PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

COOPER ENERGY LIMITED

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2022–23

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Cooper Energy Limited
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023 Arrears report
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.*  Name of signatory: Jane Norman Position of signatory: Managing Director and CEO Date: 26/06/2024

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Version August 2023.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	100,519 tCO_2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	6% ACCUs, 94% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A (using location-based method)
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Resource Intelligence Pty Limited
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: 15 November 2023 for FY2022-23 report Dr Paul Adams, Carbon Intelligence Pty Limited Next technical assessment due: FY2025-26 report
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	**Base year recalculation FY2023** Type: 2 24 January 2024 Organisation: GHD Pty Ltd

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of certification

The certification includes all of Cooper Energy Limited's activities and operations using an equity share approach. This reflects that Cooper Energy has an interest in both assets over which the company has operational control (i.e., is the operator), as well as assets over which another company (a joint venture partner) has operational control. Emissions from downstream transportation, distribution and combustion of gas products are excluded from the boundary of this organisation certification.

The emissions inventory within this public disclosure statement covers the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. It has been developed in accordance with the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations.

Organisation description

Cooper Energy Limited (Cooper Energy) is an ASX listed (ASX: COE) oil and gas exploration and production company (ABN: 93 096 170 295).

In the 2022-23 financial year, Cooper Energy delivered 21.1 petajoules (PJ) of gas and 120,100 barrels (bbl) of oil and condensate to the south-eastern Australian domestic market on an equity share basis.

Cooper Energy's core business is gas exploration and production operations centred around two hubs: one in the offshore Otway Basin in Western Victoria, and the other in the offshore Gippsland Basin in Eastern Victoria. The company also has a minority non-operated interest in oil projects on the Western flank of the onshore Cooper Basin in South Australia, and minority interests in various exploration licences onshore Victoria and onshore south-eastern South Australia.

In the offshore Otway Basin, the company holds a 50% interest and is operator of activities covering five licences: four production licences over the Casino Henry Netherby (CHN), Martha and Blackwatch gas fields, and one exploration licence. Cooper Energy also has a non-operated 10% interest in a production licence (the Minerva gas field), which has now ceased production, and a 100% interest in the VIC/P76 exploration licence.

The onshore Athena Gas Plant, purchased by Cooper Energy in December 2020, was commissioned and brought online in December 2021 to process gas and liquids from the CHN fields and from future developments. This re-directed Cooper Energy's CHN gas from the Iona Gas Plant (owned and operated by a third party) to the Athena Gas Plant, which is within the Company's organisational boundary.

In the Gippsland Basin, Cooper Energy has a 100% operating interest in the Sole gas field. It also holds 100% of the Patricia Baleen and Basker Manta Gummy (BMG) fields and associated infrastructure, both of which are currently in a non-production phase, as well as the Manta gas and liquids resource, and several exploration permits.

The onshore Orbost Gas Plant, which processes gas and liquids from the Sole fields and from future developments in the Gippsland basin, was purchased by Cooper Energy on the 28 July 2023 and the

operatorship changed from 0% to 100% Cooper Energy on the 22 May 2023.

