

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

STREET FURNITURE AUSTRALIA

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION TRUE-UP: FY2023–24

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement





An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Street Furniture Australia
REPORTING PERIOD	True-up: 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024
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 signatoryColin MartinPosition of signatoryFinance DirectorDate11/04/2025



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Version 9.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	True-up: 7,953 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	18.72%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Pangolin Associates Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	28/08/2023 Pangolin Associates Next technical assessment due: FY 2026
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	Type 3 14/12/2023 start2see Pty Ltd

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2.CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of product certification

This product certification is for all outdoor furniture sold by Street Furniture Australia Pty Ltd. It includes:

- Seats
- Benches
- Tables
- Shade structures
- Bollards
- Litter solutions
- Drinking fountains
- Planter boxes
- Tree Surrounds
- Accessories (e.g ash boxes, seat dividers etc)

Considering the large variety of products sold to customers, it was not practical or cost effective to carry out separate Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) for each type of furniture item. The approach taken was to utilise a financial metric and examine the emissions per \$ of product sold. Total emissions for the products were calculated from cradle-to-grave (excluding the use phase) for all products sold in FY2024. This figure was then divided by total revenue.

- Functional unit: kg CO₂-e/\$ of sold furniture
- Offered as: full coverage product
- Life cycle: (cradle-to-grave excluding the use stage, over which Street Furniture Australia has no control).

The responsible entity for this product certification is Street Furniture Australia Pty Ltd, ABN 46 070 910 100.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes the true-up information for FY2023-24.

Street Furniture Australia also certifies its parent organisation with Climate Active. Both Organisation and Product certifications share the same inventory boundary (100% overlap in emissions). Further information, including purchased offsets covering both certifications can be found in the <u>Organisation</u> <u>Public Disclosure Statement</u>.

Description of business

Street Furniture Australia designs and manufactures highly durable furniture for the public realm. The company uniquely runs both an R&D program and factory under one roof in Western Sydney, Australia.

Most of the furniture items are made from timber and metal which is procured from third-party suppliers and manufactured and assembled at Street Furniture Australia's factory. The factory has facilities for metal fabrication, welding, powder coating and joinery with an adjacent warehouse and an office space above.

Since 1986 they have supplied to more than 30,000 places in Australia and around the globe. Recent projects include the new Google Campus in Washington, Houston Botanic Garden and Long Island Rail Road in New York. All products are made-to-order, finished, quality-controlled and dispatched from the factory floor to ISO standards.

Street Furniture's mission is to bring enjoyment to all those who *create*, *build*, *maintain* and *use* public places. To achieve this, they are committed to:

- Creating spaces that make smiles.
- Caring design that treads lightly on the planet.
- Ensuring public spaces are accessible for everyone.
- Partnerships that help clients to create a sense of place.
- Long-term thinking, so their business and the spaces they help to create endure.

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' of a product or service. These attributable processes are services, materials and energy flows that become the product or service, make the product or service and carry the product or service through its life cycle. These attributable emissions 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.

Emissions boundary for FY2023-24 (true-up)

Quantified
 Accommodation and facilities Air transport Cleaning and Chemicals Construction Materials and Services Electricity Employee commute Food ICT services and equipment Land and sea transport Machinery and vehicles Office equipment & supplies Postage, courier and freight (<i>including upstream freight of raw materials and downstream transport of sold furniture</i>) Products (<i>including the raw materials, product manufacture and packaging – see product process diagram</i>) Professional Services Refrigerants Stationary energy Waste Water Working from home End of life treatment of sold products.

Product process diagram for FY2023-24 (true-up)

Cradle-to-grave boundary

	Raw materials	5	
Upstream	(Incl. aluminium, stainless steel, mild steel, timber, plastic, miscellaneous)		
emissions	Extraction, preparation, and pre-treatment processes such as metal extruding and timber milling.		
	Transport to manufactur	ing facility	
	Product manufac	ture	
	(Incl. metal fabrication, welding, powo other)	der coating, joinery and	
	 Electricity Stationary Fuels Water Cleaning and Chemicals 		
	Product Preparat	ion	
	Product Preparation Packaging		
Production	Organisation Opera	ations	
	 Accommodation and facilities Air transport Cleaning and Chemicals Construction materials and services Employee commute Food ICT services and equipment Machinery and vehicles Office equipment & supplies Postage, courier Professional Services Refrigerants Office waste Water Working from home 		
	Distribution	Excluded emission sour	2005
Deumeinen	Freight to customer	Use of the sold product (maintenance and potential)	al
emissions	End of life	energy usage from electro	onic
	 End of life transport & treatment of the sold product 	matenary	

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Street Furniture Australia commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2030, compared to an FY24 base year. We also commit to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions by 15% per \$ of product sold by 2030, compared to an FY24 base year with a focus on reducing the emissions associated with our use of aluminium and steel.

