

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

ETEX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

SINIAT METAL OPT-IN PRODUCTS PRODUCT CERTIFICATION FY2023–24

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement







NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Etex Australia Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 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. Rob Verguizas Country Manager Australia 18th June 2025



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Version 9.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	786 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	22.65% ACCUs, 77.38% VERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	n/a
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Etex Australia Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: 2021/2022 Organisation: Carbon Intelligence Pty Limited Next technical assessment due: FY 2025

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of product certification

This product certification is for opt-in Siniat metal products from our range manufactured by Etex Australia at the Brisbane (Beenleigh) plant.

Siniat Metal light weight framing systems are used within all types of residential and commercial construction, from homes through to offices, hospitals and schools. Stud and track is available in different profiles, lengths, and Base Metal Thicknesses (BMT), which are selected depending on project performance needs, and is sold in lineal metres (m).

- Functional unit: kg CO2-e per kg of Siniat metal product sold;
- Offered as: Opt-in products from the Siniat Wall Framing Systems (Stud, Track, Track DH, Track, Flexible, Track Nogging), Acoustic Stud, Concealed Ceiling System, Beads and Finishing Sections, and the Interhome H-stud, these products are covered by <u>S-P-07444</u>
- Life cycle: cradle to grave.

Siniat Metal products are manufactured on different product lines, to conform with product specifications. The products being certified are made of BlueScope Zincalume®AM 150 steel (in G300 and G550 tensile strengths) BMT from 0.5 up to 1.15. BlueScope aluminium-zinc-magnesium metallic coated products are produced using a world-leading, patented coating technology delivering a better quality, longer lasting performance for ZINCALUME® AM150 steel. BlueScope products are known for their quality and reliability, which contribute to durable buildings.

Read our Product Disclosure Summary for our certified plasterboard range here

Read about our products, their benefits and applications on our website siniat.com.au/

The responsible entity for this product certification is Etex Australia Pty Ltd, ABN 61 003 621 010.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for FY2023-24 reporting period.

Description of business

Siniat products are manufactured by Etex Australia, part of the global Etex Group. Etex Australia manufactures plasterboard, compounds and light weight metal systems in Australia and distributes products to the building industry through a network which includes independent distributors and company owned stores. Our manufacturing plants operate under systems which are certified to ISO 14001 Environmental, ISO 45001 Health and Safety and ISO 9001 Quality Management Standards.

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.

Inside emissions boundary **Non-quantified** Quantified Ancillary installation items Raw Materials production such as screws (Steel, Additives) stores Use or in-service life Manufacturing site operations (Electricity, Building demolition and Diesel, non-product waste, waste processing water) Transport of product (Diesel) - to customer, and to Optionally included disposal of installation waste and at end of life Disposal of product waste from installation and end of life, including recycling and end of life recycling benefit

Outside emission boundary

Non-attributable

Operation of distributor

Capital goods

Employee travel to and from work

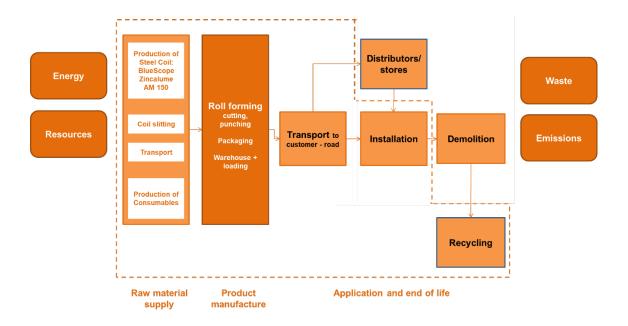
Company travel

Product / Service process diagram

Excluded emission Production of Steel Coil sources Steel coil production at Minor additives / in plant BlueScope Steel materials **Upstream** emissions **Coil slitting** Transport to and from coil slitters Coil slitting process Metal roll forming **Excluded emission** sources Loading of coil Minor additives / in plant Equipment operation materials such as forming, cutting and punching welding gases In plant product movements **Production/Service** by forklift delivery **Product Sale and Use Excluded emission** Downstream sources Transport to customers emissions Installation of product Ancillary materials such Demolition and end of life as screws Use or in-service life Building demolition and waste processing

Raw material supply

This includes the steel production at BlueScope Steel from raw and recycled materials, including the extraction of raw materials and transport to the steel manufacturing site. Also included are the production of consumables used in the Beenleigh Plant process, coil slitting, and the transport by road of coil steel to coil slitters and from coil slitters to Beenleigh Plant.



