



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

ENVIRO PLANT HIRE PTY LTD

**ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2023–24**

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Enviro Plant Hire Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	Financial year 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 In arrears report
DECLARATION	<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> <i>Lynda Waters</i> Lynda Waters Finance Manager 28/11/2024



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

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Version 9.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	181 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	19%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: start2see Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Not required (we are a small organization)

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2.CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of Enviro Plant Hire Pty Ltd (ABN 24 639 553 674).

Enviro Plant Hire is certified carbon neutral for its Australian business operations under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations. The use and transport of products (plant and equipment for hire) are excluded from the certification boundary when undertaken by third parties.

FY20 acted as our base year carbon account / projected FY21 account. The initial assessment was verified by an independent auditor. This report is an ongoing report where we have updated our footprint with actual FY24 data. As such, this Public Disclosure Statement includes information for the FY2023-24 reporting period.

Organisation description

Enviro Plant Hire Pty Ltd (ABN 24 639 553 674) is a sustainable plant and equipment hire company servicing customers in the infrastructure, resources, and energy sectors throughout Australia.

Enviro Plant Hire Pty Ltd maintains its fleet of equipment from its depot at 14B Hurley Street, Canning Vale, Western Australia.

Our organisational boundary generally follows an operational control approach. However, we do include (supply and combustion of) any fuel supplied to clients on wet hire agreements within our boundary.

3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

This is a small organisation certification, which uses the standard Climate Active small organisation emissions boundary.

Inside the emissions boundary

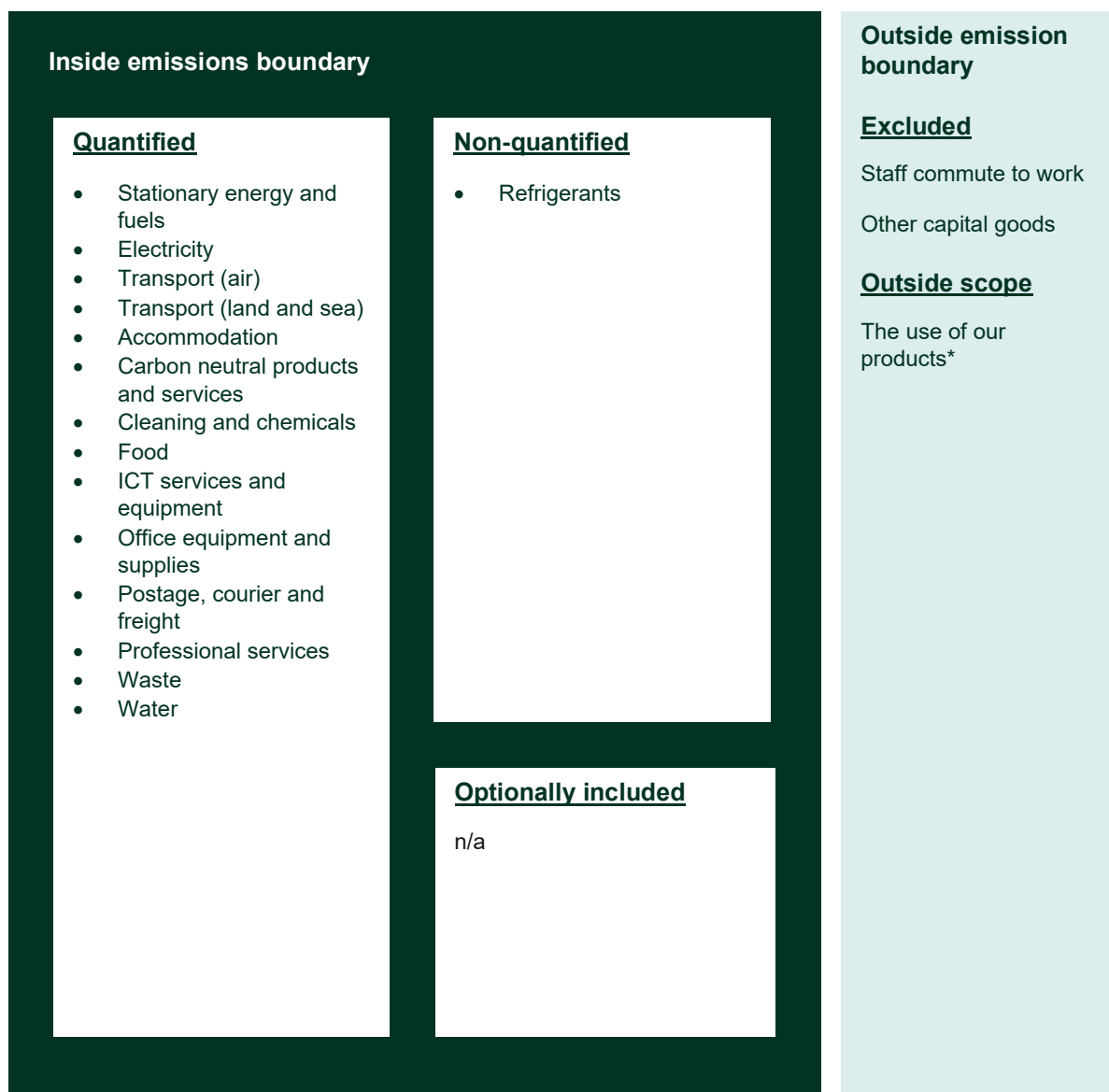
All emission sources listed in the emissions boundary are part of the carbon neutral claim.

