

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

ETEX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

SINIAT OPAL PRODUCT CERTIFICATION

TRUE-UP: FY2023-24

PROJECTION: FY2024-25

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement







NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Etex Australia Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	True-up: 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 Projection: 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025
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 28/07/2025
	20/01/2023



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Version 9.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	True-up: 275 tCO2-e Projection: 173 tCO2-e Total: 448 tCO2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	30.58% ACCUs, 69.42% VERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Etex Australia Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: 2022/2023 (projection based on 2020/2021 FY) Organisation: Carbon Intelligence Pty Limited Next technical assessment due: FY 2026

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of product certification

The certification covers Siniat Opal plasterboard, manufactured in Australia by Etex Australia Pty Ltd.

Plasterboard is a lightweight building product, and when used in systems can deliver performance attributes such as fire, water and sound resistance, as well as aesthetic finishes for any design. Plasterboard is made primarily from gypsum, a naturally occurring mineral, with a recycled liner paper covering the surface of the product, as well as additives which deliver the specific performance attributes.

Opal plasterboard delivers the ideal combination of superior sound insulation, impact resistance and aesthetic finish.

Siniat Opal is a product used as a wall and ceiling lining, particularly suited for walls and ceilings in freestanding and multi-residential homes, and also in commercial construction including education, health care, offices and other buildings.

- The functional unit for Climate Active carbon opt-in program is kg CO2-e per kg of Siniat Opal plasterboard product sold;
- It is a full coverage certification and is cradle to grave. This product is covered by <u>EPD S-P-07445</u>

Opal plasterboard offers high all around performance superior to a standard plasterboard, providing a great sustainable choice particularly for residential housing:

- Durability: made using a special heavier duty lining paper and with a high density gypsum core
 which add to the impact resistance; to withstand the wear and tear of daily living for longer.
- Appearance: smooth and strong surface finish; spans up to 600mm centres on ceilings.
- Acoustic comfort: the higher density imparts greater sound insulation performance, improving indoor environment quality for those occupying the space.

Opal's high performance is particularly relevant for: bright, exposed large open living, dining or 'alfresco' spaces; high traffic areas subject to wear and tear, such as stairs, rumpus rooms, corridors; and noisy spaces needing extra sound resistance, such as bedrooms, media rooms and children's play rooms.

Opal has been independently certified by Global GreenTag to GreenRate Level A, recognised by the GBCA for Materials and VOC credits.

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 franchise and distribution network. 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.

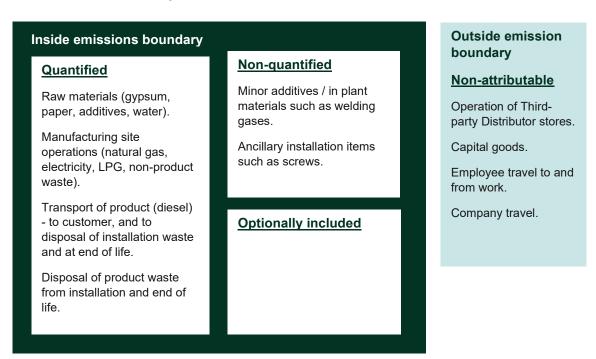
Quantified emissions have been assessed as 'attributable processes' of a product or service. These attributable processes are services, materials and energy flows that become the product or service, make the product or service and carry the product or service through its life cycle. These attributable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