Product manufacturing

The manufacturing of the metal profiles starts with loading of metal coil to individual production lines, then forming, cutting and punching, stacking and packing of the products, and transfer into the warehouse. Grid electrical power is used to operate the production lines, and forklifts powered by diesel fuel move the coil and finished goods around the site.

Product use

Metal packs are then transported to the construction site by road transport (trucks). Metal products are mostly installed manually with use of power tools. Ancillary materials such as screws are not included within the system. The use or in-service life of the product is not covered, as the installed system is a passive building product, requiring little maintenance.

End of life

This phase includes the transport of the metal at end of life to recycling or to landfill, the processing of the steel scrap, and a benefit for the recycled steel at end of life is included.

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Etex Australia is committed to a carbon neutral future, forming one of our three local sustainability pillars in our vision to *bring sustainability to the heart of everything we do*:

- We are responsible for our operational footprint
- We work towards a carbon neutral future
- We respect and care about our teammates, our customers, and our community.

As part of the Etex Group, our purpose is to inspire ways of living, and we are building our future on product and service solutions that support the transition towards a sustainable society and economy.

Our emissions reduction targets are:

 By 2030, to reduce GHG emissions intensity for Scope 1 and 2 by 35% compared with 2018 baseline.

About the Global Etex Group

The Global Etex Group is headquartered in Belgium. To face the world's critical needs for sustainable and qualitative living spaces, global building material manufacturer and pioneer in lightweight construction Etex has pledged to be an agent of change in the sustainable building sector. Next to its intrinsically sustainable portfolio, Etex is doing more by setting clear ambitions for the next six years across six priority areas: health, safety and well-being; decarbonisation; circularity; water and biodiversity; customer engagement; and diversity, equity, and inclusion. Etex's 2023 Integrated Annual Report is accessible here.

The global Etex Group has sustainability and innovation as one of its 4 key strategic pillars. The Group is commitment to reaching net zero carbon impacts by 2050 at the latest through a reduction of energy consumption and a shift in energy sources and technologies on a global scale. Achievements to date include:

- Progress on the Road to Sustainability 2030, a clearly articulated roadmap to support the Group's decarbonization ambitions as well as broader sustainability goals.
- Transitioning to renewable electricity for operations: in 2023, the Etex Group's percentage of its worldwide purchased electricity from renewable sources was 60.9%.
- Alternative solutions for thermal energy demands: selecting less carbon-intensive fuels, investigating the replacement of natural gas with biomass and solid residual fuel from internal waste.
- Continuous improvements in energy reduction and efficiencies: such as with Energy Working Groups, which assess opportunities to change or optimise processes or equipment to reduce

energy consumption and to allow the use of energy types with smaller environmental footprints.

Etex Australia's emissions reductions strategy

Etex Australia, the manufacturer of <u>Siniat products in Australia</u>, has taken a cradle-to-grave approach in formulating our emissions reduction strategy. Specifically:

- Taking further reduction actions on emissions within our operational control
- Continuing our progress in developing strategies to leverage upstream and downstream emissions reduction potential.

Emissions within our operational control – production gate to gate

Of the activities under our operational control (or gate to gate), the most significant contribution to emissions from processes at the Beenleigh manufacturing plant is the use of electricity in the rollforming stage. Emissions reductions actions planned include:

• Transitioning to 100% renewable electricity sourcing for all manufacturing and distribution sites.

As the major energy source used on Beenleigh site is electricity, successful implementation of these projects would result in eliminating the majority of the carbon emissions associated with our metal rollforming operations, production gate to gate.

