



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

SUSTAINABLE LIVING FABRICS

**PRODUCT CERTIFICATION
FY2021-2022**


Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Sustainable Living Fabrics
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2021 – 30 June 202 arrears report
DECLARATION	<p><i>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.</i></p>  <p>Elizabeth Miles Managing Director 21/11/2022</p>



Australian Government
**Department of Industry, Science,
Energy and Resources**

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Version March 2022. To be used for FY20/21/CY2021 reporting onwards.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	535.02 tCO ₂ -e
THE OFFSETS BOUGHT	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: 15/11/2022 Name: Emma Baird Organisation: Pangolin Associates Next technical assessment due: 2026

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

This inventory has been prepared for the financial year from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 and covers all fabrics purchased from the mill and sold to customers by Sustainable Living Fabrics Pty Ltd, ABN 87 154 916 328.

This certification only covers the products purchased and sold to customers by Sustainable Living Fabrics (SLF). The Climate Active certification for their Australian business operations is covered by a separate Product Public Disclosure Statement, found [here](#).

Sustainable Living Fabrics relies on trusted certifications to demonstrate its environmental claims. Climate Active provides a transparent process

Product description

Functional unit

The functional unit is 1 kg of fabric sold to customers.

The carbon-neutral SLF fabrics are full-coverage products.

The emissions boundary for this product entails relevant cradle-to-grave emissions. Further details are provided in Section 3, including quantified and non-quantified emissions.

SLF is a wholesaler of fabrics for the commercial, education, health and aged care, hospitality and residential interiors and furniture market. Fabrics are used for all types of upholstery and screening in commercial and residential applications. SLF sells to other businesses (manufacturers) and not to the end-user/consumer.

The SLF fabric range consists of over 400 environmentally certified fabrics that are used for commercial and residential upholstery and screening applications. These environmental fabrics carry the GECA Ecolabel for Textile Products and are the first commercial textiles to have been independently assessed and audited by Good Environmental Choice Australia and are licensed to carry the GECA Ecolabel for Textile standard TLv3.0-2014 Textiles and Leather.

SLF GECA certified fabrics are the only fabrics manufactured from low pesticide ecowool and are rapidly renewable as environmentally preferable with a strict chain of custody from the farm to fabric. GECA certification warrants that the polyester used in these fabrics is either certified recycled PET or low antimony ecopolyester.

All the fabrics in the SLF range are rated heavy duty commercial and are warranted for up to 12 years or the life of the furniture whichever is the lesser. All the SLF fabrics are available in a large range of colours to meet customer requirements.

Considering the large number of product variations on offer it was not practical or cost effective to carry out separate LCAs for each type or category of product. Our approach was therefore to define a generic eco fabric product containing 100% ecowool to represent the entire product range.

3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

All emission sources listed in the emissions boundary are part of the carbon neutral claim.

Quantified emissions have been assessed as 'attributable processes' that become the product, make the product and carry the product through its life cycle. These have been quantified in the carbon inventory.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as attributable and are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. All material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

Outside the emissions boundary

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service. They can be **optionally included** in the emissions boundary and therefore have been offset, or they can be listed as outside of the emissions boundary (and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim). Further detail is available at Appendix D.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Australian Post