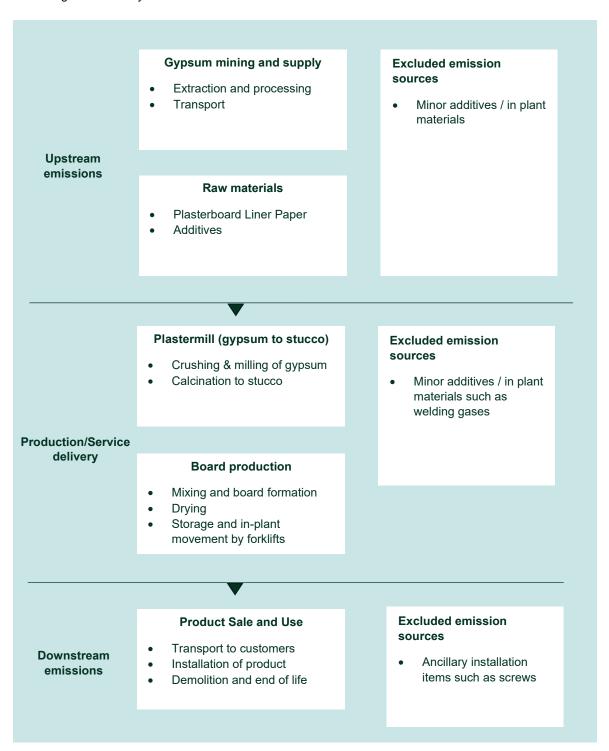
Emissions boundary for FY2023-24 (true-up)



For the projected FY2024-25 year the emissions boundary is the same as the true-up emissions boundary.

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

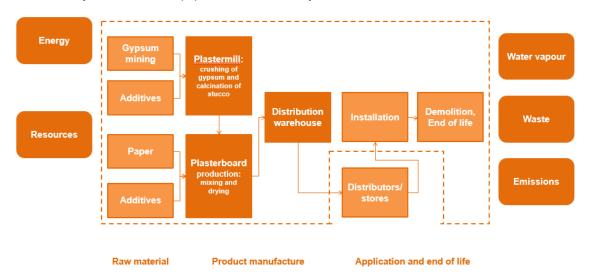
Cradle-to-grave boundary.



For the projected FY2024-25 year the process diagram is the same as the true-up process diagram.

Raw material supply

Includes the extraction and processing of raw materials and energy which occur upstream from the plasterboard manufacturing process. The majority of gypsum is from natural sources and a proportion of recycled gypsum may also be used. This stage includes the transport of the gypsum to the production site. The other major raw material is paper, which is from recycled fibre.



Product manufacturing

The manufacturing of plasterboard starts with the processing of gypsum into the plastermill, where the gypsum is ground, and converted to stucco by extracting water (as vapour) under a calcination process. Milling and calcination uses thermal energy (natural gas) and grid electrical power to produce ground gypsum and then stucco.

The plasterboard is then formed in a continuous production process. Stucco is mixed with water and additives, with the resultant slurry sandwiched between two layers of continuous paper. The resultant board sets via rehydration of the plaster core; that is, chemically re-binding water molecules back into gypsum crystals in the board. The plasterboard is transported via conveyor belts to the cutting station where it is cut to a standard length and then enters the drying process. The conveyors and cutting machine use electric power.

The plasterboard is dried in an oven, which is natural gas-fired, using electric power for the conveyors. After drying, the plasterboard sheets are stacked into packs, and moved to the warehouse for storage, ready for distribution. The product is moved with forklifts powered by compressed natural gas. The use of natural gas and electricity accounts for over 98% of energy sources within the production gate.

Product use

Plasterboard packs are then transported to the construction site. Plasterboard is mostly installed manually. Ancillary materials such as screws are not included within the system. The use or in-service life of the product is not covered, as plasterboard is a passive building product, requiring little maintenance.

Demolition and end of life

This phase includes the transport of the plasterboard at end of life to either recycling or to landfill.

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 emissions 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; 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 decarbonisation 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

There are two major emissions sources within the production gate for plasterboard, natural gas (Scope 1) and electricity (Scope 2). These two sources cover over 98% of production gate to gate emissions generated in the manufacturing process. Other key drivers of emissions are:

- Water consumption inherent to the production of plasterboard, increased water consumption is directly related to increased energy consumption
- Waste generated our target is zero waste to landfill, all plasterboard production waste is recycled and currently landfill of others wastes accounts for less than 4% of wastes on site.