Emissions in our value chain - upstream and downstream

As we have taken a cradle to grave approach with our opt-in program, changes in our emissions from upstream and downstream can have a significant impact on our overall total carbon footprint. This includes changes in emissions factors from raw materials, changes in customer project locations changing the transportation distance mix, as well as changes in end-of-life outcomes for products.

For the Siniat Metal Range, in terms of the actual manufacturing process cradle to grave, the largest component of the carbon account is due to the manufacture of the steel. Carbon data has been provided by BlueScope for use within the Climate Active reporting, to account for the emissions related to the manufacture of steel, recycling and recycling credit at the end of life of the products.

Downstream, we continue to work with our customers to reduce emissions, as well as providing solutions that meet their sustainability ambitions and requirements such as under the GBCA GreenStar program:

- Provide solutions to our customers tailored specifically to their projects, dematerializing the amount of materials whilst still delivering the performance required
- As well as manufacturing in a range of product lengths, we also manufacture product to custom sizes to minimise the amount of product offcuts on construction sites.

Emissions reduction actions

For this reporting period, emissions reduction actions continued to focus on reducing scrap from our production process, which improves both our efficiency in raw material consumption, and energy efficiency specifically the intensity of electricity consumption. Overall, since the base year of reporting (2016-17):

- The average % scrap waste from production has reduced by 57%.
- The intensity of electricity consumption within the Beenleigh production operations has decreased by more than 35%. Over the last year, Beenleigh has installed a power corrector unit, which enabled the factory to reduce energy losses. This has enabled the factory to reduce energy consumption. Additionally, Beenleigh has worked on its air leakages reduction.

Scope 3 emissions not related to product LCA

Emissions such as company travel or similar are traditionally considered as being outside the scope of a product LCA. However, we have decided to take voluntary action on reducing these emissions.

- Company travel: travel has increased since the last reporting period; however has not returned to
 pre-COVID levels. This is thanks to our travel policy to avoid company travel unless necessary or
 where the work cannot be conducted successfully via virtual means. Where it is not possible to
 avoid travel, we continue our commitment to offsetting these emissions.
- Company vehicles: fuel consumption by Siniat operated sales and distribution vehicles will also be offset, and is it our commitment that over time the fleet will be replaced by renewably powered vehicles.
- Siniat Retail and Distribution centres: Etex operates 14 distribution warehouses and retail stores
 across Australia. The electricity to operate these sites will be transitioned to renewable sources
 and until finalised, offsets will be purchased.

Refer to Appendix A for details of these offset purchases.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

	Emissions since base year								
		Total tCO ₂ -e	Emissions intensity of the functional unit						
Base year & Year 1:	2016–17	No Opt-in during Base Year	0.00262						
Year 2:	2017-18								
Year 3:	2018-19	No product purchased under the opt-in program							
Year 4:	2019-20								
Year 5:	2020-21	91	0.00256						
Year 6:	2021-22	338	0.00248						
Year 7:	2022-23	1156	0.00204						
Year 8:	2023-24	786	0.00200						

Significant changes in emissions

In this reporting period, there was a significant change in the total emissions related to the product sold under the opt-in program: 786 tCO2e compared with 1156 tCO2e from the previous period. This change is due to the lower quantity of product purchased under the opt-in program of 393,142 functional units in 2023-24, compared with 567,465 in the previous reporting period 2022-23. This change in the total emissions is due to the decrease in opt-in volume, and not due to significant changes in operations. The change in the total emissions intensity of the function unit is -1.96% (refer to table above), a decrease from the previous reporting period.

