refrigerant stock replenished in equipment as a proxy for leakages. There was no replenishment of refrigerant stock in FY20 and therefore no fugitive emissions have been attributed to the central chiller plant for this year compared to previous years.
- **Water:** The district cooling plant, which uses Sydney Harbour as a heatsink, avoids the evaporation of approximately 100 million litres of potable water per year and contributes to Barangaroo's target to become net water positive.
- **Waste:** Over the last 12 months, new waste management technologies, initiatives and education programs to encourage tenants and workers to reduce and recycle their waste have been implemented in Barangaroo South. This includes the installation of the precinct's own polystyrene processing equipment, banning of plastic bags and collaborative efforts of tenants to progressively ban the use of disposable coffee cups in their tenancies through participation in programs such as Huskee Swap.



- Land and sea transport:** Transport-related emissions have increased due to the growing precinct population and as a result of revisions to the precinct's transport modal splits. The completion of Daramu House (C1) has increased the number of staff working in Barangaroo South, thereby increasing emissions associated with staff travel to the precinct. In addition, a travel mode survey was undertaken in 2019 to refine the Barangaroo South travel modal split assumptions. Revised modal splits have also contributed to the overall increase to transport emissions. Whilst Covid-19 led to the closure of offices and retail tenancies in March, this has not been accounted for within the commuter transport calculations due to difficulties associated with accurately quantifying the reduction in workers commuting to the Precinct. Transport calculations have assumed the full number of staff for the full year and is therefore likely to be conservative.

Emissions summary (inventory)

The following table summarises the Barangaroo South precinct emissions for FY20 by emissions category.

Table 2

Emission source category	tonnes CO ₂ -e
Stationary energy	3,046
Electricity (market-based)	0
Refrigerants	268
Water	88
Waste	1,763
Land and sea transport	3,917
<i>Total Net Emissions</i>	9,083

Uplift factors

Table 3

Reason for uplift factor	tonnes CO ₂ -e
Not applicable	
<i>Total footprint to offset (uplift factors + net emissions)</i>	

Carbon neutral products

Not applicable.



Electricity summary

Electricity was calculated using a **Market-based approach**.

The Climate Active team are consulting on the use of a market vs location-based approach for electricity accounting with a view to finalising a policy decision for the carbon neutral certification by July 2020. Given a decision is still pending on the accounting way forward, a summary of emissions using both measures has been provided for full disclosure and to ensure year on year comparisons can be made.

Market-based approach electricity summary

Table 4

Electricity inventory items	kWh	Emissions (tonnes CO2e)
Electricity Renewables	42,087,763	0.00
Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	0	0.00
Electricity Remaining	0	0.00
Renewable electricity percentage	100%	
<i>Net emissions (Market based approach)</i>		0.280

Details of the market-based approach electricity accounting methodology and summary of the large-scale renewable energy generation certificate (LGC REC) retirements for FY19-20 are provided in Table 7.

Location-based summary

Table 5

State/Territory	Electricity Inventory items	kWh	Full Emission factor (Scope 2 +3)	Emissions (tonnes CO2e)
ACT/NSW	Electricity Renewables	494,388	-0.90	-445
ACT/NSW	Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	0	-0.90	0.00
ACT/NSW	Netted off (exported on-site generation)	0	-0.81	0.00
ACT/NSW	Electricity Total	42,088,022	0.90	37,879
	<i>Total net electricity emissions (Location based)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	37,434



4. CARBON OFFSETS

Offset purchasing strategy: Offsetting in arrears has been used to claim carbon neutrality for the FY19-20 reporting period.