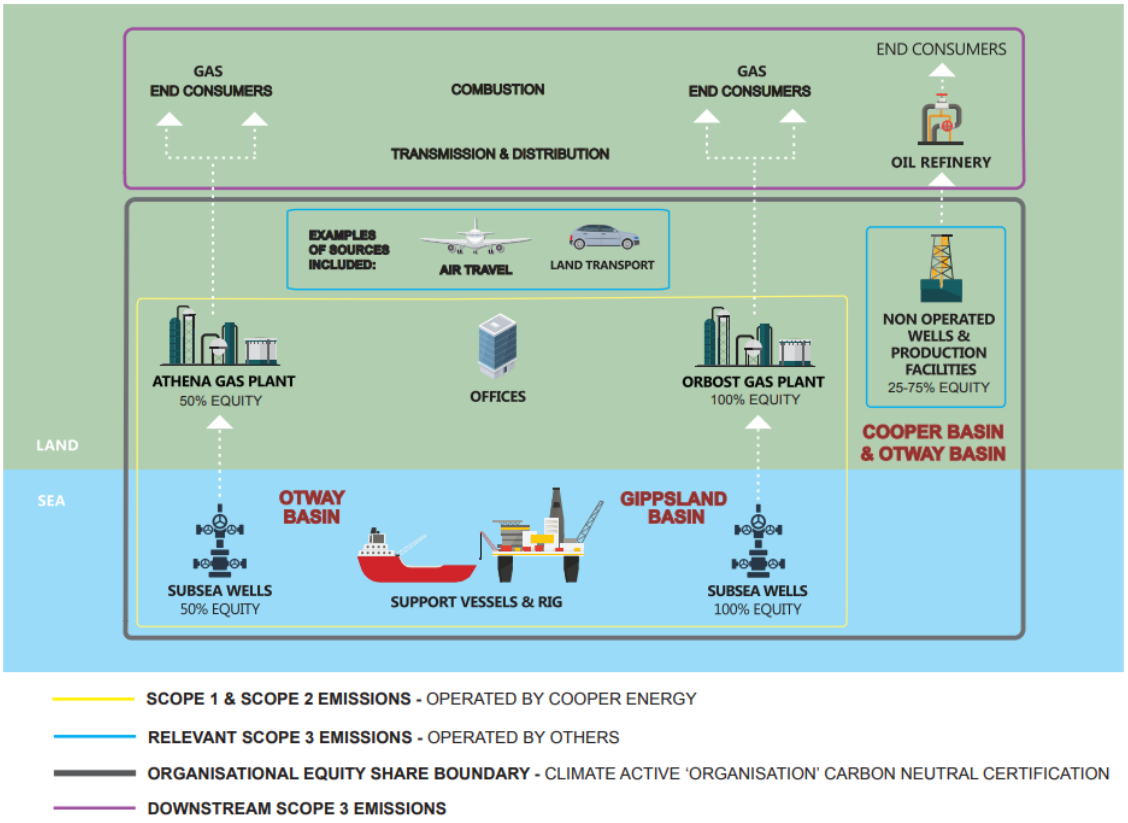
Cooper Energy's head office is in Adelaide, where the company, as of 30 June 2023, has approximately 60 staff and contractors, at 70 Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia 5000. It also has an office in Perth with approximately 30 staff and contractors, in Tower 2, Brookfield Place, at 123 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000 and a new office in Melbourne that was occupied on the 27 March 2023. The Melbourne office has approximately 10 staff and contractors, in Level 27, at 385 Bourke St, Melbourne VIC 3000. There are approximately 25 staff and contractors at the Athena Gas Plant in Western Victoria as part of the company's Otway natural gas processing activities, and approximately 25 based at the Orbost Gas Plant in East Gippsland as part of the company's Gippsland natural gas processing activities.

Cooper Energy's emissions boundary has been established using an equity share approach, accounting for greenhouse gas emissions according to its share of ownership in projects and licences. This approach recognises that oil and gas assets are generally owned in joint ventures with other companies, allowing emissions to be accounted for in a manner consistent with costs, revenue and production volumes. The equity share reporting boundary also captures Cooper Energy's share of emissions from its non-operated assets, which would not be included if reporting by operational control.

Having determined its emissions boundary, Cooper Energy has identified the direct scope 1 emissions sources and the indirect scope 2 and scope 3 emission sources that are part of its organisation. To make this determination, the company has considered the relevance of the emission source to its industry sector, and whether a stakeholder or consumer would consider the emission source selected applicable to Cooper Energy's organisation.