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

N/A

Emissions summary

Emission source	tCO ₂ -e
The following emissions source categories were included in determining the carbon footprint: Energy used for plasterboard manufacturing operations (Natural gas and electricity); Fuels for plant equipment (diesel, CNG and LPG) Transport and stationery use; Raw materials (Gypsum, Plasterboard Liner Paper, Additives, Water), Waste to landfill (non-product, plant); Diesel (transport product all stages), Product waste to landfill - gate to grave; Packaging waste; Company vehicles*	786
Attributable emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	786

^{*}Displayed as total due to commercial sensitivity of category data

6.CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Type of offset unit	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total units used
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	178	22.65%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	608	77.35%

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
10MW Solar One Ceylon (Pudukadumalai) Solar Power Project (2018-SOP- 001-10.0MW)	VER	GSR	30/10/2023	<u>GS1-1-LK-GS11417-21-</u> 2021-23195-10082-11081	2021	1000#	0	559	441	56.11%
Thai Hoa Wind Power Project	VER	GSR	6/11/2024	GS1-1-VN-GS11251-12- 2022-26253-156489- 156594	2022	106	0	27	79	10.05%
GS5658 VPA 5: Resilience with Safe drinking water in Somali Regional State (Ethiopia)	VER	GSR	6/11/2024	GS1-1-ET-GS6750-16- 2021-23189-3543-3742	2021	200^	112	0	88	11.20%
Mount Mulgrave Savanna Burning Project	ACCU	ANREU	6/11/2024	9,016,315,221 - 9,016,315,620	2023- 24	400*	0	0	178	22.65%
				Total offs	sets retired	this report	and used in	this report	786	

[#] Please note that 559 of the total VERs surrendered under this transaction (1000) are for the opt-in plasterboard products in the 2023-24 reporting period.

[^] Please note that 112 of the total VERs surrendered under this transaction (200) are for voluntary actions in the 2023-24 reporting period.

* Please note that 222 of the total ACCUs surrendered under this transaction (400) were used for the opt-in plasterboard products in the 2023-24 reporting period and for the 2024-25 forward projection report for Opal Certification.

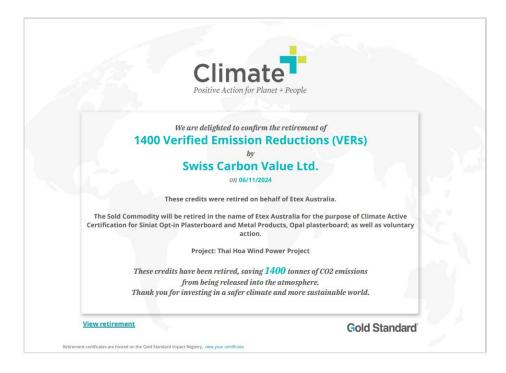
Sri Lanka Solar Power Project

• 441 surrendered under this transaction were used for the Climate Active certification of opt-in Siniat metal, while 559 were used for opt-in Siniat plasterboard products in the 2023-24 reporting period.



Thai Hoa Wind Project

- 79 surrendered under this transaction were used for the Climate Active certification of opt-in Siniat metal, while 27 were banked for future reporting periods.
- Please note that there were two transactions with serial numbers <u>GS1-1-VN-GS11251-12-2022-26253-156489-156594</u> and <u>GS1-1-VN-GS11251-12-2023-26254-54983-56276</u> for 106 and 1294 VERs respectively combined in the certificate.



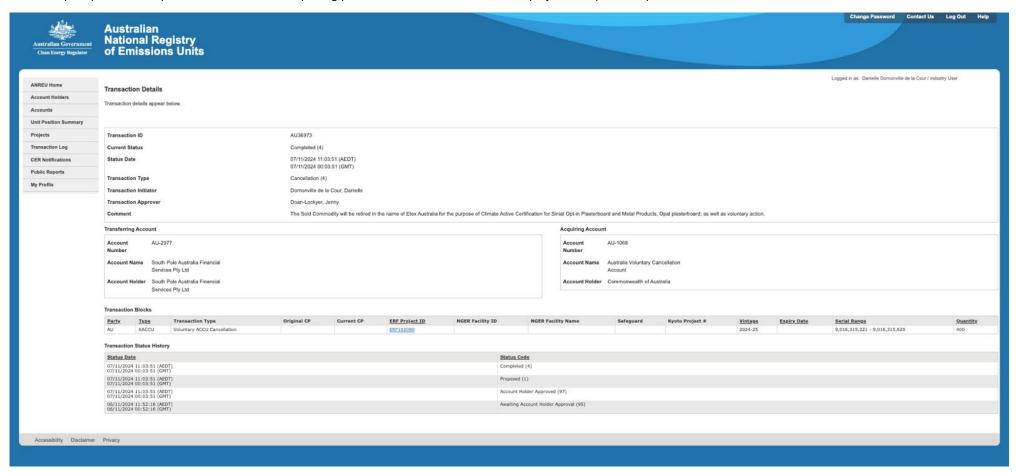
Resilience with Safe Drinking Water project in the Somali