Plastic packaging

Road Freight

Fabric purchases

Paper products

Non-quantified

Lubricants and greases

Recycling of fabrics at end of life of commercial interior products

Waste fabrics going to landfill at end of life of commercial interior products

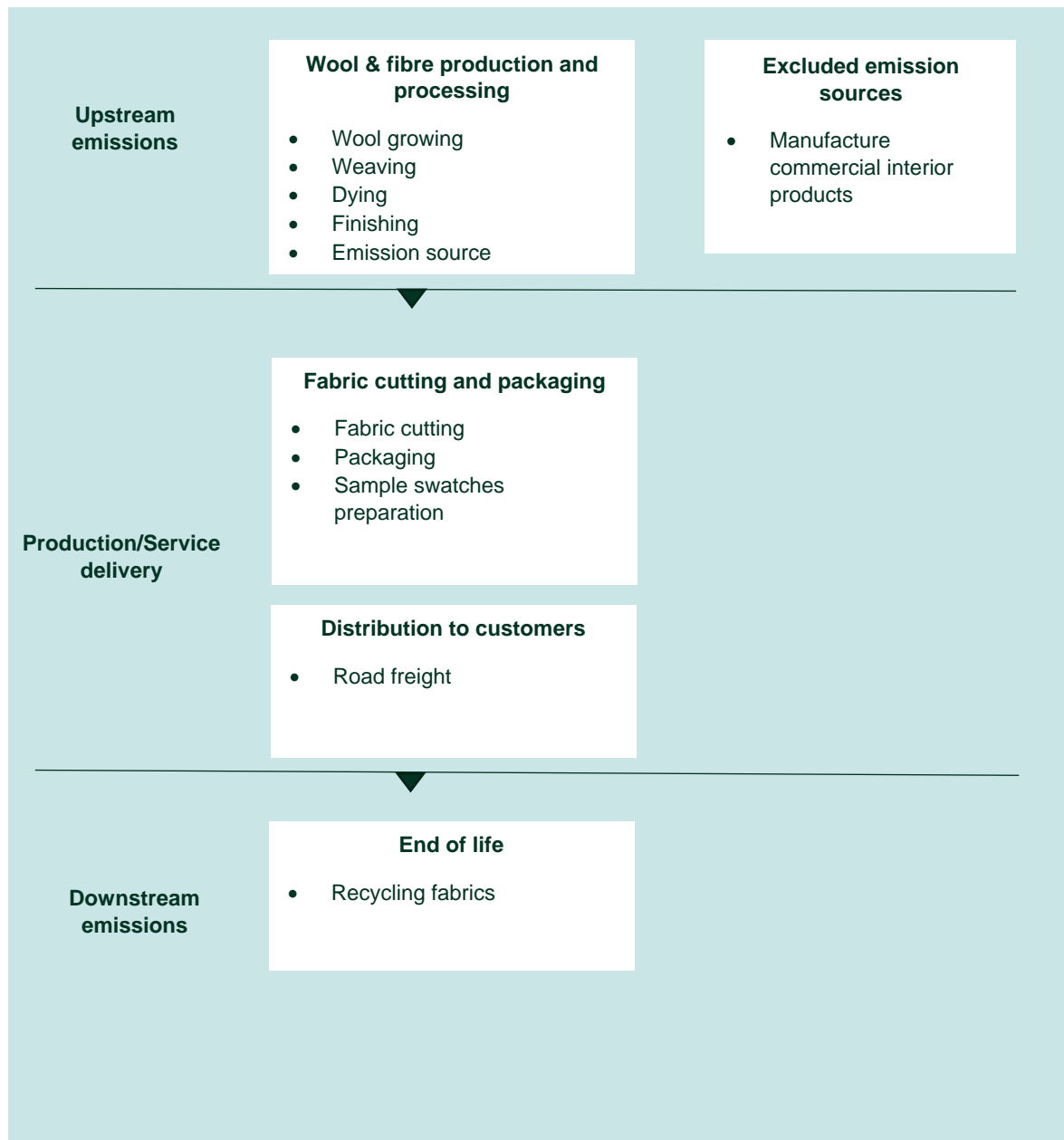
Outside emission boundary

Non-attributable

Manufacture of commercial interior products

Product/service process diagram

Cradle-to-grave



Data management plan for non-quantified sources

Small amounts of lubricants and grease are used in fabric cutting equipment (i.e. cutting rolls of fabric for customers). Lubricants and grease have been non-quantified as they have been estimated to be immaterial.

The fabrics sold by SLF are high quality, long lasting and have a warranty period of 12 years. SLF has contact with manufacturers but only has limited awareness of where the fabric as a finished product is sold. That and due to the long life of its products, Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission and an uplift has been applied.