3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Diagram of the certification 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 relevant and are quantified in the carbon inventory. This may include emissions that are not identified as arising due to the operations of the certified entity, however are **optionally included**.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant 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

Excluded emissions are those that have been assessed as not relevant to an organisation's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary or are outside of the scope of the certification. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Further detail is available at Appendix D.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Scope 1 emissions:

Fuel gas consumed for plant processing activities

Fugitive Emissions

Oil and Greases Consumed

Refrigerants (operated assets)

SF6 in switchgear

Scope 2 emissions:

Electricity Purchased from Grid for office and operations

Scope 3 emissions:

Business travel – flights, taxis, rideshare, hire cars and accommodation (international/domestic)

Cleaning and Chemicals

Employee commuting

ICT services and equipment within office, external data centre usage and telecommunications

Line losses from transmission to site of electricity and natural gas

Oil, greases & other petroleum-based products consumed – upstream processing

Non-Operated Assets

Office paper consumption

Postage, courier and freight services

Professional services on sites – electricity use

Professional services carried out externally

Purchased goods & services – office equipment & supplies

Rented premises – fuel, energy, refrigerants and water, own (tenant) use plus share of common areas

Waste from offices

Water used

Working from home

Non-quantified

Scope 3 emissions:

Capital goods

Waste from operational sites (solid and liquid waste)

Printing carried out externally

Office cleaning supplies

Inbound courier services

Site maintenance contractors – fuel use

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Scope 3 emissions:

Downstream processing of Product by customers

Downstream, transmission & distribution of Product by customers

Downstream combustion of Product by customers and consumers

Other purchased goods & services with no financial record

Food consumed by employees

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Cooper Energy's Energy Transition Strategy, which incorporates the company's emissions reduction strategy, was established in 2020. The approach in FY2022-23 was based around three pillars:

Pillar I: Introduction of a voluntary carbon price and a commitment to offset our organisational emissions

In 2020, we voluntarily introduced a price on carbon via our commitment to offset our residual organisational emissions, after having reduced them where possible. Our intent is to take ownership of, and mitigate, our organisational emissions while we take action to avoid and reduce them from our operations.

Pillar II: Reduction in absolute levels of our organisational emissions

Having voluntarily introduced a real carbon price and as the operator of two major gas processing facilities, our focus has now turned to how we reduce our organisational emissions. We have established an emissions reduction framework that outlines the company's approach to identifying, assessing and implementing emissions reduction opportunities. It aligns these activities with existing business processes and clarifies roles and responsibilities across departments.

Cooper Energy has set the following emissions reduction targets on its FY23 base year:

- *Reduce company level flaring by 40% by FY30 from the FY23 baseline (on an equity basis)*

  Approximately 30% (29,330 tCO_2-e) of Cooper Energy's FY23 emissions were attributable to flaring. Flaring is the controlled burning of natural gas that cannot be processed. It converts methane to carbon dioxide, which is a less potent greenhouse gas. Flaring is used to safely depressurise the plant in the case of maintenance or unplanned events. As a major emission source, and one associated with how the gas plants are operated, Cooper Energy is focused on reducing emissions from flaring as a priority. A performance improvement plan was launched in early 2023 aiming to reduce plant downtime and the flaring associated with this.

- *Integrate renewable electricity to support Cooper Energy operations*

  Approximately 5% (5,737 tCO_2-e) of Cooper Energy's FY23 emissions were associated with electricity purchase and generation. This includes purchase of electricity for the Athena Gas Plant and offices in Adelaide, Melbourne and Perth, as well as generation of electricity from natural gas for operation of the Orbost Gas Plant. Cooper Energy is investigating the extent to which these emissions could be abated through integration of renewable electricity.

Pillar III: Pursue new energy opportunities outside our traditional domain

The third pillar relates to incorporating opportunities into our portfolio to reduce the overall emissions intensity of the energy value chain we operate within. We are actively screening alternative opportunities, outside our traditional upstream gas exploration and production activities, which make sense within our portfolio.

Emissions reduction actions

The base year for the Organisation boundary was recalculated in FY23 to account for business growth. Cooper Energy acquired the Orbost Gas Plant in July 2022, which brought emissions associated with processing of gas from the Gippsland basin into the Organisation boundary. FY23 also included a full year of operation at the Athena Gas Plant. Processing of all gas produced by Cooper Energy is now within the company's operating control.

The operational focus of FY23 was the safe and stable integration of the two gas processing plants into Cooper Energy's operating portfolio. The company held its first dedicated emissions reduction workshop for the Athena Gas Plant in June 2023, where over 40 potential emissions reduction projects were identified by our engineering and operations teams. This has been shortlisted and we are now carrying out a detailed analysis of costs, benefits and practicality for each initiative.