• 88 surrendered under this transaction were used for the Climate Active certification of opt-in Siniat metal, while 112 were used for voluntary actions in the 2023-24 reporting period.



Mount Mulgrave Project

• 178 surrendered under this transaction were used for the Climate Active certification of opt-in Siniat metal in the 2023-24 reporting period, while 222 were used for the opt-in plasterboard products in the 2023-24 reporting period and for the 2024-25 forward projection report for Opal Certification.



Co-benefits

Etex Australia has selected four projects this year to support under our offsets program, in alignment with our offsets strategy:

- A strong social responsibility aspect, such as improvements for communities and individuals
- Replace carbon intensive energy use with renewable energy sources
- Projects preferably located in the Asia Pacific Region and within Australia
- Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals prioritised by Etex.

Mount Mulgrave Savanna Fire Management (ACCU)

Savanna fire is a major source of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Australia, contributing to around 3% of the country's annual GHGs. By strategically planned burning of savanna areas, the Mount Mulgrave project, located in North Queensland, aims to significantly reduce the risk of rampant wildfires spreading across the region in dry season.

- SDG 13 Emissions reductions: 2,300 T CO2e avoided annually through preventative fire practices
- SDG 15 Life on Land: 280,728 hectares of landscape protected each year
- SDG 17: Partnerships promoted through working with local landowners.

Sri Lanka Solar Power Project (VERs Gold Standard)

Sri Lanka has abundant renewable energy potential, including solar and wind. However most small scale solar and wind projects are not attractive to investors due to low return on investment. Thanks to carbon finance, this project makes small-scale renewable energy projects throughout the country viable. This project involves implementation of small-scale solar and wind project (CPA) to avoid the emissions of Carbon Dioxide to the atmosphere from the fossil fuel based power generation that would have otherwise been implemented to supply electricity to the people.

- SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy: 78,000 MWh generated on average annually to Sri Lanka's national grid
- SDG 8: 94 jobs created for the operation and construction of the power plants
- SDG 13: Climate action: 59,000 t CO2e reduced on average annually, directly contributing to climate change mitigation.

Thai Hoa Wind Project (VERs Gold Standard)

Located in Hoa Thang commune, Binh Thuan province, Vietnam, this project involves the construction of an environmentally sound onshore wind power farm. The farm consists of 18 large wind turbines, which generate renewable electricity that is fed into the national grid. As the project displaces fossil-fuel-generated energy from the grid, it effectively cuts global emissions and contributes to the development of renewable energy infrastructure in the region. By improving energy security, local communities and businesses benefit from a stable electricity supply. The region's infrastructure is also improved through the project, with roads rebuilt during the construction process whilst jobs are created for local workers.

- SDG 7 Affordable & Clean Energy
- SDG 8 Decent Work & Economic Growth
- SDG 13 Climate Action

Resilience with Safe Drinking Water project in the Somali (VERs Gold Standard)

Developed in collaboration with the Italian NGO COOPI, this clean water project involves the implementation of solar powered safe drinking water systems across the Somali Regional State, in Ethiopia. Many families are still using surface water sources, which are often polluted to access daily drinking water. The project addresses this issue with the of supply safe drinking water for domestic use and consequently improves the hygiene, social, economic, and environmental issues related to the water cycle in rural areas. In addition to the many health benefits that come with the improvement of clean drinking water, the project also achieves robust emission reductions through the reduced wood combustion needed for water purification through boiling. From a sustainable development standpoint the project educates and raises awareness among the local population regarding hygiene and basic sanitation practices.