Emissions reduction actions planned include:

- Transitioning to 100% renewable electricity sourcing for manufacturing and distribution sites; including installation of on-site solar which was completed for our <u>Altona Plant</u> in May 2023, and at our Matraville Plant in April 2024. We plan to keep extending our solar power generation by installing solar panels at our Bundaberg plant by 2025.
- Formulation optimisation programs to reduce thermal energy demand and improve product emissions intensity
- Expansion of on-site plasterboard recycling systems, at all plasterboard plants by 2026: our first recycling system was commissioned in Altona Plant in 2022 followed by Matraville plant in early 2024; which re-uses onsite manufacturing waste back into the process. We are also looking at alternatives to increase our recycle content at the Bundaberg Plant.

Successful implementation of these projects will result in a 25% reduction in emissions intensity Production Gate to Gate, compared with a 2018 reporting baseline, putting us firmly on our local 2030 Roadmap target of 35% reduction in emissions intensity.

Emissions in our value chain – upstream and downstream

As we have taken a cradle to grave approach with our Climate Active programs, 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.

Therefore, we continue to work with key suppliers to achieve our objectives:

- Assess the impact of change of material supply or sourcing, including location of sourcing
- Understand suppliers' specific environmental impacts associated with their products
- Communicate our expectations around their sustainability credentials, including carbon emissions commitments and other sustainability criteria, including other life cycle indicators as well as social indicators such as around Modern Slavery
- Review opportunities around reducing the impact of transportation of raw materials.

We have published an EPD which covers all Siniat Plasterboard products manufactured in our Altona, Bundaberg and Matraville Plants which is now available for our customers to use in evaluating their projects and to support them to achieve their sustainability ambitions.

Downstream, we continue to work to provide other solutions for our customers that meet their sustainability ambitions and requirements such as under the GBCA GreenStar program:

- Minimise transfer of stock between our plants and manufacture as locally to that region as possible; for example, the Matraville plant supplying the NSW / ACT markets and so forth
- 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 widths and lengths with over 60 product sizes
 available, we also manufacture product to special sizes to minimise the amount of product offcuts
 on construction sites.

Emissions reduction actions

For this reporting period, emissions reduction actions included:

- Optimisation of board weight to reduce emissions intensity
 All three plants have continued to work towards making board weight reductions. By reducing board weight whilst maintaining the same level of quality, less gas consumption is required.
- 2) Optimisation of boardline dryer operations
 - a) By optimising their settings, we have improved the efficiency of the heat exchangers per individual product type.
 - b) Equipment automation has been increased during product changeovers, which optimises energy

consumption.

- c) Trials to attempt reducing water demand in our products, which could reduce our dryer energy requirements.
- d) Worked towards more efficient practices such as line speed increases and stoppage of idle motors.

3) Reduction of air leakages

All three plants have worked towards reducing air leakages in process equipment by conducting air leakage surveys, which has led to the replacement of air regulators and air hoses. This initiative aims to reduce compressed air consumption, which is one of the major electricity consumers for our operations.

4) Solar Project - Matraville Plant

Matraville plant has successfully commissioned over 1,900 solar panels in April 2024. This is expected to meet at least 14% of the annual electricity demand. In the 2023-24 reporting period, about 3.4% scope 2 emissions reduction was achieved and a higher percentage of emissions reduction is expected in the next reporting period 2024-25.

Please refer to our other certification disclosure statements (opt-in Siniat Plasterboard and Metal), which outlines our emissions reduction actions over our operations and full product range.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year								
		Emissions intensity of the functional unit						
Base year/Year 1	2022–23	218	0.000449					
Year 2:	2023-24	275	0.000395					

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

N/A

Emissions summary for FY2023-24 (true up)

Life cycle stage / Attributable process / Emission source	Projection tCO ₂ -e	True-up 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*	417	275
Attributable emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	417	275

The previous report was a projection report using representative data to estimate the emissions for the reporting year. This table shows the differences between projected emissions and actual emissions.