The following emissions reduction initiatives were implemented in FY23:

- **Thermal oxidiser optimisation** – there are two thermal oxidisers at the Athena Gas Plant that treat waste products through high temperature processing. Following extensive testing, a new operating mode was introduced to run the thermal oxidisers at lower temperatures when there is no waste gas requiring processing, thereby reducing fuel gas use.
- **Monoethylene glycol (MEG) recycling** – MEG is injected at the Athena Gas Plant to minimise processing risk and meet sales gas specification by removing water from the gas. The MEG is regenerated on site so that it can be reused, but occasionally a portion of the MEG needs to be replaced so that it continues to meet specification. A recycling initiative has been implemented in which the MEG is processed by a third-party facility and returned for reuse. This avoids emissions associated with disposal of waste MEG and production of new MEG.

Table 1: Implemented emissions reduction initiatives

Year	Facility	Emission source	Initiative	Estimated emissions reduction (tCO_2-e/yr)
FY23	Athena Gas Plant	Fuel gas (scope 1)	Thermal oxidiser turn down	930
FY23	Athena Gas Plant	Upstream emissions of petroleum-based products before purchase (scope 3)	MEG recycling	25

An emissions reduction workshop will be conducted for the Orbost Gas Plant later in 2023 to identify and realise similar opportunities. There are already a number of improvement initiatives underway at Orbost that have potential to improve its emissions performance.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

This section compares emissions between the base year and all subsequent reporting years until the current year of certification. Reporting years in-between the base year and the latest year of certification is mandatory.

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO_2-e (without uplift)	Total tCO_2-e (with uplift)
Base year (original)	2019–20	10,488	N/A
Year 1:	2020–21	4,352	N/A
Year 2:	2021–22	25,614	N/A
Base year recalculation (full year)	2022-23	103,268	105,334
Year 3	2022-23	98,548	100,519

Cooper Energy has undertaken a base year recalculation for FY2023 due to the expansion of its organisation boundary since its initial base year calculation in FY2020. The base year recalculation for FY2023 includes a full year of data for the operation of the Orbost gas plant to provide meaningful comparison in future years. Data for this FY2023 reporting year only includes the equity share component of the data, being the period from the acquisition of the Orbost gas plant (July 2022).

An uplift factor of 2% has been applied for non-quantified emission sources. Note that the non-quantified emission sources all relate to scope 3 sources. All scope 1 and scope 2 sources are quantified.

Significant changes in emissions

Organisation emissions in FY23 are significantly higher than FY22 levels due to a full year of natural gas processing activities at the Athena Gas Plant and acquisition of the Orbost Gas Plant. This has moved the emissions associated with processing Casino Henry and Netherby (CHN) and Sole gas from a third-party gas plant (outside Cooper Energy's Organisation boundary) to an owned and operated gas plant within Cooper Energy's Organisation boundary.

Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO_2-e)	Current year emissions (t CO_2-e)	Reason for change
Natural gas fugitive emissions at OGP	0	34,247	Increase due to the acquisition of the Orbost Gas Plant.
Natural gas consumed for AGP processing activities	16,198	27,105	Increase due to a full year of reporting for the Athena Gas Plant.
Natural gas consumed for OGP processing activities	0	20,864	Increase due to the acquisition of the Orbost Gas Plant.

Emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in the Appendix B. Electricity emissions were calculated using a location-based approach.

Emission Source Category - Organisation	Total emissions (tonnes CO_2-e)
Scope 1	91,355
Fugitive Emissions	39,052
Industrial process - SF6	0.0
Refrigerants	25
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	52,020
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	32
Transport (Land and Sea)	226
Scope 2	1,685
Electricity from grid	1,685
Scope 3	5,507
Accommodation and facilities	57
Base Building Electricity & upstream line losses	31
Base Building Natural Gas and upstream line losses	14
Base Building Water	3
Business Travel - Other Operators	15
Cleaning & Chemicals	285
Construction Materials and Services	0
Electricity from grid & upstream line losses	148
Gas Product	0
ICT services & equipment	76
Non-Operated Assets	2,235
Office equipment & supplies	15
Oil Product - Excluded	0
Postage, courier & freight	1,236
Professional Services	645
Refrigerants	20
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	194
Transport (Air)	315
Transport (Land and Sea)	193
Waste	2
Water	19
Working from home	2
Total emissions - without uplifts	**98,548**
Total Emissions - with uplifts	**100,519**