Offsets summary

Table 6

1. Total offsets required for this report				9,083					
2. Offsets retired in previous reports and used in this report				0					
3. Net offsets required for this report				9,083					
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Quantity (tonnes CO2-e)	Quantity used in previous report	Quantity banked for future years	Quantity used in this report
'The Range' Forest Regeneration Project	KACCU	ANREU	15 Dec 2020	3,771,275,814 - 3,771,280,813	2017-18	5,000	0	0	5,000
Barcheka Regeneration Project	KACCU	ANREU	15 Dec 2020	3,805,700,107 – 3,805,702,329	2020-21	2,223	0	0	2,223
Euroli Carbon Farm	KACCU	ANREU	15 Dec 2020	3,804,115,072 – 3,804,115,341	2020-21	270	0	0	270
Poon Boon Regeneration Project	KACCU	ANREU	15 Dec 2020	3,804,923,334 – 3,804,923,840	2020-21	507	0	0	507
Rose Isle Human-Induced Regeneration Project	KACCU	ANREU	15 Dec 2020	3,791,285,101 – 3,791,285,183	2019-20	83	0	0	83
West Arnhem Land Fire Abatement Project	KACCU	ANREU	15 Dec 2020	3,800,443,843 – 3,800,444,842	2019-20	1,000	0	0	1,000
<i>Total offsets retired this report and used in this report</i>									9,083
<i>Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports</i>									0

Large Scale Renewable Energy Generation Certificates (LGC RECs) Summary

LGCs have been purchased to account for 100% of the Barangaroo Precinct's grid supplied electricity in FY19-20. The quantity of LGCs required for the FY19-20 reporting period has been determined in accordance with Market-based approach. Table 7 below provides a summary of the LGCs cancelled to meet the Barangaroo Precinct carbon neutral claim against the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Precincts for the FY19-20 reporting period.

Cancellation of the LGCs listed below can be verified by viewing the REC registry (<https://www.rec-registry.gov.au/rec-registry/app/public/lgc-register>).

Table 7

1. Gross Electricity	42,088,022 kWh							
2. Renewable Power Percentage (18.60%)	(7,737,425) kWh							
3. On-site renewable electricity generation	(494,338) kWh							
4. LGCs purchased and retired	33,857,000 kWh (33,857 MWh)							
5. Total remaining electricity	259 kWh							
Project supported by LGC purchase	Eligible offset units	Registry	Cancellation date	Accreditation Code	Registered Person ID	Certificate Serial number	Vintage	Quantity (MWh)
Stennett Rd Ingleburn Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSA1	18818	93-99, 146-166, 167-191	2019	53
Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSK5	2552	28-54	2019	27
Tamworth Agricultural Institute Calala Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSJ6	2552	5-15	2019	11
Utick – Todae Solar PV – Somersby - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNS22	12801	1-28, 29-53, 54-75	2019	75
Hillsong Church Castle Hill Solar – NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSA6	2552	313-324	2018	12
Dareton Solar Park- Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSK7	953	2146-2300	2020	155
Repower 7 Shoalhaven Heads Solar - NSW wSGU	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSK0	2552	60-66	2020	7

Finley Solar Farm - Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSJ1	24500	15290-23989, 80702-89000	2020	16,999
Coomealla Memorial Sporting Club Solar wSGU - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSI8	2552	175-190	2020	16
IKEA Rhodes Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSG0	2552	199-225	2020	27
Soma Holdings Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSB8	2552	134-150	2020	17
IKEA Marsden Park DC Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSB7	2552	239-271	2020	33
Warilla Bowls & Recreation Club Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSA8	2552	182-202	2020	21
West Tamworth League Club Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNSA4	2552	238-265	2020	28
Hammondcare Southwood Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNS99	2552	58-64	2020	7
Lithgow Workies Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNS95	2552	124-139	2020	16
Greystanes WIS Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNS92	2552	251-283	2020	33
IKEA Tempe - Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNS44	2552	537-603	2020	67
IKEA Marsden Park - Solar - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	SRPVNS37	2552	319-362	2020	44
Sapphire Wind Farm - NSW	LGC	REC Registry	15 Dec 2020	WD00NS13	22920	489863-506071	2020	16,209
<i>Total LGCs cancelled this report and used in this report</i>								33,857

Co-benefits

Both Infrastructure NSW and Lendlease have aspirations to support local NSW renewable energy projects through the purchase and retirement of large-scale generation certificates (LGCs) for purchased electricity emissions. LGCs have been used to account for 100% of Barangaroo Precinct's grid supplied electricity in FY19-20.