Product / Service offset liability	Projection	True-up
Emissions intensity per functional unit (kg product)	0.000449	0.000395
Emissions intensity per functional unit including uplift factors	N/A	N/A
Number of functional units covered by the certification	928,477	695,449
Total emissions (projected, tCO ₂ -e)	417	
Total emissions (actual, tCO ₂ -e) to be offset		275

Significant changes in emissions

In this reporting period, there was a significant change in the true-up emissions for Opal products compared to the projection made in the previous reporting period: 275 tCO2e true-up emissions compared to 417 tCO2e projected for 2023-24. This change is due to a lower sales volume of Opal products of 695,449 functional units in 2023-24, compared with the projected 928,477 units. This change in the total emissions is due to the decrease in Opal sales volume, and not due to significant changes in operations.

Emissions summary for FY2024-25 (projected)

Life cycle stage / Attributable process / 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*	173
Attributable emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	173

This table shows the projected emissions summary for the forward reporting period.

Product offset liability							
Emissions intensity per functional unit (kg product)	0.000395						
Emissions intensity per functional unit including uplift factors	N/A						
Number of functional units covered by the certification	435,618						
Total projection emissions (tCO ₂ -e) to be offset	173						

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)	137	30.58%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	311	69.42%

Offsets cancelled for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification - true-up FY2023-24

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
Jandra/Nulty Regeneration Project	ACCU	ANREU	24/10/2022	8,323,930,132 – 8,323,930,583*	2020- 21	452*	369*	0	83*	30.18%
Prony and Kafeate wind- farms, New Caledonia (300344)	VER	GSR	11/10/2022	<u>GS1-1-NC-GS566-12-2018-19151-24039-25886 ^</u>	2018	1848^	1656^	0	192^	69.82%
				Total off		•	t and used ir	•	275#	

^{*} Please note that 325 of the total ACCUs surrendered under this transaction were used for the 2022-23 Climate Active certification of Siniat Opt-In Plasterboard; and 127 were used for the true up Climate Active certification of Opal Plasterboard in FY2022-23 and forward projection Climate Active certification of Opal Plasterboard in FY2023-24.

[^] Please note that 1340 of the total VERs surrendered under this transaction were used for the 2021-22 Climate Active certification of Siniat Opt-In Plasterboard and Metal; and 508 were allocated to true-up Opal Climate Active certification for FY2022-23 (174) and projection Opal Climate Active certification for FY2023-24 (334).

[#] Please note that of the 417 total offsets retired in the forward projection for FY2023-24 only 275 true up is reported.

Offsets cancelled for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification – projection FY2024-25

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
Mt Mulgrave Savanna Burning Project	ACCU	ANREU	23/10/2023	8,347,911,939 - 8,347,912,238	2022-23	300*	290*	0	10*	5.78%
Mt Mulgrave Savanna Burning Project	ACCU	ANREU	06/11/2024	9,016,315,221 - 9,016,315,620	2024	400#	0	356	44#	25.43%
10MW Nedunkulam Solar PV Project (2018-SOP-002-10.0MW)	VER	GSR	19/10/2023	<u>GS1-1-LK-GS11418-21-</u> 2020-23197-1-700	2020	700^	581^	0	119^	68.79%
				Total of	fsets retire	d this repor	t and used ir	n this report	173#	
Total offsets banked for future use or other certifications 356										

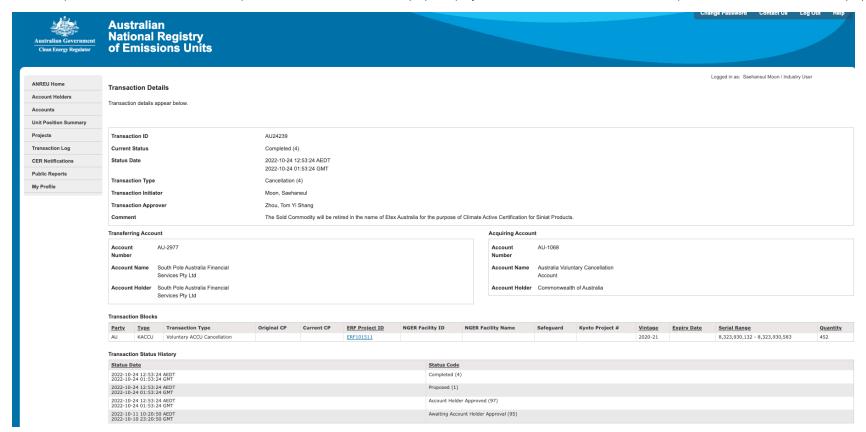
^{*} Please note that 290 of the total ACCUs surrendered under this transaction were used for the Climate Active certification of Siniat Opt-In Metal in FY2022-23.