- SDG 3 Good Health & Wellbeing
- SDG 6 Clean Water & Sanitation
- SDG 12 Responsible Consumption & Production
- SDG 13 Climate Action

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Emissions such as company travel or similar are traditionally considered as being outside the scope of a product LCA. We have decided to take action on reducing these emissions.

- Company travel: travel reduced due to COVID-19 and did not return to pre-COVID levels thanks to our policy to avoid company travel unless necessary. Where not possible we have committed to offsetting these emissions
- Company vehicles: fuel consumption by Siniat operated sales and distribution vehicles will also be offset, and over time the fleet replaced by renewably powered vehicles
- Siniat Retail and Distribution Centres: Etex operates 14 distribution warehouses and retail stores
 across Australia. The electricity to operate these sites will be transitioned to renewable sources
 and until finalised, offsets will be purchased.

NB: This information is duplicated in the Public Disclosure Statements for the reporting period 2023-24 for Siniat Opt-in programs for Plasterboard and Metal: the total offsets tabled below covers the organisation's activities associated with Siniat Plasterboard and Metal products.

Additional o	Additional offsets retired for purposes other than Climate Active certification								
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Eligible Quantity (tCO ₂ -e)	Purpose of retirement		
Thai Hoa Wind Project	VERs	Gold Standard Impact Registry	6-Nov- 24	GS1-1-VN- GS11251- 12-2023- 26254- 54983- 56276	2023	1294	Company direct activities which are within operational control; including corporate travel		
Resilience with Safe Drinking Water project in the Somali	VERs	Gold Standard Impact Registry	6-Nov- 24	GS1-1-ET- GS6750- 16-2021- 23189- 3543-3742	2021	112	(flights), company managed vehicles (cars and delivery trucks), distribution warehouses activities (electricity and forklifts).		

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

N/A

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. Cost effective 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
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
Ancillary installation items such as screws	Yes	Yes	Yes
Use or in-service life	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building demolition and waste processing	Yes	Yes	Yes

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.

- <u>Size</u> The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to other attributable emissions.
- Influence The responsible entity could influence emissions reduction from a particular source.
- 3. **Risk** 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.
- Outsourcing 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
Operation of Third party Distributor stores	N	N	N	N	N	Size: Not all emissions attributable to the operation of third party distributors relates to the sale of Siniat products. As such their impact relevant to the total inventory, is negligible. Influence: These are separate and independently operated businesses. We do not have the potential to influence or change their emissions, and legally are not permitted. Risk: The emissions do not contribute to the greenhouse gas risk exposure. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our product/service. Outsourcing: These are historically independent resellers of product.
Capital goods	N	N	N	N	N	Size: Due to the long lifetime of plant and equipment used in the product manufacture, the emissions are considered to be negligible. Influence: We do not generally have the potential to influence the emissions related to capital goods; and whilst we have a sustainable procurement approach, the speciality of the capital goods constrains the ability to influence. 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. Stakeholders: Capital goods are commonly considered as outside the system boundary for evaluating the life cycle inventory of a product. Outsourcing: We do not manufacture capital goods.
Employee travel to and from work	N	N	N	N	N	Size: Employee commuting attributable to the scope of certification was not material to the product carbon footprint.

						Influence: Whilst we encourage teammates to make sustainable choices, we do not have the potential to influence the emissions from their travel to and from work. Risk: The emissions do not contribute to the greenhouse gas risk exposure. Stakeholders: Personnel-related impacts, such as transportation to and from work, are commonly considered as outside the system boundary for evaluating the life cycle inventory of a product. 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.
Company travel (flights)	N	N	N	N	N	Size: Employee company travel attributable to the scope of certification was found not to be material to the product carbon footprint. The company avoids travel and uses electronic systems such as Teams to limit the need. Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, however we do offset our company flights. Risk: The emissions do not contribute to the greenhouse gas risk exposure. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our product/service. It is not common practice to include company travel inside the system boundary for evaluating the life cycle inventory of a product. 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.