Furthermore, Infrastructure NSW and Lendlease will seek to support offset projects that provide additional social and environmental outcomes. There is a preference to procure Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU) for Scope 1 and 3 residual emissions, and support projects that benefit Aboriginal and Farming Communities.

1. Clean Energy, New South Wales

Across New South Wales, wind and solar farms introduce clean energy into the National Electricity Market (NEM) which would otherwise be generated by fossil fuel power stations. Wind and solar is clean in two ways: it produces no emissions and also avoids the local air pollutants associated with fossil fuels. The creation of Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGC) under the Renewable Energy Target (RET) promote the establishment of large scale solar and wind installations across New South Wales.

These projects also boost local employment by Australians engaged as engineers, maintenance technicians and on-site operators. In addition, these projects increase the proportion of electricity being generated from renewable energy sources in both New South Wales and Australia more broadly.

2. Rose Isle Human-Induced Regeneration, New South Wales

Widespread land clearing in New South Wales has significantly impacted local ecosystems. This degradation and loss of plant species threatens the food and habitat on which other native species rely. Clearing allows weeds and invasive animals to spread, affects greenhouse gas emissions and leads to soil erosion and salinity.

Located in New South Wales, these projects work with land holders to regenerate and protect native vegetation. The areas harbor a number of indigenous plant species which provide important habitat and nutrients for native wildlife. By erecting fencing and actively managing invasive species, the project avoids emissions caused by clearing and achieves key environmental and biodiversity benefits.

3. West Arnhem Land Fire Abatement Project, Northern Territory

Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory is prone to extreme, devastating wildfires that affect the landscape, people, plants and animals. These projects are owned exclusively by Aboriginal people with custodial responsibility for those parts of Arnhem Land under active bushfire management. Local rangers conduct controlled burns early in the dry season to reduce fuel on the ground, preventing bigger, hotter and uncontrolled wildfires later in the season.

These projects provide employment and training opportunities for local rangers while supporting Aboriginal people in returning to, remaining on and managing their country. Communities are supported in the preservation of knowledge and the maintenance of Aboriginal Languages.

5. USE OF TRADE MARK

Table 8

Description where trademark used	Logo type
Lendlease Annual Report	Climate Active Precinct
Lendlease Website	Climate Active Precinct
Barangaroo South Website	Climate Active Precinct
NSW Government Barangaroo Website	Climate Active Precinct

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

APPENDIX 1

Excluded emissions

Relevance has been determined in accordance with the criteria defined by the Climate Active carbon Neutral Standard for Precincts (Section 2.3.1). To be deemed relevant an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Excluded emissions are detailed below against each of the five criteria.

Table 9

Relevance test					
Excluded emission sources	<i>The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions</i>	<i>The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.</i>	<i>Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.</i>	<i>The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.</i>	<i>The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.</i>
Occupier / tenant activities including: - office supplies and equipment, - food and beverage - business-related travel	No	No	No	No	No
Events temporary generation including - embodied emissions of temporary event catering and - visitor transport	No	No	No	Yes	No
Food and beverage supplied and consumed in the precinct	No	No	No	No	No

Landlord / Management business- related travel	No	No	No	Yes	No
Visitor Commute	No	No	No	No	No

APPENDIX 2

Non-quantified emissions for organisations

Please advise which of the reasons applies to each of your non-quantified emissions. You may add rows if required.

Table 10

Non-quantification test				
Relevant-non-quantified emission sources	<i>Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively</i>	<i>Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.</i>	<i>Data unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.</i>	<i>Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified</i>
Barangaroo Management Office activities including:				
- Electricity consumption				
- Gas consumption	Yes	No	No	No
- Water supply				
- Wastewater treatment				
- Solid waste transport and treatment				
Intra-precinct transport	Yes	Yes	No	No
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG) consumption	Yes	No	No	No