#Please note that 356 of the total ACCU surrendered under this transaction were used for the Climate Active certification of Siniat Opt-In Metal and Siniat Opt-In Plasterboard in FY2022-23.

Jandra/Nulty Regeneration Project

[^] Please note that 397 of the total VERs surrendered under this transaction were used for voluntary action in the 2022-23 Climate Active certification; and 184 in the Opal Climate Active certification for 2022-23 reporting.

• 325 of the total ACCUs surrendered under this transaction were used for the 2022-23 Climate Active certification of Siniat Opt-In Plasterboard; and 127 were used for the true-up Climate Active certification of Opal Plasterboard in FY2023-24 (83).



Prony and Kafaete wind-farms

• 1340 of the total VERs surrendered under this transaction were used for the 2021-22 Climate Active certification of Siniat Opt-In Plasterboard and Metal; and 508 were allocated to true-up Opal Climate Active certification for FY2023-24 (334)



We are delighted to confirm the retirement of

1848 Verified Emission Reductions (VERs)

for

South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd.

on 11/10/2022

The Sold Commodity will be retired in the name of Etex Australia for the purpose of Climate Active Certification for Siniat Products.

Project: Prony and Kafeate wind-farms, New Caledonia (300344)

These credits have been retired, saving 1848 tonnes of CO2 emissions from being released into the atmosphere.

Thank you for investing in a safer climate and more sustainable world.

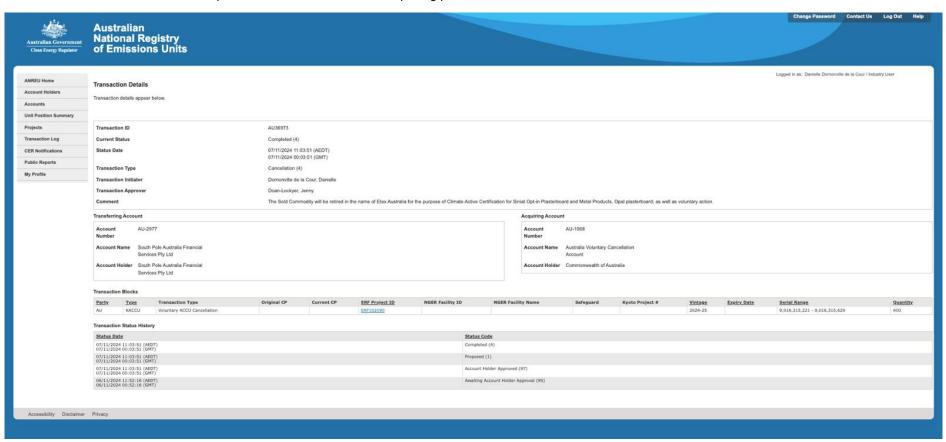
Gold Standard

Retirement certificates are hosted on the Gold Standard Impact Registry, view your certificate.