Quantified emissions have been assessed as 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.



**** Enviro Plant Hire is a carbon neutral certified organisation. In line with Climate Active guidelines, our products (plant and equipment for hire) and the transport and use of our products are not part of our organisational boundaries.***

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Enviro Plant Hire is a relatively young organisation, but the areas we have added so far to reduce our carbon footprint and our plans for the future are as follows:

- We intend on looking at purchasing our own property in the next 2-3 years where we will then have our own electricity account and intend on investing in solar panels to reduce emissions. We have currently taken over the full lease of the previous shared property at 14 Hurley Street in March 2024 and are in discussion with Synergy regarding options for switching to renewable electricity (Greenpower). We hope to have this change in place by the start of 2025, to support Australian renewables and reduce our emissions.
- We are monitoring options for building off-the-grid welfare units for construction sites, which will run solar powered battery units to power the office and crib room trailers. These are currently not yet available in Australia to our knowledge, and we forecast it will take at least 2-3 years before these will be introduced.
- We have abandoned discussions with a UK company about becoming a supplier of their fuel and Adblue tanks and also their Hybrid generators that consist of a battery units powered by solar, wind turbines and a backup diesel generator to supply an output of 25Kva. This same company is a supplier of solar CCVT units and solar lighting towers which will also complement our fleet of equipment, this is still in discussions and working out if it will be cost effective and if there is demand at this stage in Australia to move away from diesel powered. We have not invested further into the UK company option as we have been trying to supply Australian built products to the market as this is proven to be more cost effective than importing from overseas.
- We will be adding further recycling options to our premises to reduce our waste emissions. The procurement process is currently underway, and we expect the additional recycling option to be in place from January 2025.

As a small business we would like to hope that we could commit to reducing our emissions by 90% by 2035 from a 2019 base year, but our options come down to efficiency and fuel switching. Efficiency will likely result in relatively small improvements over time, until a technological breakthrough where we are switching over our fleet to renewable electric or maybe green hydrogen. In the interim, biodiesel could potentially lower our emissions somewhat if it replaces petroleum diesel.

Our company is committed to providing 'greener' plant solutions so that our clients can minimise their carbon footprint. We have a fleet of 21 tonne hybrid excavators which operate with significantly lower emissions and fuel consumption, in comparison to a conventional model. We are a distributor for Globe Power solar lighting towers which provide renewable, low emission, low noise and safe lighting solutions. Our hire fleet is fitted with tier 4 engines and diesel particulate filter (DPF) systems to reduce emissions from diesel exhaust.

Emissions reduction actions

- We have further added more solar lighting towers, solar powered fuel trailers and solar powered generators to our fleet of equipment, offering clients a low emission option to introduce to their projects and further reduce their carbon footprint.
- We purchased a brand new BYD Atto 3 Electric vehicle and a Foton iBlue Electric Truck to reduce our emissions for staff travelling to work and for clients' projects to reduce their carbon footprint, we continue to invest in low emission equipment to offer our clients a more sustainable plant hire option on the market.
- We have purchased one electric tray truck to test the market for this type of equipment. Unfortunately, our customers currently prefer using more traditional (fuel-based) equipment. We will monitor the market before we invest in more electric-powered equipment of this type.
- We have purchased reusable water bottles, lunchboxes, pens and bags for all staff to reduce and encourage the reduction in single use plastic bottles and plastic containers at the workplace.
- We intend on reducing our waste by introducing more recycling bins to our premises and reducing waste to landfill. We have had a meeting with our waste service provider to provide recycling bins and removing a skip bin to avoid further waste to landfill. We expect this will be in place by January 2025.
- We intend on having our own premises with solar panels fitted to reduce our electricity emissions (not before June 2027 due to current lease commitments).

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.