As the bulk of our emissions are scope 3 and outside of our direct control, we will utilise the remainder of our first year of certification to engage deeply with our suppliers and sub-contractors on their climate change mitigation strategies. Based on the outcome of these discussions, a refined emissions reduction strategy will follow in FY25, which may include some adjustments to our scope 3 targets.

Scope 1 emissions will be reduced by:

Evaluating the production implications and then preparing a business case to replace our existing
gas fired powder coating oven with an electric powder coating oven by 2030 or earlier. Pending
approval from the board, this will significantly reduce our use of LPG gas. LPG gas accounted for
almost 100% of our stationary fuel use and stationary fuels represented 92.7% of Scope 1
emissions in our FY24 base year.

Scope 2 emissions will be reduced by:

- Transitioning to 50% renewable energy by 2026 and 100% renewable energy by 2030. We will achieve this through one, or a combination of the following measures:
 - Investigating new energy suppliers as SFA relocates to new premises in 2026
 - Purchasing certified Greenpower grid electricity
 - Installing solar panels on the factory roof at our Regents Park premises.

Scope 3 emissions will be reduced by:

Focusing on our use of Aluminium and Steel which accounted for 76.7% of our scope 3 emissions. Reducing the emissions in this area will largely depend on sectorial decarbonization of the aluminium and steel industry.

Aluminium

Aluminium accounted for 62.4% of our Scope 3 emissions in our FY24 base year. We will reduce the emissions associated with this material by switching to low carbon aluminium where possible. This will involve actively engaging with existing suppliers and scoping out new suppliers where applicable.

*Typically low carbon aluminium refers to aluminium with a carbon intensity less than the 'global average'. This could mean the product contains recycled content, but current market products are much more likely to be virgin aluminium produced with a percentage of, or entirely with fossil energy.*¹

¹ Low Carbon Aluminium Specification Guide, MECLA

We will also support sectorial decarbonization of the aluminium industry by adopting the following measures suggested by the Materials and Embodied Carbon Leaders' Alliance (MECLA) where possible:

- Supporting suppliers with clear climate change commitments and a decarbonization pathway to support their targets.
- Supporting suppliers who are transparent e.g. have a product-specific Environmental Product Declaration (EPD).
- Nominating Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) certified aluminium.
- Supporting suppliers who are participating in emissions reduction and research and development activities

In addition to this, we commit to investigating low-carbon alternatives to aluminium battens for use in the future. Aluminium batten extrusions accounted for 55.8% of our aluminium usage in our FY24 base year.

Steel

Steel (SS316, SS304 and mild steel) accounted for 13.0% of our Scope 3 emissions in our FY24 base year.

Currently, the availability of low-carbon steel (made using renewable energy and using recycled steel scrap) is still limited.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) roadmap projects that the broad deployment of breakthrough (steel) technology will accelerate between 2030 and 2050. However, we can expect to see first movers trial and implement first of a kind plants providing increased quantities of low-carbon steel to the market from the mid-2020s.²

Therefore, at present, our efforts will focus on supporting sectorial decarbonization of the steel industry by adopting measures suggested by the Materials and Embodied Carbon Leaders' Alliance (MECLA):

- Supporting suppliers with clear climate change commitments and a decarbonization pathway to support their targets.
- Supporting suppliers who are transparent e.g. have a product-specific Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)
- Specifying steel from suppliers who are certified to a credible stewardship scheme e.g. ResponsibleSteel[™]
- Supporting suppliers who are participating in emissions reduction and research and development activities e.g. Australian Industry Energy Transitions Initiative / worldsteel StepUp[™] Program

In addition to the above we will also

 Endeavor to improve the quality of our product related data and therefore, improve the monitoring and management of our emissions. Measures will include progressively adding weights to all cast, laser and fabricated component stock listings in our project management software and obtaining supplier specific emission factors.

² Public Policy Paper: Climate change and the production of iron and steel, World Steel Association, 2021

Business operations

The remainder of our scope 3 emissions are from our business operations. The following actions will be implemented in the next 3-5 years to reduce scope 3 emissions:

- Collaborate with our service suppliers (telecommunications, software, IT, advertising, freight) to
 obtain accurate greenhouse gas emissions totals for the service they supply and encourage them
 to implement an emission reduction strategy.
- Reduce business flights to only necessary travel and shift to lower carbon travel options where possible.