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products, services, buildings or precincts

N/A

Uplift factors

An uplift factor of 2% has been applied for non-quantified emission sources. Note that the non-quantified emission sources all relate to Scope 3 sources. All Scope 1 and Scope 2 sources are quantified.

6.CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emissions to offset are 100,519 tCO_2-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 100,519. Of the total eligible offsets used, 0 units were previously banked and 117,377 units were newly purchased and retired. 16,858 units are remaining and have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

Cooper Energy is a values-driven organisation and seeks to maximise the environmental and social co-benefits of our emission offsetting. We began our carbon neutral journey using 100% locally sourced Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) from Canopy Nature Based Solutions' Morella Biodiversity Project in south-east South Australia. As the proportion of the gas supply chain under our control has increased with ownership and operatorship of gas processing plants, we have expanded this to include offset units from a range of local and international projects. In FY23, this included offsets from the Hallam Landfill Gas project in Victoria and the Satara Wind Power Project in Maharashtra, India.

We also continued our support, through offset purchases, for the Morella Biodiversity Project, which involves reforestation and restoration of over 600 ha of native vegetation and wildlife habitat, including large areas of subcoastal wetlands, Mallee and woodlands on the shores of the Coorong National Park. As well as removing thousands of tonnes of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, the reforestation project provides important connectivity between the Coorong National Park and the Messent Conservation Park, restoring native vegetation and wildlife habitat for the threatened Mallee fowl and migratory shorebirds; and improving the condition of subcoastal wetlands.

As our emission profile increases in line with company growth, we are evolving our offset strategy. We are now looking at originating our own projects or participating at an early stage, with the aim of accounting for a significant proportion of Organisation emissions via projects we have direct involvement in.

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	6,398	6%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	94,121	94%

Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Stapled quantity	Eligible quantity retired (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 (%)
Biodiverse Carbon Conservation Morella	ACCU	ANREU	30 June 2023	8,342,001,973 - 8,342,004,370	2021-22	-	2,398	0	0	2,398	2%
Hallam Landfill Gas Project	ACCU	ANREU	30 June 2023	8,338,772,567 - 8,338,776,566	2021-22	-	4,000	0	0	4,000	4%
Satara Wind Power Project in Maharashtra, India	VCU	Verra	21 Dec 2022	12998-464860105-464882838-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1519-01012021-31082021-0	2021	-	22,734	0	0	22,734	23%
			29 June 2023	12997-464830890-464836874-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1519-01112020-31122020-0	2020	-	5,985	0	0	5,985	6%
Wind Project in Maharashtra, India by Kayathar and Jath	VCU	Verra	21 Dec 2022	12699-424998851-425028429-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1520-01012021-31082021-0	2021	-	29,579	0	0	29,579	29%

Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Stapled quantity	Eligible quantity retired (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 (%)
			29 June 2023	10562-229170692-229179621-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1520-01012020-31102020-0	2020	-	8,930	0	0	8,930	9%
Wind bundle project in Maharashtra by Sispara	VCU	Verra	21 Dec 2022	13236-480861933-480868888-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1660-01012021-31082021-0	2021	-	6,956	0	0	6,956	7%
			29 June 2023	8456-21841654-21841654-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1660-01092018-31122018-0	2018	-	1	0	0	1	0.001%
				13236-480894373-480894472-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1660-01012021-31082021-0	2021	-	100	0	0	100	0.1%
				10360-206188964-206194498-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1660-01012020-31102020-0	2020	-	5,535	0	0	5,535	6%
				13235-480847801-480853475-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1660-01112020-31122020-0	2020	-	5,675	0	0	5,675	6%
				13236-480868889-480894372-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1660-01012021-31082021-0	2021	-	25,484	0	16,858	8,626	9%
Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report										**100,519**	
Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports									**16,858**		

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A.