Data for emissions from recycling of fabric or fabric that ends up in landfill is unavailable. Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emissions, but a 5% uplift factor has been applied.

The data management plan below outlines how more rigorous quantification can be achieved for material (greater than 1%) non-quantified emission sources.

It is not practical or cost effective for SLF to develop a data management plan to account for end-of-life emissions of its fabrics (fabrics have a 12-year guarantee period). Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emissions and therefore a 5% uplift factor has been applied to account for these emissions.

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Sustainable Living Fabrics commits to reduce total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from the business by 15% by 2030 compared to a FY2022 base year. This will be achieved through the following measures:

Scope 3 – Manufacturing emissions will be reduced by:

- By working with our manufacturing partners to encourage them to switch to renewable energy suppliers by 2030.
- By committing to our sustainability goals of being 100% local manufacturing and using fewer overseas suppliers in the supply of raw materials by 2030.

Scope 3 – Farming emissions will be reduced by:

- By continuing to ensure that yarns are coming from low emission farming practices by 2030.
- By continuing to put pressure on Australian manufacturers to only produce fabrics from local raw materials by 2030.

Scope 3 - Product emissions will be reduced by:

- By removing and finding reliable sustainable substitutes for high emission raw materials used in manufacturing our products by 2030
- By continuing to develop new ranges that look at using new and advanced low VOC raw materials by 2030

Sustainable Living Fabrics commits to reduce the total emission to 2244 tCO₂-e by 2030 considering 2022 as the base year. This will be achieved through the emission reduction of 120 tCO₂-e annually.

Emissions reduction actions

- Sample postage emission have been reduced by using Australia Post (which is CN) for all sample and swatch deliveries and small fabric satchel deliveries.
- Road freight emissions were able to be reduced by consolidating deliveries by sending larger orders, less often therefore less kms travelled by delivery couriers.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO ₂ -e	Emissions intensity of the functional unit
Base year:	2021–22	535.02	Confidential
Year 1:	2011–12	1,799.0	Confidential
Year 2:	2012–13	1,232.3	Confidential
Year 3:	2013–14	1,346.4	Confidential
Year 4:	2014–15	858.04	Confidential
Year 5:	2015–16	973.9	Confidential
Year 6:	2016–17	1,058.44	Confidential
Year 7:	2017–18	982.3	Confidential
Year 8:	2018–19	951.06	Confidential
Year 9:	2019–20	636.0	Confidential
Year 10:	2020–21	630.0	Confidential
Year 11:	2021–22	535.02	Confidential

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

Reflex carbon neutral paper in office and for sample swatches.

This assessment and Climate Active submission were prepared with the assistance of [Pangolin Associates](#) and these services are also carbon neutral.

Product/Service emissions summary

Stage	tCO ₂ -e
Australia Post (CN)	0.23
Plastic packaging	0.48
Road Freight	2.55
Fabric purchases	506.3
Australian Paper (CN)	0

Uplift factors

Reason for uplift factor	tonnes CO ₂ -e
5% to account for fabric recycling and landfill end of life	25.48
<i>Total uplift factors</i>	5%
<i>Total to offset (Carbon footprint + total uplift factors)</i>	535.02

Emissions intensity per functional unit	Confidential
Number of functional units to be offset	Confidential
Total emissions to be offset (tCO₂-e)	536

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

In arrears		
1.	Total number of eligible offsets banked from last year's report	0
2.	Total emissions footprint to offset for this report	536
3.	Total eligible offsets required for this report	536
4.	Total eligible offsets purchased and retired for this report	536
5.	Total eligible offsets banked to use toward next year's report	0

The details of offsets relating to this certification also cover the SLF's Organisation certification. The relevant PDS can be found [here](#).