Emissions reduction actions

As of June 2024, SFA has switched to low carbon aluminium for extrusions. It is expected to reduce emissions from the product manufacturing, as aluminium extrusion is a major component of SFA's products emissions profile.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
Total tCO ₂ -e			Emissions intensity of the functional unit (kg CO ₂ -e/\$)
Projection:	2023-24	6,759.93	0.46
True-up:	2023-24	7,952.51	0.33

Significant changes in emissions for FY2023-24 (true-up)

SFA has seen changes in its material demand increase in its product sales compared to projections. Whilst some production material needs have increased, such as aluminium and SS-304, some other materials have seen a decrease in supply, such as hardwood, SS-316 and mild steel.

Significant changes in emissions			
Attributable process	Projected emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Actual emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
Aluminium	3,945.05	4,629.86	Changes to product manufacturing demand
Metal - SS304	580.92	840.98	Changes to product manufacturing demand

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products, services, buildings or precincts for FY2023-24 (true-up)

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Dexus	Regents Park Premises – Base building water
Pangolin Associates	Consulting Services

Emissions summary for FY2023-24 (true-up)

The previous report was a projection report using representative data to estimate the emissions for the reporting year. The below tables show the differences between projected emissions and actual emissions.

Emission source	Projection tCO ₂ -e	True-up tCO ₂ -e
Accommodation and facilities	0.19	6.47
Cleaning and Chemicals	2.93	4.25
Climate Active Carbon Neutral Products and Services	0.00	0.00
Construction Materials and Services	25.67	0.68
Electricity	132.84	191.30
Food	7.19	6.07
ICT services and equipment	66.66	23.92
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	29.32
Office equipment & supplies	10.13	10.25
Postage, courier and freight	235.25	281.79
Products	5659.25	6,081.42
Professional Services	93.96	577.92
Refrigerants	20.19	9.72
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	0.01	0.01
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	343.49	450.79
Transport (Air)	10.28	81.27
Transport (Land and Sea)	77.85	107.76
Waste	60.01	83.29
Water	5.67	0.00
Working from home	8.35	6.29
Attributable emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	6,759.93	7,952.51

Product / Service offset liability	Projection	True-up
Emissions intensity per functional unit	0.46 kg CO ₂ -e/\$ of sold product	0.33 kg CO ₂ -e/\$ of sold product
Emissions intensity per functional unit including uplift factors	N/A	N/A
Number of functional units covered by the certification	\$14,733,057	\$23,837,986
Total emissions (projected, tCO ₂ -e)	6,759.93	
Total emissions (actual, tCO ₂ -e) to be offset		7,952.51
Difference between projected and actual emissions	1,192.58 tCO₂ - e	

6.CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

This is a child certification that shares the same inventory boundary as the organisation parent certification (<u>Street Furniture Australia Organisation Certification</u>). Offsets retirement details are available in the Organisation Certification PDS.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

This is a child certification that shares the same inventory boundary as the organisation parent certification (Street Furniture Australia Organisation Certification). Electricity reporting details are available in the Organisation Certification PDS.

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources 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 <u>one</u> of the following reasons:

- 1. Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
- 2. <u>Cost effective</u> Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
- 3. <u>Data unavailable</u> 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	
	FY2023-24 True-up emissions boundary	
N/A	N/A	

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).

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

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

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

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.

- 1. <u>Size</u> The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to other attributable emissions.
- 2. <u>Influence</u> The responsible entity could influence emissions reduction from a particular source.
- <u>Risk</u> The emissions from a particular source contribute to the responsible entity's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
- 4. **<u>Stakeholders</u>** The emissions from a particular source are deemed relevant by key stakeholders.
- <u>Outsourcing</u> The emissions are from outsourced activities that were previously undertaken by the responsible entity or from outsourced activities that are typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable products or services.

Non-attributable emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
						FY2023-24 True-up emissions boundary
Use phase of the furniture sold by Street Furniture	N	Y	Ν	N	N	 Size: The furniture items require maintenance which would generate emissions during their use phase. The potential source of energy use is electricity usage from the electronic item used in some of the furniture sold (only 2 products sold have electronic items embedded and represent 0.2% of total products sold. The estimated electricity consumption from those items would be responsible for less than 0.2% of total emissions). Timber furniture requires regular maintenance (oiling) and steel/ aluminium furniture may require re-powder coating. However those activities would generate emissions that are immaterial compared to the manufacturing embodied emissions of the furniture. They are also out of direct control from Street Furniture and would vary from one customer to another and form the different usage of the sold product. Influence: Street Furniture Australia does have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our product/service, for which most of the emissions are defined at the design stage in the choice of materials we use. Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable products/services do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.





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