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Cooper Energy Limited 2023 Sustainability Report:
https://cooperenergy.com.au/uploads/announcements/FY23-sustainability-report.pdf

Cooper Energy Limited website: https://www.cooperenergy.com.au

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

There are two international best-practice methods for calculating electricity emissions – the location-based method and the market-based method. Reporting electricity emissions under both methods is called dual reporting.

Dual reporting of electricity emissions is useful, as it provides different perspectives of the emissions associated with a business's electricity usage.

Location-based method:

The location-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its location, and the emissions intensity of the electricity grid it relies on. It reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the location (State) in which energy consumption occurs. The location-based method does not allow for any claims of renewable electricity from grid-imported electricity usage.

Market-based method:

The market-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its renewable energy investments. It reflects the emissions intensity of different electricity products, markets and investments. It uses a residual mix factor (RMF) to allow for unique claims on the zero emissions attribute of renewables without double-counting.

For this certification, electricity emissions have been set by using the **location-based approach**.

Market-based approach summary

Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO_2-e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	**0**	**0**	**0%**
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Climate Active precinct/building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCS surrendered)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Electricity products jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	399,477	0	19%
Residual Electricity	1,725,401	1,647,758	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**399,477**	**0**	**19%**
Total grid electricity	**2,124,878**	**1,647,758**	**19%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**2,124,878**	**1,647,758**	**19%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**1,725,401**	**1,647,758**	
Scope 2	1,523,731	1,455,163	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	201,670	192,595	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**0**	**0**	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**18.80%**
Mandatory	**18.80%**
Voluntary	**0.00%**
Behind the meter	**0.00%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**1,455.16**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**192.60**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**1,455.16**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**192.60**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**1,647.76**

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%

Location-based approach summary

Location-based approach	Activity data (kWh) total	Under operational control			Not under operational control	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	**100%**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 2 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	163,401	163,401	40,850	13,072	0	0
VIC	1,894,978	1,894,978	1,610,731	132,648	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	66,499	66,499	33,914	2,660	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	**2,124,878**	**2,124,878**	**1,685,496**	**148,381**	**0**	**0**
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	0	0	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**2,124,878**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**1,685.50**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**148.38**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**1,685.50**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**148.38**
Total emissions liability	**1,833.88**

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts	Electricity consumed in Climate Active certified building/precinct (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO_2-e)
N/A	**0**	**0**

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their building or precinct certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the building/precinct under the market-based method is outlined as such in the market based summary table.

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO_2-e)
N/A	**0**	**0**

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their electricity product certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the electricity product under the market-based method is outlined as such in the market-based summary table.

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. 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	Justification reason
Capital goods	Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
Waste from operational sites (solid and liquid waste)	Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
Printing carried out externally	Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
Office cleaning supplies	Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
Inbound courier services	Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
Site maintenance contractors – fuel use	Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

There are no non-quantified sources in the emission boundary that require a data management plan.

Cooper Energy is committed to continuous improvement in the data collection process. We recognise that further analysis is required to quantify emission sources from capital goods, waste and site maintenance contractors, particularly at the Orbost Gas Plant which we took operatorship of late in FY23. This will be an area of focus in FY24.

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to this organisation's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Emission sources considered for relevance must be included within the certification boundary if they meet two of the five relevance criteria. Those which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be excluded from the certification boundary.

Emissions tested for relevance are detailed below against each of the following criteria:

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.

2. **Influence** The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.

3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.

4. **Stakeholders** Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.

5. **Outsourcing** 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.