Co-benefits

150 MW grid-connected Wind Power based electricity generation project in Gujarat, India

The main purpose of the project activity is to generate electrical energy through sustainable means using wind power resources, to utilise the generated output for selling it to the State Electricity Board i.e. Hubli Electricity Supply Company (HESCOM) for meeting the energy shortages in the state and to contribute to climate change mitigation efforts. Apart from generation of renewable electricity, the project has also been conceived to contribute to the sustainable development of the region, socially, environmentally and economically: Social well-being - The project leads to alleviation of poverty by establishing direct and indirect benefits through employment generation and improved economic activities. The infrastructure in and around the project area has also improved due to the project activity. This includes development of road network and improvement of electricity quality, frequency and availability as the electricity is fed into a deficit grid. Economic well-being – The project leads to an investment of about INR 690 million to a developing region which otherwise would not have happened in the absence of project. The generated electricity is fed into the southern regional grid through local grid, thereby improving the grid frequency and availability of electricity to the local consumers (villagers & sub-urban habitants) which will provide new opportunities for industries and economic activities to be setup in the area thereby resulting in greater local employment, ultimately leading to overall development. Environmental well-being - The project utilises wind energy for generating electricity which otherwise would have been generated through alternate fuel-based power plants, contributing to reduction in GHG emissions. As wind power projects produce no end products in the form of solid waste (ash etc.), they address the problem of solid waste disposal

encountered by most other sources of power. Being a renewable resource, using wind energy to generate electricity contributes to resource conservation. Thus, the project causes no negative impact on the surrounding environment contributing to environmental well-being.

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets cancelled for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification											
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Stapled quantity	Eligible quantity (tCO ₂ -e)	Eligible quantity used for previous reporting periods	Eligible quantity banked for future reporting periods	Eligible quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total (%)
150 MW grid-connected Wind Power based electricity generation project in Gujarat, India	VCUs	Verra	30 January 2023	9085-66671086-66671677-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-IN-1-292-01012017-31122017-0	2017		592 ¹	0	0	536	100%
Total offsets retired this report and used in this report										536	
Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports									0		
Type of offset units		Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)					Percentage of total				
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)		536					100%				

¹ 56 credits have been retired for the FY2020-2021 Climate Active Organisation certification. The relevant PDS can be found [here](#).

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

The following RECs have been surrendered to reduce electricity emissions under the market-based reporting method.

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	N/A
2. Other RECs	N/A

* LGCs in this table only include those surrendered voluntarily (including through PPA arrangements), and does not include those surrendered in relation to the LRET, GreenPower, and jurisdictional renewables.

Project supported by LGC purchase	Eligible units	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code (LGCs)	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Quantity (MWh)	Fuel source	Location
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report							N/A		

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

The electricity is not used for the product but is included in the Organisation certification.

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following sources emissions have been assessed as attributable, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. These emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. They have been non-quantified due to one of the following reasons:

1. **Immaterial** <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
2. **Cost effective** Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
3. **Data unavailable** Data is unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.
4. **Maintenance** Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified.

Relevant-non-quantified emission sources	(1) Immaterial	(2) Cost effective (but uplift applied)	(3) Data unavailable (but uplift applied & data plan in place)	(4) Maintenance
Lubricants used in cutting machines	Yes	No	No	No
Recycling fabrics end of life	No	Yes	No	No
Fabrics in landfill end of life	No	Yes	No	No

Excluded emission sources

Attributable emissions sources can be excluded from the carbon inventory, but still considered as part of the emissions boundary if they meet **all three of the below criteria**. An uplift factor may not necessarily be applied.

1. A data gap exists because primary or secondary data cannot be collected (**no actual data**).
2. Extrapolated and proxy data cannot be determined to fill the data gap (**no projected data**).
3. An estimation determines the emissions from the process to be **immaterial**).

	No actual data	No projected data	Immaterial
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSION BOUNDARY

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service (do not carry, make or become the product/service) and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim. To be deemed attributable, an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Emissions which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be assessed as non-attributable and therefore are outside the carbon neutral claim. Non-attributable emissions are detailed below.

Relevance test					
Non-attributable emission	<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>
Manufacture of interiors products	No	No	No	No	No



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