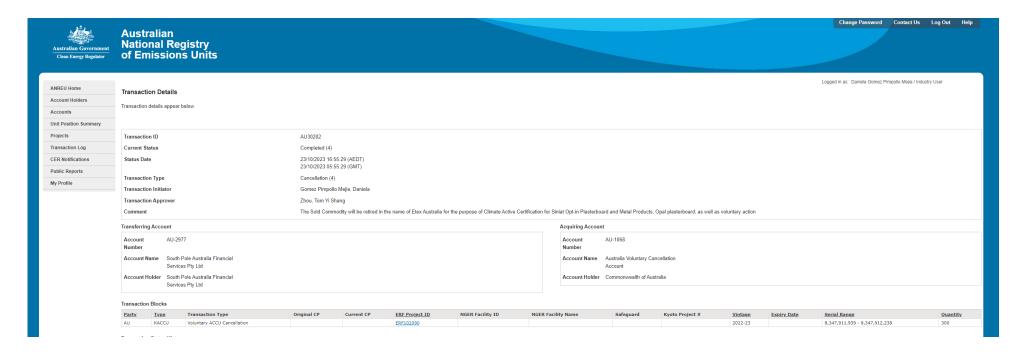
Gold Standard | Chemin de Balexert 7-9 1219 Châtelaine, International Environnment House 2, Switzerland | goldstandard.org. +41 22 788 70 80, help@goldstandard.org

Mount Mulgrave Project

• For serial no. 9,016,315,221 - 9,016,315,620, 356 surrendered under this transaction were used for the Climate Active certification of opt-in Siniat plasterboard and Climate Active certification of opt-in Siniat metal in the 2023-24 reporting period.



• For serial no. 8,347,911,939 - 8,347,912,238, 290 surrendered under this transaction were used for the Climate Active certification of opt-in Siniat metal in the 2022-23 reporting period.



Sri Lanka Solar Power Project

• 558 surrendered under this transaction were used for the Climate Active certification of opt-in Siniat plasterboard while 442 were used for opt-in Siniat metal products in the 2023-24 reporting period and 900 allocated to voluntary action in 2022-23.



We are delighted to confirm the retirement of

1600 Verified Emission Reductions (VERs)

by

South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd.

on 19/10/2023

The Sold Commodity will be retired in the name of Etex Australia for the purpose of Climate Active Certification for Siniat Opt-in Plasterboard and Metal Products, Opal plasterboard; as well as voluntary action.

These credits have been retired, saving 1600 tonnes of CO2 emissions from being released into the atmosphere.

Thank you for investing in a safer climate and more sustainable world.

View retirement

Gold Standard

Retirement certificates are hosted on the Gold Standard Impact Registry, view your certificate.

Gold Standard | Chemin de Balexert 7-9 1219 Châtelaine, International Environnment House 2, Switzerland | goldstandard.org. +41 22 788 70 80, help@goldstandard.org

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.

Jandra/Nulty Native Forest Regeneration Australia (ACCU)

A project which restores native forests and sequesters carbon on degraded agricultural land; by excluding stock and managing pests under a Human-Induced Regeneration (HIR) method. Addresses 3 of the SDGs:

- SDG 8 Carbon credits: generated by the HIR method, creating alternative and additional revenue streams for regional communities
- SDG 13 Emissions reductions: carbon is sequestered in regenerated trees
- SDG 15 Improved land and water quality, and Increased biodiversity.

Prony and Kafeete Wind Power project in New Caledonia (VERs Gold Standard)

Small nations like New Caledonia in the South Pacific are exposed to climate change with many already experiencing the impacts of rising tides and damaging storms. The Wind Farms use world-class technology to provide New Caledonia with sustainable energy to combat climate change, whilst also addressing social issues:

- SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy: 40,000 MWh generated annually, providing a clean alternative to fossil fuels
- SDG 8: 26 jobs created stabilizing incomes and boosting the local economy
- SDG 9: technological knowhow shared with the region and contributing to the development of New Caledonia's wind energy sector
- SDG 13: Climate action: 36,000 t CO2e mitigated on average annually, directly contributing to climate change reduction.

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.

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 various 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 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 (tCO₂-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
Minor additives / in plant materials such as welding gases	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ancillary installation items such as screws	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.
- <u>Risk</u> The emissions from a particular source contribute to the responsible entity's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
- 4. Stakeholders 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.