Refer to the table on the following page.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Downstream processing of Product by customers	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** In FY23, emissions from processing at ~2 kt were less than the total Organisation footprint of 101 kt. At the end of FY23 Cooper Energy controlled both processing plants, so downstream processing by customers will be zero in future years. **Influence:** The downstream processor is an independent entity, large and diverse enough to not be under strong pressure from Cooper Energy. **Risk:** Emissions from this source are likely to be the financial/legal responsibility of the downstream processor. **Stakeholders:** Most stakeholders would appreciate these emissions are not relevant within the context of the organisation's operations. They are associated with the operations of other organisations and may be covered by separate Climate Active certifications, either: - of downstream buyers, who on sell to the consumer who combusts the gas; or - of Cooper Energy itself, in the years in which certification is approved (FY20, FY21, FY22 and possibly again in future years subject to customer demand and Climate Active approval): https://www.climateactive.org.au/sites/default/files/2021-12/Cooper%20Energy_Initial%20cert_Year%201%20FY2019-20_PDS.pdf ,or - Managed in other ways at the discretion of the buyer. **Outsourcing:** This aspect has not been previously owned or controlled by Cooper Energy
Downstream transmission & distribution of Product by customers	Y	N	N	N	N	**Size:** Emissions from gas pipeline transport at ~120 kt are greater than the total Organisation footprint of 101 kt in FY23. **Influence:** The transmission and distribution entities are large independent entities, with diverse supply sources, so would not feel under strong pressure from Cooper Energy. **Risk:** Emissions from this source are likely to be the financial/legal responsibility of the pipeline operators. **Stakeholders:** Most stakeholders would appreciate these emissions are not relevant within the context of the organisation's operations. They are associated with the operations of other organisations and may be covered by separate Climate Active certifications, either: - of downstream buyers, who on sell to the consumer who combusts the gas; or

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
						- of Cooper Energy itself, in the years in which certification is approved (FY20, FY21, FY22 and possibly again in future years subject to customer demand and Climate Active approval): https://www.climateactive.org.au/sites/default/files/2021-12/Cooper%20Energy_Initial%20cert_Year%201%20FY2019-20_PDS.pdf ,or - Managed in other ways at the discretion of the buyer. **Outsourcing:** This aspect has not been previously owned or controlled by Cooper Energy
Downstream combustion of Product by customers and consumers	Y	N	N	N	N	**Size:** Emissions from combustion at ~1,000 kt are much greater than the total Organisation footprint of 101 kt in FY23. **Influence:** The many downstream parties combusting gas are separated from Cooper Energy by one or two intermediate parties. **Risk:** Emissions from this source are separated from Cooper Energy by up to three entities (gas wholesaler, gas retailer, entity combusting the gas), and those entities are more likely to have financial/legal exposure. **Stakeholders:** Most stakeholders would appreciate these emissions are not relevant within the context of the organisation's operations. They are associated with the operations of other organisations and may be covered by separate Climate Active certifications, either: - of downstream buyers, who on sell to the consumer who combusts the gas; or - of Cooper Energy itself, in the years in which certification is approved (FY20, FY21, FY22 and possibly again in future years subject to customer demand and Climate Active approval): https://www.climateactive.org.au/sites/default/files/2021-12/Cooper%20Energy_Initial%20cert_Year%201%20FY2019-20_PDS.pdf ,or - Managed in other ways at the discretion of the buyer. **Outsourcing:** This aspect has not been previously owned or controlled by Cooper Energy
Other purchased goods & services, not captured by financial records	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** Emissions from these sources are small compared to the total Organisation footprint of 101 kt in FY23. **Influence:** Cooper Energy is a small buyer of these items compared to the general economy. **Risk:** Emissions from these widely used sources are likely to continue to be seen by regulatory authorities as the financial/legal responsibility of the suppliers. **Stakeholders:** Emissions from these widely used sources are likely to continue to be seen by stakeholders as the financial/legal responsibility of the suppliers. **Outsourcing:** This aspect has not been previously owned or controlled by Cooper Energy

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Food consumed by employees	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** Emissions from these sources are small compared to the total Organisation footprint of 101 kt in FY23. **Influence:** Cooper Energy is a small buyer of these items compared to the general economy. **Risk:** Emissions from these widely used sources are likely to continue to be seen by regulatory authorities as the financial/legal responsibility of the suppliers. **Stakeholders:** Emissions from these widely used sources are likely to continue to be seen by stakeholders as the financial/legal responsibility of the suppliers. **Outsourcing:** This aspect has not been previously owned or controlled by Cooper Energy

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