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base year:	FY2019–20 (as projection for FY21)	80	80
Year 1:	FY2020–21	74	74
Year 2:	FY2021–22	71	71
Year 3:	FY2022–23	192	202
Year 4:	FY2023–24	172	181

Significant changes in emissions

The emissions associated with electricity use and diesel consumption have changed by more than 10% as outlined in the table below. Electricity use is related to growth of our business, while diesel use correlates with the amount of wet hire agreements we have with clients.

Significant changes in emissions			
Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
Electricity	22.03	24.42	Business growth
Diesel oil post-2004	119.2	90.65	Fewer "wet-projects" (where we supply the fuel for the equipment) than last year

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

N/A.

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Scope 1 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	1.47	1.47
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.81
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	24.42	3.02	27.44
Food	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.73
Horticulture and Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.67
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	1.18	1.18
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (solid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	18.54	18.54
Transport (Land and Sea)	73.80	0.00	18.47	92.27
Waste	0.00	0.00	26.83	26.83
Water	0.00	0.00	1.12	1.12
Total emissions (tCO₂-e)	77.18	24.42	73.23	171.44

Uplift factors

An uplift factor is an upwards adjustment to the total carbon inventory to account for relevant emissions that cannot be reasonably quantified or estimated. This conservative accounting approach helps ensure the integrity of the carbon neutral claim.

Reason for uplift factor	tCO ₂ -e
Mandatory 5% uplift for small organisations (tCO ₂ -e)	8.57
Total of all uplift factors (tCO ₂ -e)	8.57
Total emissions footprint to offset (tCO₂-e) <i>(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)</i>	180.02

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset unit	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total units used
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	181	100%

Project name	Type of offset unit	Registry	Date retired	Serial number	Vintage	Total quantity retired	Quantity used in previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total used this reporting period
4 MW Kirloskar Wind Farms in Maharashtra	VCU	Verra	21/11/2024	16922-800335885-800336065-VCU-1491-VER-IN-1-510-01022017-31122017-0	2017	181	0	0	181	100%

Co-benefits

We have stapled our offsets with Kelp Reforestation credits.

Canopy Blue Kelp Reforestation

Each Kelp Reforestation Credit represents one kelp plant grown at Kalbarri Western Australia site. Kelp forests provide critical ecosystem services to humans, similar to those provided by coral reefs and tropical forests. They also possess a much greater capacity for rapid growth and regeneration than most other ecosystems, taking 2 years to grow to their full biomass. The benefits provided by kelp forests span 14 of the 18 categories of nature's contributions to people identified by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Biodiversity

Kelp creates underwater habitats (like corals and mangroves) that support high biodiversity by supplying a physical structure for nurseries for juvenile fish. Key species in a kelp forest include crayfish, octopus, reef fish and in many places also mammals such as seals and sea lions, otters, dolphins and whales.

Australia's kelp forests form the Great Southern Reef (GSR) which is a global biodiversity hotspot. 70% of the fish, seaweeds and invertebrate species in the Great Southern Reef are found nowhere else in the world! (comparable rates of endemism for the Great Barrier Reef are <10%).

Carbon sink

Kelp forests represent an important and underappreciated carbon sink in the ocean. They are some of the fastest growing plants on the planet. Kelps store organic carbon as standing biomass and sequester carbon through the export and burial of detritus in the deep ocean. Kelp plants take up inorganic carbon (including CO₂) from water and convert it into plant tissue (i.e., organic carbon biomass). In this way kelp forests can be regarded as a carbon sink. Also, living kelp are continuously exporting biomass and carbon to adjacent environments where it is long-term buried in seafloor sediments or transported to deep ocean carbon stores.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A.

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A.

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 **market-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)	6,944	0	19%
Residual Electricity	30,151	27,437	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	6,944	0	19%
Total grid electricity	37,095	27,437	19%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	37,095	27,437	19%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	30,151	27,437	
Scope 2	26,838	24,422	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	3,313	3,015	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	18.72%
Mandatory	18.72%
Voluntary	0.00%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	24.42
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	3.02
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	24.42
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	3.02
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	27.44

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)
WA	37,095	37,095	19,660	1,484	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	37,095	37,095	19,660	1,484	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	0	0	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	37,095					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	19.66
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	1.48
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	19.66
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	1.48
Total emissions liability	21.14

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
Refrigerants	Immaterial

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 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.

Note that emissions from the use of our products are outside the scope of the Organisational footprint, and as such have not been assessed for relevance.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Staff commute to work	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is likely to be between 5 and 10 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (142 t-CO₂-e). Influence: We do have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by purchasing electric vehicles for our staff. Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically 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 business. Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Other capital goods	Y	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source (embodied emissions in buildings and equipment) is potentially significant compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions we consume as an organisation. Influence: We do not have the potential to meaningfully influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to lower-emissions equipment for our business. Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically 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 business. Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.



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